GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

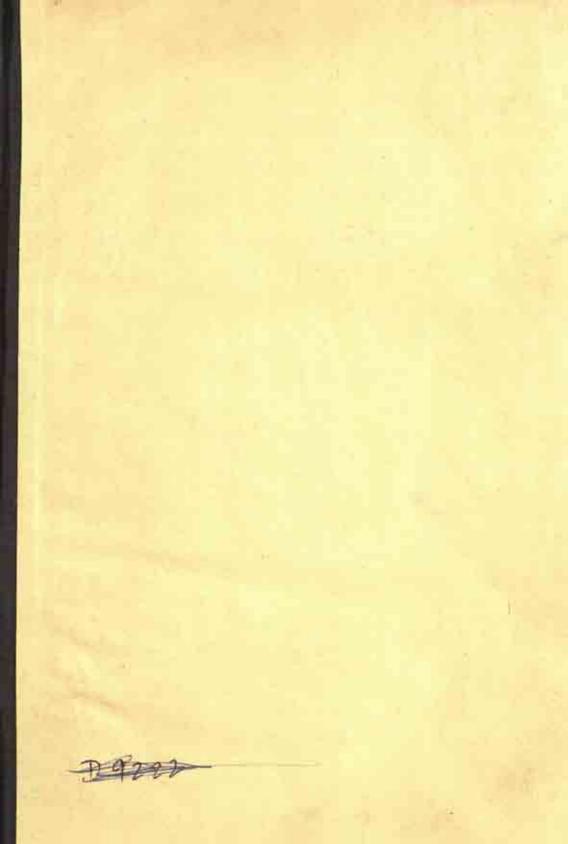
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

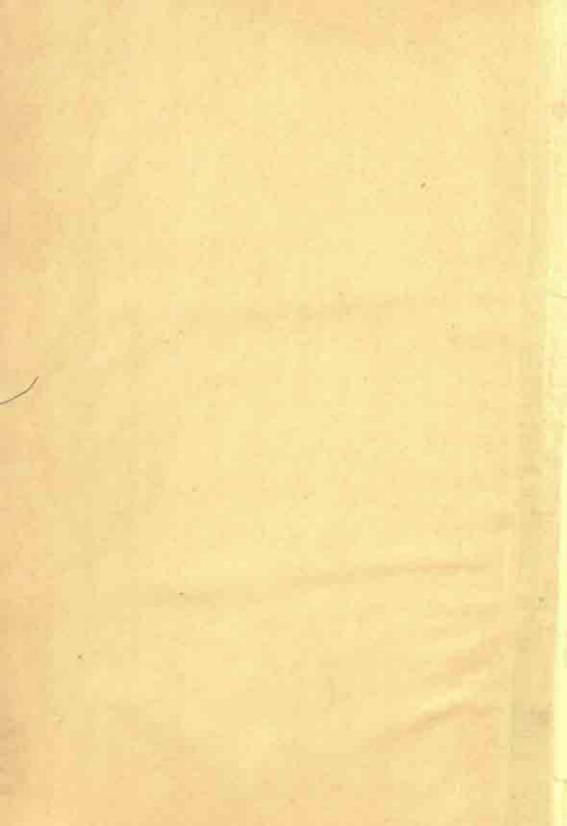
CENTRAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL LIBRARY

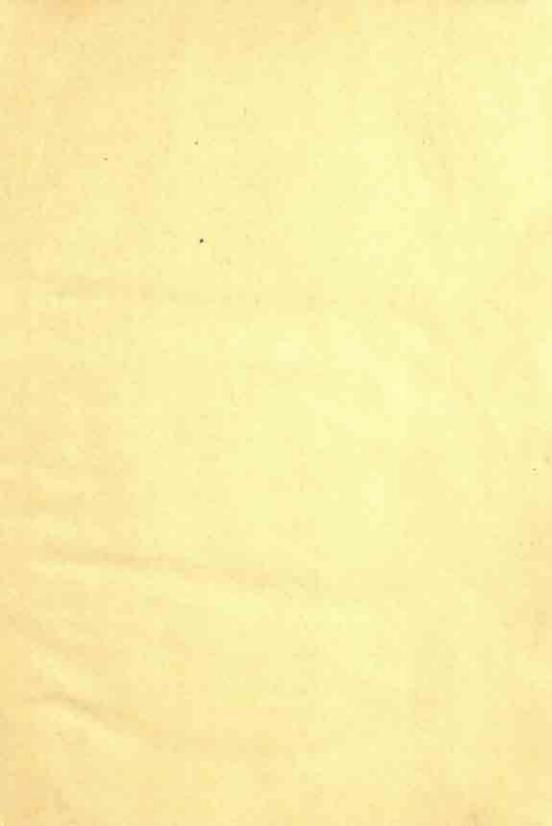
ACCESSION NO. 30563

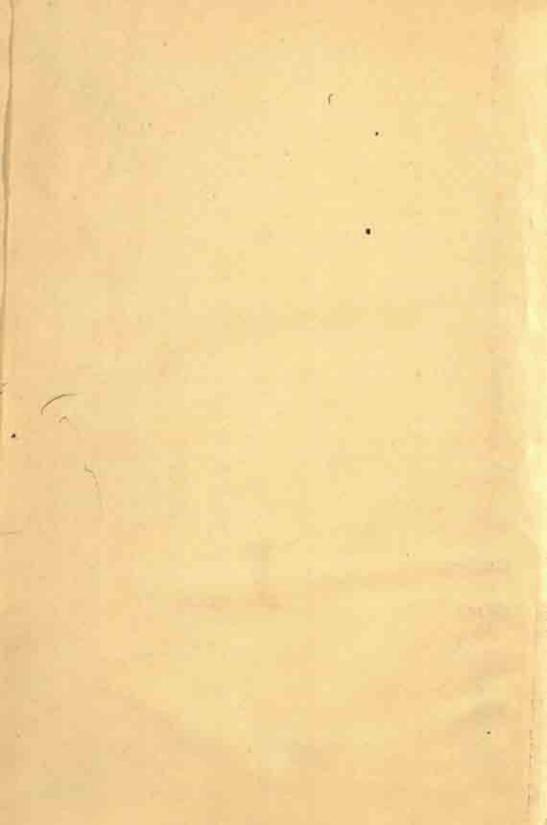
CALL No. 2910. 30954726 | G.F.P. Pes

D.G.A. 79.









PANJAB DISTT. GAZETTEER

A-XC.

OF THE

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

1897-98 .-

30563





7422L

P10.3095472G G.F.P/Pes

Compiled and Published under the authority of the PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

CENTRAL A 30563.

Aoc. 9-3-5772G

Date G.F.P. Pes

Preface to the edition of 1883-84.

THE period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the Gasetteer of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from District Officers, passing the draft through the Press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the Gazetteer of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft Gazetteer compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by District Officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilised. Of the present volume, Section A of Chapter V (General Administration), and the whole of Chapter VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Chapter III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to. But, with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite, verbally from the Settlement Reports of the district by Major James and Captain Hastings.

The draft edition of this Gazetteer has been revised by Colonels Waterfield, Hastings and Ommanney and Mr. Beckett, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.



Preface to the second edition.

THIS revised edition has been prepared in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 11 of Revenue Circular No. 62. No Gazetteer note-book had been prepared in the District Office, and so the whole work of compilation devolved upon the Settlement Collector assisted by the District Kámúngo Pandit Sarúp Naráin, who practically prepared all the Statistical Tables for the work.

As directed in the orders above quoted, the plan of the former Gasetteer has been strictly adhered to and the original matter of the work has been as far as possible retained. New information has been added based on the results of the revision of Settlement 1893—1896, and the Monographs on the Trades and Industries of the district have been collated and abstracted. The account of the management of the Border has been revised and brought up to date by Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., and the Editor. As a consequence of the incorporation of this new matter, the work now includes 381 pages of letter-press as against 231 pages in the first edition.

As required by the orders of 1896, maps of the district and plans of the large towns and cantonments have been added. The plans are not very good as they had perforce to be compiled from old surveys corrected where practicable by the field maps of the recent Settlement; the maps will, however, probably be found useful.

It will be very desirable that Chapter III, Section A, Statistical, should be rewritten after the figures for the Census of 1901 are available.

LAHORE:



ERRATA IN THE REVISED EDITION OF THE PESHAWAR GAZETTEER.

```
Page 4, table, column 5, for "Mnir Kalán" read "Mir Kalán", and for "Thri Sir" read "Tri Sir".
      6, line 44. for "mountain" read "mountains".
     to, line 15. for "freely " read "fully ".
     11, line 3, for "gap" read "gaps".
     11, line 5, for " to secure " read " so secure ".
     11, line 20, for "conditions" read "condition".
     14, line 28, for "flocks" read "flocks".
     15, line 2, for " varying " read " varying ".
     16, line 45, for "aninterior" read "an inferior",
     23, line 3, for "divided" read "divides".
23, line 22, for "Tutki" read "Tutkai".
     23, line 24, for "joius" read "joins".
     28, line 60, for "Hendly" read "Hendley".
33, line 39, for "artifical" read "artificial".
     36, table, column 3, for "Malhozai" read "Malkhozai"; for
                                "Warharai" read "Warkharai"; for
"Bushha" read "Bushkha"; and for
                                "Shalhai " read "Shalkhai ".
     38.
                                for " Dirar " read " Diar ".
                                for "Kharunai" read "Kharunai".
     40,
               ditto.
     41, line 5, for "gralfatores" read "gralfatores".
47, line 44, for "first we chambers" read "first two chambers".
     54, foot-note, line 2, for "Mera" read "Mora".
     61, line 42, for "these" read "the ".
     83, line 44, for " diarmed " read " disarmed ".
     89, line 13, for "Bickett" read "Beckett".
     96, line 6, for " are " read " is ".
    98, line 38, for "locum tenns" read "locum tenens".
105, line 36, for "observances" read "observances",
    106, line 21, for " a tree or trees " read " a tree or two, etc."
    108, line 50, for " of " read " or ".
    110, line 43, for "adoped" read "adopted ".
    114, table, column 4, paragraph 3, "On the third day," &c., is a
            continuation of the above paragraph, and opposite
            "Idulzuha los Akhtar." "This religious festival called the great festival," &c., should come. In line 7 of the
            remarks, opposite "Jhandah," read "temporary" for
            "temprorary",
    126, table, column 5, for "Umar" read "Utmar".
    129, line 17, for " cheifs" read " chiefs".
   131, line 6, for " Badraqa Dheri " read " Badraga Dheri ".
    132, line 26, for "Akhun" read "Akhar".
    133, line 35, for " Umrazai " read " Umarzai".
```

Page 134, line 24, for "Trangi" read "Tangi". 143, line 24, insert bracket") " after the word " Shahikhel". 143, line 47, for " Winzat" read " Winzah", and same in foot-note, page 144. 145, line 11, for "Swat" read " Swabi ". 145, line 22, for " Gumtar " read " Gumtai ". 151, line 19, for "Gulzela " read " Gulbela ". 155, line 35, for "the " read "this ". 170, line 53. for " 5 sers per well " read " 5 sers for wells ". 179, line 9, for " wrok " read " work ". 199, line 16, for " which " read " while ". 180, line 1, for " debouchement " read " debouchment ". 182, lines 2 and 11, for "Zindai" read " Jindai". 182, line 3, read " and the lower branch, which was formerly the main stream, as the Abazai. 186, line 8, for "Garhi Haqdar" read "Ghair Haqdar". 186, line to, for "have " read "has ", and delete the word "from " in line 25. 189, line 30, for " qullmi " read " lullmi ".-199, line 8, for " page 198" read " the following page"; and for "To" read "The" in line 12. 216, line 5, after " shisham " read " tamarisk " and for " these " read " tun ". 224, line 4, for "pice" read "pies". 225, line 25, for " faras" read " fara".
225, line 25, for " flows" read " flaws". 238, line 26, for "have" read "had". 249, lines 4 and 5, for "Málakand, Cherát and Chársadda telephones "read "Málakand, Shabkadar, Cherát and Charsadda, Telephones ". 251, line 22, delete is. 252, line 10, for " Akora," read " Akora ; " 252, line 13, for " Shankergarh, Tangi-Khanmai " read " Shankargarh, Tangi, Khanmai ". 255, line 2, for " page 254" read " pages 246, 248 and 254", and for " same " read " last mentioned ". 255, line 3, insert "and 252" after the word "page". 256, Nowshera Tahsil names, for "Fatteh Muhammad Khan, Jagirdar of Jabbakhunera," read "Fatteh Muhammad Khan of Jabbakhwarra." 257, line 49, for "Bakha" read "Pakha". 261, line 1, for " page 251 " read" pages 251 and 290 ".
262, foot-note, line 2, for " Masson " read " Mason ". 263, line 9, for " Chamai" read " Chamla", and in line 47 read "valleys" for "valley".
270, line 22, for "Bisah" rend "Bisak", and insert comma (,) after the word " villages ". 271, line 33. for "Sanghan" read "Sanghau", and in line 38 read "clans" for "clan".
272, line 2. for "Tursah" read "Tursak", and for "Girazai" read "Girarai" 275, line 46, for " on " read " in ".

277, lines 18 and 23, for "Sanghan" read "Sanghau". 281, foot-note, line 5, for "Daudzai" read "Dawezai".

282, line 16, for "Swangi" read " Luargi ".

Page 282, line 27, for " Kandan " read " Kandau ".

289, line 39, for "on" read " in ".

293, line 43. for "invasion " read "invasions ".

305, margin, for " cost survey " read " cost of survey ": 307, after " summarized below " intert " I Charsadda ".

311, line 5, for "Reports" read "Report".

319, column 3 of class heading "Sailab," opposite "Old enhanced by 15 per cent." read "2-4-9" instead of "2-4-0", and opposite "Haif net produce rates" read " 0-15-3" instead of " o-15-9".

328, table, column t, for "Tahkal Patan " read " Tahkal Paian ".

337, line 13, for "in paragraph 53" read " on page 150".

344, lines 10-11, for "enjoying of large acres" read "enjoyment of large areas".

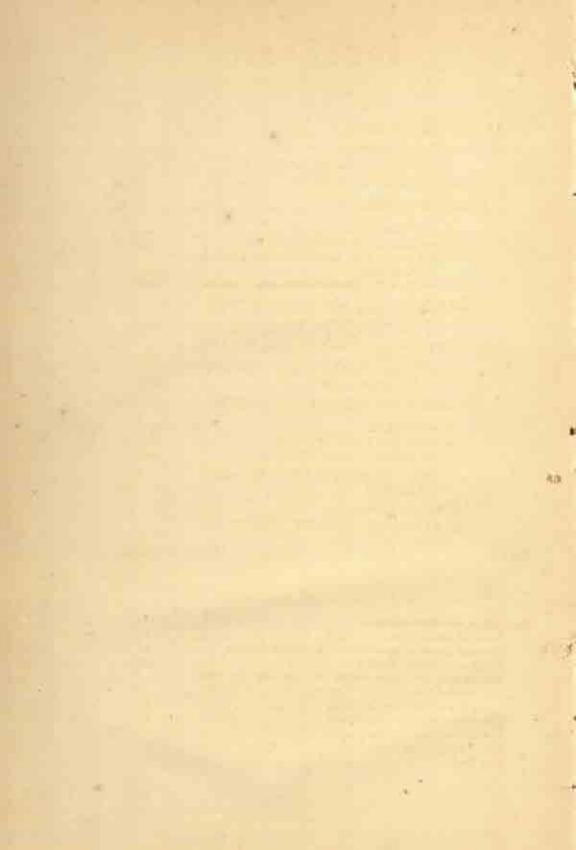
353. line 44, for " insistence " read " instance ".

354, line 18, for comma (,) read semi-colon (;).
357, line 30, for "capacly "read "capacity ".
359, line 40, read "Rs. 6."
371, line 2, for "220-229" read "229-230".

373, line 7, for "mile" read "mille".
374, line 42, before "about "intert" of ".

383, opposite entry 13, read "Tangi Nasratzai," "Hissara Nahri," &c.

301, insert a bracket opposite villages 34 to 38.



CONTENTS.

					1	Page,
CHAP.	L-THE DISTR	ICT	3.02	***		1
	ADESCRIP BGEOLOGY		ND FLORA	***	1 29	
, A	-HISTORY				-	42
***	-THE PEOPL	Ε				92
10 320	A.—STATISTIC		***		1000	
	B.—SOCIAL A C.—TRIBES A	ND RELIGIOND CASTES		DING	99	
	D.—VILLAGE	OMMUNITU	S AND TON	mpre	146	
m					140	
71 182	-PRODUCTION		action and	OIN		189
	A.—AGRICULT B.—OCCUPATI			COM	189	
	MERCE C.—PRICES,	(63.0		1000	219	
		ICATIONS	icham um	(can	238	
n V.	-ADMINISTRA	TION ANI	FINANC	Ε ,,.	61	250
	A.—GENERAL B.—MILITARY C.—LAND AND			***	250 260 292	
,, VI.	TOWNS, MUN	ICIPALIT		AN-	-9-	
	TONMENTS	100000	***	***		361
	APPENDICES	TARE DO	(CATTATA)			382
	PAGE II.)	IABLES	(INDEX	ON		
MAPS	174	***	***	At end	of volu	me.
	CHAPTE	RITHE	DISTRICT			
	-Descriptive-				(41)	
Gener	al description			***	1	
Mount	al description-Mains of the Borde	ountains of	the Border		2	
The ra	anges and main p	eaks surrou		dis-	3	
tr	ict-Two hills of	Yusafzai	situated in	the		
The	ain-The river sy ver system-The	stem Indus	•••	***	4	
	dus—The Kábul		***	***	5	
The K	ábul—The Swát	***	***	***	7	
The S	wát				ō	

	Page.
The Bára	Q-10
The Bára—The Kalpáni or Chalpáni	11
The Kalpani or Chalpani-The Budni-The	5.0
Landai The Landai—Marshes and Springs—Natural divisions of the valley Natural divisions of the valley—The great Yusafzai	12
the Landai—Marsnes and Springs—Natural divi-	
Natural divisions of the valley—The great Yusafzai	13
The state of the s	
Plain	1.4
The great Vicesfeel plain Description of Vicesfeel	3.5
The great Yusafzai plain-Description of Yusafzai	2
at present Yusafzai Sub-Division	16
Yusafzai Sub-Division—The Charsadda Tahsil—	17-18
The Dashfance and Nameton Tatotle	99
Darksman and Manutage Tabella	19
COLUMN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	20-22
Commence of observed factories Commen	23
Conney Dainfall temperature and allocate	24
Painfall temperature and elimate	26-28
Discours	
	29
Section B.—Geology, Fauna and Flora—	
Contame	
Geology Geology of the border hills	29
Geology of the border hills-Geology of the plain	39
Geology of the plain country	31
Geology of the plain country—Geology of the	32
Value fami salarise	92
	33
Cald Flore of the district	34
Flora of the district	35
Flora of the district—Wild animals and game	36-37
found in the district	38
Wild animals and game found in the district	
Salar	39-41
CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.	
Ancient History	140-140
Ancient History—Early inhabitants—Alexander's	42-43
- American Company	310
Alexander's invasion—Buddhism in Peshawar—	44
B. C. 165. Revival of Brahminism-B. C.	
148. Re-appearance of the Greeks-B. C. So.	
Scythian Dynasty-Indian Frinces retake	
Kabul and Peshawar-Fa Hian, Hwen Thrang	
and Sung Yun, Chinese pilgrims, A. D. 500	
and 700	45
	100

	PA COLOR
	Page
Fa Hian, Hwen Thsang and Sung Yun, Chinese	
pilgrims, A. D. 500 and 700-Antiquities	46
Antiquities Antiquities—Appearance of the Afghans in	47-48
Antiquities-Appearance of the Afghans in	37535
L Callawal, 000 A. D	49
Appearance of the Afghans in Peshawar, 800 A.D	43
A.D. 970. Alptagin, Governor of Khorasan-	
A. D. 978. Sebuktagin takes Peshawac-	
A. D. 1001. Defeat of Jaipal by Mahmud	50
A. D. 1004 A converted Hindu, Sewakpál,	299
appointed Governor-A. D. 1008. Defeat of	
Anandpál-A.D. 1020. Settlement of Patháns	
in the Khaibar-Peshawar, a Province of	
Ghazni under Mahmúd's successors	51
State of the country-Pathan Settlements in the	3.
plain; the Dalazáks Pathán Settlements in the plain; the Dalazáks—	52
Pathan Settlements in the plain; the Dalazaks-	5-
Destruction of Ghaznavite power by Pathans of	
Ghor-Punjab retaken by Muhammad Ghori-	
1204 A. D.—The first Moghal invasion, A. D.	
1242-Disputes between the Khakhai and	
Ghori divisions of the Pathan nation-Khakhai	
division, accompanied by Usman Khel and	
Muhammadzais settle near Kabul, 13th	
century	10
Khakhai division accompanied by Usman Khel and	53
Muhammadzais settle near Kabul, 13th	
century-Expulsion of the Yusafzai from	
Kábul-Settlement in the Pesháwar plain-	
Further conquests of the Pathans	
Further conquests of the Pathans-Position of the	54
Muhammadzais and Yusafzais during the 15th	
century-The Emperor Bahar acquires	
sovereignty, A. D. 1504-A. D. 1505 to 1530.	
Babar's further incursions	
A. D. 1505 to 1530. Babar's further incursions-	55
	56
A. D. 1540. Humáyán—A. D. 1554. The Ghorai	211
Khel Afghans (Khalils, Mohmands and Daud-	
zais) oust the Dalazáks-Final settlement of	
Afgháns in Pesháwar	***
A. D. 1585. Akbar's expedition-Akbar's policy-	57
The Roshania Sect	58
The Roshania Sect	
The Roshania Sect-The separation of the Yusafzai	59
and Mandan	60
Reigns of Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb-	00
Khoshai Khan, the poet chief-Nadir Shah	61
The state of the s	

	Page.
Nádir Shah—The Duráni Dynasty The Duráni Dynasty—A. D. 1773. Taimur Shah—	62
The Durani Dynasty-A. D. 1773. Taimur Shah-	1000
Insurrection in 1779 by Mian Umar of Chamkanni	
Insurrection in 1779 by Mian Umar of Chamkanni-	63
Shah Shuja at Peshawar proclaims himself	
King-Rise of the Barakzai	64
Rise of the Barakzai—The Sikhs	65
Sayad Ahmad Shah of Bareilly, A.D. 1824—Ahmad Shah files to Swat—Sayad Ahmad becomes	
firmly seated and takes tithes	66
Sayad Ahmad becomes firmly seated and takes	
tithes—Attacks Yar Muhammad Khan in	
1828-Duránis in 1829 again attack Sayad Ahmad, but are defeated, and his supremacy	
in Peshawar acknowledged	67
Duránis in 1829 again attack Savad Ahmad, but are	
defeated, and his supremacy in Peshawar	
acknowledged-Final deteat and death of Sayad Ahmad in 1830 by Sher Singh at Balákot	68
The Sikh conquest—Yusafzai attacked by the Sikhs	69
Yusafzai attacked by the Sikhs-Hari Singh's	23
Barakzai Sardárs' intrigues in 1834-A.D. 1835.	70
Dost Muhammad makes an unsuccessful at-	
tempt on Peshawar	71
A.D. 1835. Dost Muhammad makes an unsuccess-	
ful attempt on Peshawar—The Sikh arrange-	
ments under Hari Singh during 1835-36—In 1836 Hari Singh occupies and builds a fort at	
Jamrud	72
In 1836 Hari Singh occupies and builds a fort at	-
Jamrad-Amir Dost Muhammad determines to oppose the measure—The battle fought on	
the 30th April 1837. Hari Singh shot. Flight	
of the Durants	73
The battle fought on the 30th April 1837. Hari	
Singh shot. Flight of the Duranis-Sikh ad-	
Sikh administration	74
Sikh administration-Avitabile's administration	75-76
1838-1842—Tej Singh and Goláb Singh	77
Tej Singh and Goláb Singh—Colonel G. Lawrence— appointed 1847—The Mutiny	- 6
The Mutiny	70-85
The Mutiny-A list of Deputy Commissioners who	79199
since 1850	-
***************************************	87

	Page.
A list of Deputy Commissioners who have been ap- pointed to the Peshawar District since 1850 A list of Deputy Commissioners who have been ap-	88
pointed to the Peshawar District since 1850-	120
Changes of tahsil boundaries	89
Changes of tahsil boundaries—Development since	200
annexation	90
Development since annexation	91
CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.	
Section A.—Statistical—	
Distribution of population —Migration and birth-	92
place of population	93
Migration and birth-place of population-Increase	93
and decrease of population	94
Increase and decrease of population	95
Increase and decrease of population-Births and	-
deaths	96
Births and deaths-Age, sex and civil condition	97
Age, sex and civil condition—Infirmities	98
Infirmities-European and Eurasian population	99
Section B.—Social and Religious Life—	
Villages	99
Villages-Habitations	100
Habitations-Food-Hospitality	101
Hospitality-Dress-Common usages of society	102
Common usages of societyAmusements	103
Amusements—The women	104
The women—Games—Birth—Childhood—Manhood—	586
Old age Old age—Marriage contracts	105
Maniaga apprents Detrotted The Wadding	100
The Wedding—Death	107
Death-General statistics and distribution of re-	100
ligions	100
General statistics and distribution of religions	110
Superstition—Alms	111
Religion of women-Priests-Mullahs-Pilgrim-	
ages	112
Pilgrimages	113
A list of the principal religious and festive gather-	Carrier Co.
A list of the principal religious and festive	114
gatherings—The Peshawar Mission	110
The Posháwar Mission-Mission School	115

Special Control of the Control of th	Page
Mission School-The Peshawar Zenana Medical	
mission and the Duchess of Connaught Hospital	
The Peshawar Zenana Medical Mission and the	117
Duchess of Connaught Hospital—Language	1200
Lattivustyc	118
Language—Education—Character and disposition of	- 119
the people—Physical characteristics of Pathan	
tribes	
Physical characteristics of Pathan tribes-Charac-	120
ter of the people	
Character of the people Pride and C. i. cre	121
Character of the people—Pride and Code of Honour—	
Crime-Change in people since annexation;	
Probable infile childre	122
Change in people since annexation; probable future	
Change I overly or wealth of the paople	123
a overty of wearth of the people	124
Section C Tribes and Castes, and Leading Families-	0.03
Carried Sant Ceading Families—	
Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes	
main tribes rustory of the Pathan occupation of	124
the district—Lathan tripes	127576.7
Pathan fribes	125
Descrit of the Pathan tribes - The Khattaks. The	1.26
TOTAL AT MALIMAN MA LINES HILLINGS IN PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
tion of the tribes and the number of villages	
The distribution of the tribes and the number of	1.27
	(54)
Constitution of the Pathán tribe	128
AMERICAL AMBIDISTRATION	129
Internal administration-Status of the arbabs.	130
khans and chiefe Distriction of the arbabs,	-
kháns and chiefs - Distribution of the tribes	
resident in Peshawar—Shaikh Malli's allot-	
Mandaux Pedigree table of Manno, the son of	
	131
The pedigree table of Manno, the son of Mandanr—	.97
	200
- The Market and tribal distribution. The Mark	132
	777
and distribution of property. The Mr.	133
The Giglanis	
The Gigiánis-Daudzai occupied mainly by the des-	134
clan of the Hill Mohmands, and miscellaneous	
the Upper or Bar Mohmands	
and another the the	135

	Page
The Tarakzai clan of the Upper or Bar Mohmands	
The Khalils	136
Tappa Mohmand. The Mohmands	137
The Khattak tract of country-The Khattaks	138
The Khattaks	139-141
The Khattaks-Sayads-Hindkis-Gujars	142
	143
	144
Religious classes. Astánadárs—Hindús	145
ection DVillage Communities and Tenures-	
Village tenures—Tenures	146
Tribal communities-The distribution and allotme	nt
of the country by Shaikh Malli-Periodic	al
peshes (redistributions) at fixed periods	147
Periodical veshes (redistributions) at fixed periods	
	148
Headmen and chief headmen	149
Headmen and chief headmen-Zaildars and inar	n-
dárs	150
Zaildárs and inámdárs	151
Zaildárs and inámdárs-The village jirga	or
council	152
The village servants-First settlement of a tribe	
Settlement of non-proprietors-Outlying has	m-
lets-Inam and proprietary exemptions	153
Inam and proprietary exemptions-Classes of ove	1-
lords and proprietors—The kháns and arbábs	
The maliks—The daftaris or proprietors—Righ	154
The matiki-The daftaris or proprietors-Righ	ts
of absentees—Tenants	155
Tenants-Statistics of proprietary tenures-T	he
division of the district under the Duranis	
the dissolution of the Saddozai power	156
The division of the district under the Duranis	to
the dissolution of the Saddozai power-Grow	
of inams-Farms under the Duranis-Rat	
of indm in the different tappas	157
Rates of indm in the different tappas-Fe	es
known as haq toru—Marked difference between	en
proprietors (daftaris) and tenants (hamsayas)-	
In the Khattak portion or second division	
the khans took rent—Maliks enjoy inams .	158
Maliks enjoy indms-The Barakzai rule-Ti	ie
district under the Sikhs from 1823 to 1846-	The second of th
The state of the s	159
lenancies and rents	160-165

	* "8"
Tenant rights at Major James' Settlement-Tenancy rights at the Regular Settlement-Rent rates-	
Classes of tenants	166
Classes of tenants-Names of tenants	167
Village menials	168
Village menials-Agricultural labourers	160
Ramins' dues-Petty village grantees	170
Petty village grantees-Poverty or wealth of the	
proprietors-Alienations	171
Alienations	172
The state of the s	1565
Rights in water-Irrigation customs on the Bara	
and the system of distributing the water	172-174
The water distribution system-The distribution	
system in villages at the tail of the irrigation	
(páinwarkh)	175
The distribution system in villages at the tail of the	1.00
irrigation (painwarkh)-The custom known as	
Khinza-The custom in the event of freshets	
and floods—The custom known as tala-oba	
(plunder water)—The water right of miscel-	
laneous plots—The custom known as wach	
(dry), sha (water)—Near cantonments water	
division is regulated by hours—The tenant's	
sight to the mater ample Challet to both	
right to the water-supply-Shaikh-ka-katha	176
Shaikh-ka-katha-The distribution of the water of	
the main channel-The water in the canal is	
not allowed to be dammed	177
The water in the canal is not allowed to be dammed	177
Mills-Water distribution in a village described-	
The re-allotment of turns - The miscellaneous	
plots	170
Kabul shag imigation sustant	180
The Budni—The Swat river irrigation customs	181
	101
The Swat river irrigation customs—The custom of	
distributing the water-System of manage-	
ment of the District Canals-Area and reve-	- 3
nue dependent on these	182
System of management of the District Canals-	
Area and revenue dependent on these	183
System of management of the District Canals-	-93
Area and revenue dependent on these-Main-	
tenance of the canals-Mirábi and Zar-i-	
nágha Fund	
	184
Maintenance of the canals-Mirábi and Zar-i-	27 15
nagha Fund	185-188

CHAPTER IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Section A .- Agriculture and Live-Stock-

General statistics are continued			
General statistics of agriculture	(1)	144	189
General resources Agricultural stock Classification of soils adopted	966	***	190-193
Classification of soils adout 1	40.6 519	***	194-197
- mostingation of sons adopted	Irrigation	1 222	198
Irrigation from wells-Agric	uiturai imp	lements	
and appliances—Manure a		of crops	199
Manure and rotation of season	Det West	For the second second	200
Manure and rotation of crops Principal staples	-Principal	staples	201
Crops and system of cultivation	555	295	202
Crops and system of cultivation	Airesta		203
Crops and system of cultivation Produce experiments and	-Average	yields—	
DOF BOTO		outturn	
Crops and system of cultivation	200	191	204
Produce experiments and assun	and outturn	410	205-208
Produce and consumption of for	ad-crains	oct acre	209-212
Arboriculture and forests			213
Arboriculture and forests-Arl	horiculture	in the	214-215
Swat Canal tract	porte ditute	m the	
Arboriculture in the Swat Cana	I tract_T is	a atask	216
Live-stock-Horse-breeding of	nerations -	M a la	217
breeding	perations	M U 16-	
	-146	477	218
Section B Occupations, Industri-	es and Com	merce-	
Occupations of the people			
Occupations of the people-P	rincinal In	Instalan	219
and manufactures-Leather	rawork	austries	02076
Leather-work-Pottery	WULK	400	220
Pottery-Metal-work-Copper	chasing_S	11	221
ornaments	emaing -		
Textile fabrics, etc.—Lac-pa	inted class	-Fm-	222
broidery-Felts-Copper at	d Brass was	res	222
Copper and Brass wares-Silk		319	223
Woollen manufactures-Cotton	657	***	224
Pottery			225
Pottery-Glass-Fibrous manuf	actures-Go	d and	220
Suver	LUL	***	227
Gold and silver-Wood-Leather	r	100	228
Leather-Course and nature of	trade-Tr	ade of	
the city of Peshawar	240		229
Trade of the city of Peshawi	ar-Report	of the	2.9
Committee on the Peshawai	r fair		230
Report of the Committee on the	Peshawar	fair-	-39
Statistics of foreign trade	444	444	231
Statistics of foreign trade	1004	444	232-237

Page.

Section C Prices, Weights and Measures, Com	muni	cations-
Prices, wages, rent rates, interest-Value of p duce during the last 33 years-Price curr	ro- ent	
for the main staples	444	238
Price current for the main staples		239-241
Price current of main staples-Percentage		
increase of prices-Weights and measures	***	242
Deing overant of main stanles		243
Weights and measures	465	244
Weights and measures—Communications—Na	avi-	100
gable rivers	***	245
Navigable rivers—Bridges and ferries	***	246
Railways—Communications. Map No. IV	***	247
Communications. Map No. IV—Staging bun	on-	(597)
lows, serais and rest-houses—Post Offices	P	248
Day Officer Telegraphs		1247.000
Post Offices—Telegraphs	***	249
THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.	****	3700
CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION AND	PINA	INCE.
Section A.—General—		
Executive and judicial	447	250
Executive and judicial-Police	***	251
Police—Jails	***	252
Jails-Crime-Revenue, taxation and registra		253
Revenue, taxation and registration		254
Revenue, taxation and registration-District Bo	pard	255
	***	256
Statistics of land revenue—Education	300	257
Education-Medical		258
The Egerton Hospital-Ecclesiastical-He		-3-
quarters of other departments	***	259
Head-quarters of other departments	***	260
ricad quarters of start departments in	0.00	-500
Section B.—Military and Frontier—		
Cantonments, troops, etcFrontier posts	and	
Border Police	***	260
Frontier posts and Border Police	***	261
Frontier administration	***	262+273
Frontier administration-Outbreak at the Malak	cand	
in July 1897	444	274
Outbreak at the Malakand in July 1897-From	itier	
administration	711375	275
Frontier administration	Six	276-290
Frontier administration-Demarcation of the bo	rder	291
Demarcation of the border-Settlements of		29.
		292
revenue	***	-94

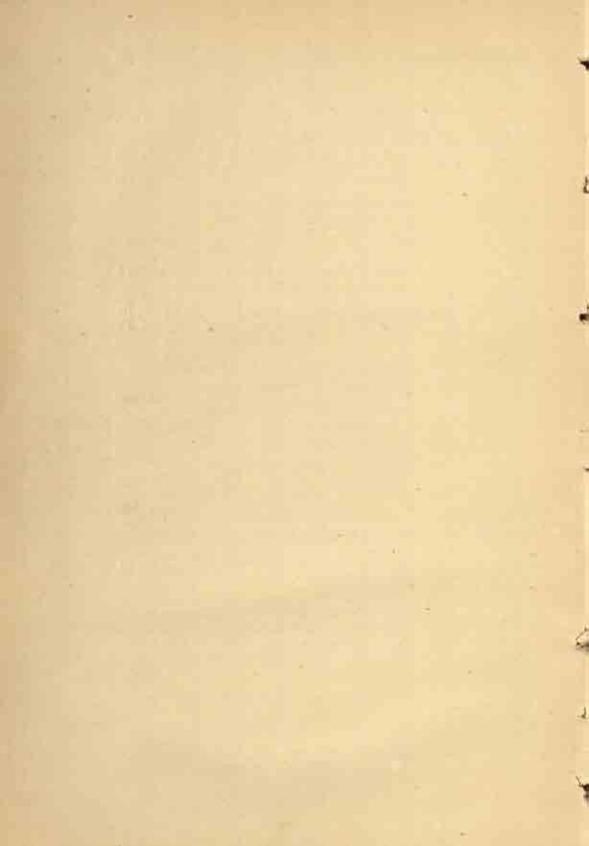
Section C .- Land and Land Revenue-

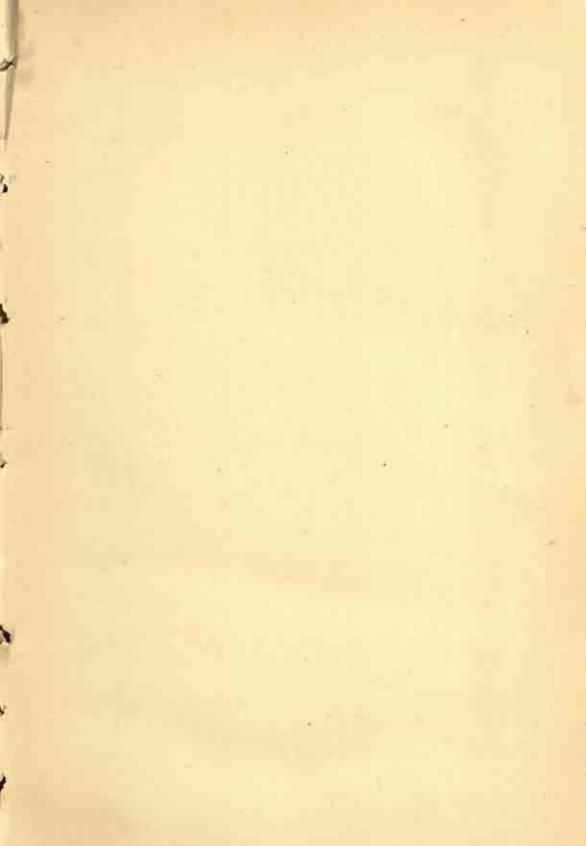
Settlements of land revenue-History of the revenue administration from early times to the	
Production of the Contract of	
Regular Settlement	293
times to the Regular Settlement	294-295
History of the revenue administration from early	
times to the Regular Settlement-The first	
Regular Settlement	295
The first Regular Settlement	297
Working of the first Regular Settlement	298
Working of the first Regular Settlement-General	
revenue history since the Regular Settlement	299
General revenue history since the Regular Settle-	
ment	300-301
Transfers of villages between tabsils and changes	200 201
in the number of estates	302
Report on assessment circles	The second secon
Report on assessment circles-A common base line	303-304
laid down for the district. Map No. VI-	
Duration and cost of success	cor
Classes of maps prepared, arrangements made for	305
the preservation of these and for the utilization	
of the field maps by the Survey Department-	
Revision of the record-of-rights-Prices and	
21 (2007) # (2007) (2007) (2007) (2007) (2007) (2007) (2007)	306
Prices and produce estimates—Grounds for revision	300
	207
Grounds for ravision of assessment	307
A continuous and the continuous	308-310
A consequent of incomplex on making with	311-324
Desults of the new recomment	325-328
Results of the new assessment	329-331
Gross revenue and resultant increase—Deferred	1000000
assessments and protective leases	332
Deferred assessments and protective leases	333
Deferred assessments and protective leases-In-	F2546V
stalments and collections	334
Instalments and collections	335
Instalments and collections—Cesses	336
Cesses—Term of settlement—Government lands—	
Assignments of land revenue	337
Assignments of land revenue-Muafis to mosques	338
Village servants' muáfis-Muáfi Chakirana deh-	
Muafis to ziarats-Muafis to Hinda buildings	339
Mill muafis-Lambardars' inams-System of ex-	
emption from assessment	340

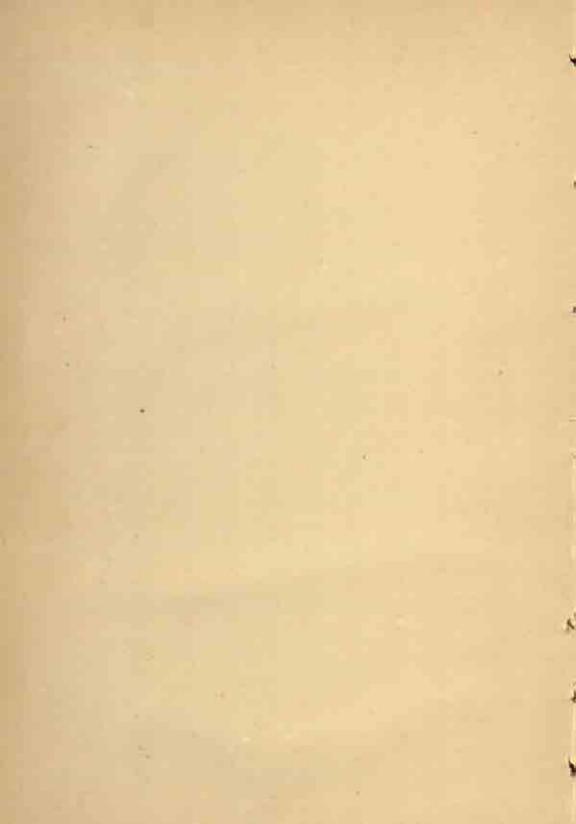
		Page.
Khattak lambardárz' allowances-Mardan to	nant	77
allowances—Results of above arrangement	nte-	
Maliks' inams-Daftaris' inams-Fa		
	vout-	.071
able assessments Results of the indm arrangements	***	341
Favourable assessments	***	342
Favourable assessments-The Khalil Arbáb 1	Zhal.	343
Hashtnagar and Mardán Kháns' ináms	ZHO!	1922
The Khalil Arbab Khel, Hashtnagar and Ma	rdán	344
Kháns' indms-Revision of assignmen	te in	
* 90 × 06		210
	100	345
Classes of assignments—Frontier remissions	***	345
Frontier remissions—Swat River Canal	3## ·	347
Smit Diver Const		348
Swat River Canal - Assessment on the Swat C	200	349-353
A to the control of t		354
The Kabul River Canal	999	355-356
The Kabul River Canal-District Board Canal	200	357-358
District Board Canals—Zamindári Canals		359
Province Promise Camaro Patrimumi Camaro	100	360
CITADEED 311 POSTING SERVICED LAND	- Carrier 11 / 2	CONTRACT CON
CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALI	TIES /	ND
CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALI CANTONMENTS.	TIES /	ND
CANTONMENTS.		AND
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns-Pesháwar city.		AND
General statistics of towns—Peshawar city,		AND 361
General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, cription Peshawar city, Description	Des-	361
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Pesháwar city. cription Pesháwar city. Description—Cantonments	Des-	361 362-364
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. cription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments	Des-	361
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Pesháwar city. cription Pesháwar city. Description—Cantonments	Des-	361 362-364 365 366
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Pesháwar city. cription Pesháwar city. Description Pesháwar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Pesháwar city, cription Pesháwar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, eription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. cription Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc. Taxation, trade, etc. Taxation and trade, etc.—Institutions and p	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. cription Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc. Taxation, trade, etc. Taxation and trade, etc.—Institutions and p	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city, cription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 373
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. eription	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376
CANTONMENTS. General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. eription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc. Taxation, trade, etc. Taxation and trade, etc.—Institutions and p buildings Institutions and public buildings—Population vital statistics Population and vital statistics Fort Mackeson—Nowshera town Nowshera town—Shabkadar town Fort Michni—Tangi town—Maira Prang town Maira Prang town—Charsadda town Utmanzai town—Fort Abazai—Hoti Mardán	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377
General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. eription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc. Taxation, trade, etc. Taxation and trade, etc.—Institutions and p buildings Institutions and public buildings—Population vital statistics Population and vital statistics Fort Mackeson—Nowshera town Nowshera town—Shabkadar town Fort Michni—Tangi town—Maira Prang town Maira Prang town—Charsadda town Utmanzai town—Fort Abazai—Hoti Mardán Hoti Mardán	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378
General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. eription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonments—History Cantonments History—Taxation and trade, etc. Taxation, trade, etc. Taxation and trade, etc.—Institutions and p buildings Institutions and public buildings—Population vital statistics Population and vital statistics Fort Mackeson—Nowshera town Nowshera town—Shabkadar town Fort Michin—Tangi town—Maira Prang town Maira Prang town—Charsadda town Utmanzai town—Fort Abazai—Hoti Mardan Hoti Mardan—Cherat	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377
General statistics of towns—Peshawar city. cription Peshawar city. Description Peshawar city. Description—Cantonments Cantonments Cantonme	Des-	361 362-364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379

APPENDICES,

	Page.
Appendix A.—List of the principal Jagirs existing in the Peshawar Dis B.—List of Frontier Remissions	trict 382-380
Pesháwar District ,	390-392
20102	
MAPS,	
	Reference page.
Map No. 1-Showing main natural featur	THE COURT OF THE C
" " II.—Showing irrigation by cana	
by other means	348-360
", ", III.—Showing distribution of tribe	s Chapter III,
	Section C, and page
	and page
" " IVShowing communications and	other -
features of administrative	Control of the Contro
est	247-248
" V.—Showing former and present a	
ment circles VI.—Showing system of base line	295, 303-304
blocks	305
n vIIShowing Kanungos and Par	waris'
Circles	250
" ", VIII.—Showing Police Stations, Zai	251, 246,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	151-152.
" " IX.—Showing Pesháwar Cantonmer	
City	
" X.—Showing Nowshera Cantonmen	
" " At,—Snowing Mardan Cantonmen	***
n NHShowing Cherat Cantonment)
W. Gel	







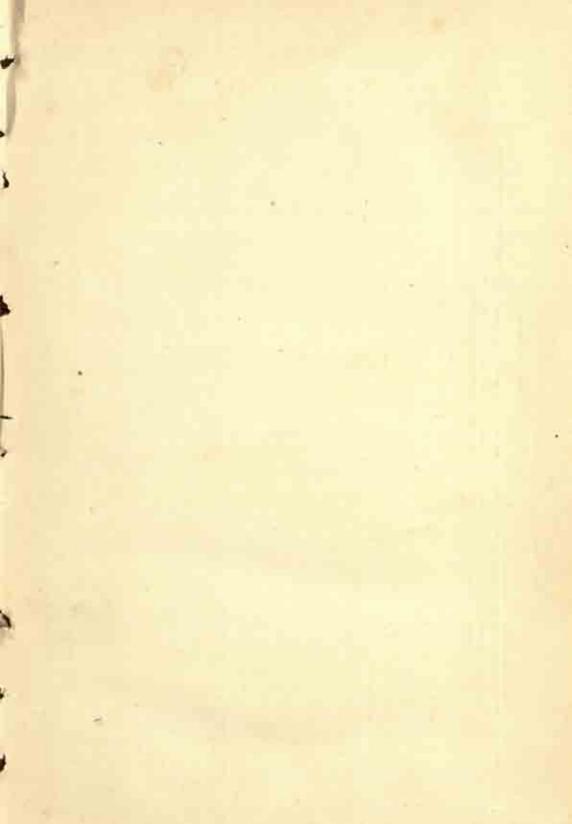


Table No. 1 showing LEADING STATISTICS.

E .		Deraits, Dis	Total arm in square miles, 1805-90. Cultivatella arm in square miles, 1895-89. Cultivatella arm in square miles, 1895-89. Criticalla arm in square miles armine. Average square miles andles errors 1899 to 1897	Number of inhabited towns and villages	Thirdia, 1801	remage annual land revenue, 1892-33 to 1896-97
9		Distanct, Obérnédda	2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001	885,007 315,888 315,888 58,092 511 502 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 2	15,487 8,140 0,126 0,02,400 127,178 1,742	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
	Œ.	s. Mardén.	2816 2816 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281 281	170 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	20 5,616 73 1,045 78 107,186	1,11,577 H 1,81,245
10	DETAIL OF TABBIES.	Swith	748 : 1 818 : 1 81 : 1 1 1 th of our	180,687 180,681 18,076 114 516	4,219 102 126,360	Ra. 1,40,420 1,50,200
.9		Perhitmur.	151 181 181 182 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183	287,930 85,446 142,489 1,000 397	17,082 5,871 10,002 3,429 78	Bs. 3,12,480 4,14,770
4		Nowshirta.	55 25 2 2 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	108,901 69,190 40,005 866 866	1,884 1,083 1,083 1,083 1,083 1,083	ab Gazentee

Bothder the roundaths of Kheerest Sildle.
 Kieles caly, Tixel, fluctuating and measurement.

Kidle sub. Helate Less Raise, Parisons Manne.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.-DESCRIPTIVE.

The Peshawar district is the central one of the three districts of the Peshawar division, and lies between north latitude 33° 40' and 34° 31' and east longitude 71° 25' and 72° 47'. It occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and extends from the Indus to the Khaibar mountains. Map I shows the main natural features of the district. It is bounded on the north and north-east by hills which separate it from the valleys of Swat and Buner; to the north-west are the rugged looking mountains occupied by the Utmankhels and Mohmands; on the west stand the Khaibar mountains overlooked by the Tartarra peak; to the south the boundary is the continuation of a spur which branches from the Sufaid Koh, and rung to the Indus—the lower portion of this branch separates the districts of Peshawar and Kohat-to the south-east, the only portion not bounded by hills, is the river Indus, which divides it from the Chach plain in the Rawalpindl and Hazara districts. Excepting the Indus and Kohat borders, it is surrounded on all sides by independent territory occupied by Pathans. It is, except on the south-east side, where flows the Indus, encircled by mountains. Its greatest length from Kiara on the east, to Spersang on the west is 86 miles. The greatest breadth from its northernmost point at Karkai in Yusafzai to the Nilab Gasha in the Khattak hills on its southern border is 54 miles. It is divided into five tabsils, of which three lie to the north and two to the south of the line of the Kabul river. Of the former, Swabi lies to the cast, Mardau in the centre, and Charsadda to the west. Of the two latter, Peshawar comprises all the western portion of the district, and the tract on the right bank of the united Swat and Kabul rivers is included in the Nowshern tabail. The Mardán and Swábi tahsíla constitute the Yusafzai sub-division 62 the district, which is in separate charge of an Assistant Commissioner stationed at Hoti Mardán.

Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several tabsils into which it is divided are given in Table No. I on the opposite page. The district contains two towns of more than 10,000 souls—

Posháwar 84,191 Chárnadda cum Prang 22,948 Chapter I. A.

Descriptive
General descript

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

General description.

The administrative hend-quarters are situated at Peshawar, in the west centre of the district, on the North-Wentern Railway. Peshawar stands 19th in order of area and 13th in order of population among the 31 districts of the Province, comprising 2.85 per cent. of the total area and 3.37 per cent. of the total population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below:—

Town.	N. latitude.	E. longitude.	Foot above sea-level,
Peaháwar Nowsbern (cantonment) Mardán Tángi	34° 2' 34° 0' 34° 12' 34° 18'	71° 37' 72° 1' 72° 6 71° 42'	1,108 1,120 (α) 1,200 (α)

(a) Approximate.

Mountains of the border.

Between the Indus opposite Torbels and the point where the Swat enters the district the frontier is irregular. The shape is determined by a curving line of hills, the last transverse spur of a great range, which, running southwards from the Pamir Stoppe and the eastern extremity of the Hindu Kush, terminates in Swat a few miles beyond the border. From this line of hills irregular spurs run down at right angles to the British Frontier. separated by intricate lateral valleys, which, hemmed in by lofty precipiess, conceal in secure nooks the villages of the occupying clans. The hills are for the most part bare, though the higher peaks are clothed here and there with pine, and the sides of others have a scanty covering of brushwood. They afford, however, good pasturage for the cattle and flocks. The drainage from the hills has in places perforated the sloping sides of the valleys into a network of ravines, a strong natural barrier against the approach of an invading force. High cultivated ridges occupy the intervening spaces, except in parts where immediately below the hills a layer of loose stones conceals the surface. Outlying hills belonging to the same system occur at intervals along this portion of the frontier, rising out of the plains of Yusafzai. South of the Swat the Utmankhel and Mohmand hills, which still belong to the Hindu Kush system, and the latter of which form the boundary of the Doaba parganah lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers, form parallel lines* running north and south, and connected by a transverse range, which has a direction nearly due west towards Julálabad. The outermost range offers a nearly straight line to the British frontier. The ranges in this direction are low and wanting in the bold features which distinguish the mountains of Swat and Buner. They are

Between two of them the Swat runs southwards till it sweeps castwards just before its debouchment into the plains.

entirely devoid of timber. A few shrubs, principally of the kao, or wild olive, are sprinkled at their base; but with this exception they are scantily endowed with any kind of vegetation. Bare, stony, and irregular, they rise abruptly from the plain, border, their ridges running parallel to the border, and not forming valleys as in Yusafzai. Opposite the fort of Shabkadar at the old site of Panipao, they fall back and form an amphitheatre, occupied by a table-land some three miles in breadth and two in depth, stony and intersected by ravines. On approaching the Kabni river, they retire again, and run nearly parallel to the stream for a few miles until they strike its bank at Michni.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. Mountains of the

From Michni to the Bara river the Mulagori and Afridi hills are loftier, but bare and irregular as those of the Mohmands, The Tartarra peak over the entrance to the Khaibar Pass rises to a height of 6,826 feet, and from its summit may be obtained a view of a large portion of the Ningrahar valley. The interior of these hills produces great quantities of firewood, but no large trees; their sides are rocky and precipitons. They present the appearance more of groups of mountains than of a connected chain, and form the western limit of the Khalil parganah. They can, however, all be traced to a connection with the great range of the Sufaid Koh, of which they are in fact lateral spurs, the Khattak hills which bound the district on the south being the true orographical continuation of the range. From the Bara river to the Kohst Pass, the hills of the Akakhel, and thence to the Jawaki Pass, those of the Adamkhel, form the western and southern boundaries of the Mohmand parganah; further in, they furnish large quantities of firewood, but are bare and rocky towards the plain. The hills upon the border are of no great beight; but immediately beyond them and due west of fort Mackeson is the peak of Mullaghar, 7,060 feet high. The villages of this parganah are situated on the Barn, and a few large ones are located near the hills to the south; the remainder is chiefly waste, a maira running under the hills, and crossing the district to the vicinity of the Attock road; deep and stony ravines intersect it, the lurking places and highways of Afridi robbers from time immemorial. The Khattak range continues the boundary to the Indus, maintaining an average height of from \$,000 to 5,000 feet. The higher parts of these hills, though destitute of large forest trees, are clothed with smaller vegetation, consisting principally of the wild olive; the Khattak parganah is an irregular mass of low hills between this range and the Kabul river,* a parrow strip of plain only occurring close to the latter, along which the Grand Trunk Road is carried; the villages are situated in defiles and on ledges amongst these hills and cultivation is scanty. The highest point, known as Jalala Sir, is close to Cherat, and reaches a height of 5,110 feet. Chajút Sir, 13 miles west of Attock, is 3,410 feet.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive.

The names of the main peaks which surround the district, following the same order as used in describing the configuration, are given below :-

The ranges and main peaks surrounding the district.

Bulmes,	Names of peaks.	(leight.	Hanges.	Names of pasks. Her	tt let-
North east range	Mahalem - harpatal Garru Ali Shier Sinawar Illam Morn Cherst	Foot. 7,471 24 0,341 6,723	Western range .	Tariarra 6. Signoral Chapri Sir 7. Mullachur 7. Sart Sir 4. Jehitz Sir 6. Cherst Mullachur 1. Mu	(MIO (MIO (MIO (MIO (MIO (MIO (MIO (MIO
	Simbleon Malakared Hazirran Khazirran	1111		Balladur Khan 3	(418 (428 (317 (782

Two hillsof Yusafplain.

In the sub-division of Yusafzai there are two small hills, rai situated in the Kara-mar and Panjpir; they stand out in the plain and are worthy of mention. Kara-mar, the highest, is situated to the north-east of Hoti Mardán ; it is about 3,400 feet above the sea and 2,280 above the Yusafzai plain. On its northern slope there are a few fir trees, and the appearance of the hill on that side is green and pleasing; its southern aspect is a mere bluff ridge. There is a sloping plateau at the summit which would do for sites. If tanks for holding water were constructed, the place might be utilized by the Civil and Military Officers in Yusafzai during the summer months. There is a ciarat on its summit dedicated to Yakki Yusaf, who was buried there. Panjpir, the other, is a smaller and sharper ridge; it rises to the height of 2,130 feet above the sea, or 940 feet above the Yusafzai plain. It has no trees, but is covered in parts with low brushwood; at the top there are some heaps of stones (dheris) dedicated to the Panjpir, or five great saints of the Muhammad-The Hindus affirm that the place was dedicated to the Panch Pándo or five Pándo brothers of the Mahabharat. A good view of the lower part of the district, Attock, and the Khattak range with its ziarats is obtained from the top of the hill.

The river system.

The Indus ultimately receives the whole drainage of the Peshawar valley, all but an insignificant part of it having been previously collected in the Kabul. Of the Kabul the principal affluents are the Swat from the north-west, the Bara from the south-west, and the Kalpani from the north. The Kabul, Swat, and Bara unite with the Budni at Nisatta, 14 miles north of Peshawar to form the Landai (short) or lowest section of the Kabul river, which after a course of only 36 miles falls into the Indus near Attack. The portion of the district which does not drain in the first instance into the Kabul is the country lying below the Sir-i-mairs, or "crest of the desert," in other

words, the old high bank of the Indus. Setting aside this small tract, the drainage system of the district may be mapped out into three divisions: Ynsafzai and part of Hashtnagar drained by the Kalpani and its affluents; the whole western portion of the district, drained by the Swat, Kabul and Bara above their junction at Nisatta; and the southern portion of the district (including the Mohmand and Khattak tappais), draining directly into the Kabul below Nisatta. A more detailed account will now be given of each of the rivers mentioned.

On debouching from the hills the Indus at once divides into numerous channels, and thus continues until, opposite Attock, it is again contracted into a narrow gorge. For about eight miles to the north of its present bed, the country lies low, and is of fresh alluvial formation; beyond, rises a high and well defined bank marking the commencement of the mairs or table-land of Yusafzai, and thence known as the sir-i-maira or (as it is usually translated) the " crest of the desert." The same high bank is continued for nearly twelve miles westwards, following the line of the Kabul river and at a mean distance of about four miles from it. Abrupt upon its southern front, it slopes gradually towards the north.* From one point of view it might be simply described as an are bounding the plain of Yusafzai on the southeast and south; but its position and the presence of water-worn boulders at its base corresponding to those found in the present bed of the Indus, mark it clearly as the ancient bank of that river; or, with reference to the theory put forward elsewhere as to the lacustrino formation of the Peshawar valley, it may well be that, as the great lake which once occupied the whole valley gradually dwindled with the increasing size of its outlet at Attock, caused by the scoor of the escaping stream, a last stand was made within the limits now marked by this sir-i-maira on the north and the extremity of the plain of Chach to the south. This supposition would account for the extension of the sir-i-maira along the direction of the Kahul, which may be supposed to have scoured out for itself a lower bed in the marshy soil that would be left by the lake as it finally subsided. The present bed of the river between Torbela and Attook has an extreme width of about three miles, and is seldom less than one and-a-half mile. The course of the main stream is intricate, and is never the same for two consecutive years; minor channels separate the bed into numerous islands, most of which are submerged in the season of flood. Some on the other hand stand out at all the times high and comparatively dry, and are covered in many instances with forests of sissu (Daibergia sisu); others of the islands afford excellent pasturage for the cattle of the villages on either bank.

Besides the Kabul the only real affluents of the Indus in this district are two streams which bring down the drainage of Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

The river system.

The Indus.

^{*} The drainage of the country to the west of the Sir-t-matire flows westwards into the Kalpani.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive.
The Indus.

the Mahaban mountain and the hills lying to the south of Chamla, and enter the Indus, the one near Munara, the other near Hind. Other superficial gullies and ravines carry down the drainage of the long strip of country lying below the sir-i-maira, but none require special mention. The depth of water at Attock varies from 40 feet in the winter months to 75 feet at the time of flood. The volume of its stream varies greatly with the season of the year. In the winter it is reduced to narrow limits; in the summer it fills its whole bed. The bed consists of boulders and sand. There are three ferries, Pihur to Dal Mahat-this is at the eastern corner of Yusafzai the Hind forry, which is lower down the stream; this is used by persons going from Swat and Bajaur direct to Lahore, or by Yusafzuis visiting Chach; the third is at Khairabad, exactly opposite to Attock and fifteen miles distant from Hind. There is also a drift gallery underneath the river bed, excavated at considerable cost, experimentally to test the strata and the approximate cost of a tunnel. But both the ferry and the tunnel, which is now closed, have been superseded by the Attock bridge on the North-Western Railway, which was opened on the 1st June 1883, and carries a cartroad and footway inside its girders. The river is not fordable during the cold season, but armies have crossed on emergencies with great loss. And the Sikh army forded it in 1823 at its widest point, opposite Hind. The villagers residing on its banks cross the river by swimming on shinases or inflated ox skins, which means of conveyance is utilized still further by carrying another person on the swimmer's back without any inconvenience, provided the passenger is of medium size. Rafts (jalas) formed by planks or charpais placed on a foundation of inflated skins fastened together, are also used. The country is somewhat inundated when the river is at its highest during May, June and July; the inundation does not benefit the Peshawar district, nor does the river supply any irrigation water to the lands on either bank. There are fish in the river ; they are usually netted, or caught with hook and line in the back-waters near Attock, and monsters weighing 100 lbs. have been caught. Otters (Pashto saglau) are occasionally seen, Waterfowl do not abound; a few are to be shot near Hind, in the back-waters during the winter months.

The Kabul.

The river Kabul is supposed to rise in the Unai Pass, latitude 34° 17', longitude 68° 14', some 45 miles in a straight line from the city of the same name, at an elevation of about 8,400 feet, and receives the whole drainage of the mountain lying between Kabul and Peshawar as well as that of Kahristan, Chitral, Panjkora, Swat and the neighbouring countries. After a course of about 250 miles it enters the Peshawar valley and ultimately joins the Indus, immediately above Attock. It is said to be fordable till it reaches Kabul. After that it is swelled by affluents and becomes a rapid river, though still navigable by rafts (value).

The river enters the district at Warsak about two miles west of the Michni fort. About a mile below Warsak it divides into two branches. The northern branch, known as the Adezai or Háifzai, was, at settlement in 1873, a mere nála, but this now carries the main body of the stream and divides the Peshawar tabsil from Charsadda for ten miles; it then passes through part of the latter for eight miles up to Nisatta. The southern branch is called the Naguman and was formerly the main stream. Two miles to the east of Fort Michni it throws off a branch called the Budhni, which is now almost dry, but carries the supply for the Jui Shekh, and after receiving the drainage of the Khaibar hills runs north and joins the Shahalam branch at Kankola. This last branch takes out of the Naguman at Chagri Matti, and joins this again at Garhi Momin. The Naguman rejoins the Adezai, which has been increased by the Swat river at Nisatta after a separate course of twenty miles. The joint stream is from this point known as the Landai, or short river, and after a course of thirty-six miles flows into the Indus at Attock. For the first twelve miles the banks are low, and it resembles an ordinary Panjab river, but after Nowshera it has cut out a deep channel, and the banks are steep and, in places in the lower portion of its course, rocky. The Naguman and Shahalam branches are fordable for half the year, and the rivers run down nearly to Nisatta in boulder and shingle beds with a very rapid slope, so that there is very little true sailab up to this or below Nowshera. Most of the canal-irrigation in the Peshawar and Nowshera tahails is dependent upon this river. The soil is not so rich as that of the Swat or Bara, and the tract affected by it, except where the supply of water is abundant, shows a decided tendency to sourcess, and more manure is required for high cultivation. The volume of water is larger than that of the Swat river, but regular discharges have not as yet been taken. The irrigation of the northern half of the Peshawar tahsil and of the western portion of Nowshern is dependent on this river as follows :-

Chapter I. A. Descriptive The Kabul

Private canala Shekh-ka-Katha Michui Canal	n 146 -010 -1 141	444	100 100 100	***	Acres. 29,295 16,918 21,122
			Total	100	67,330

The supply in this river is more than ample to meet all possible demands on it, as the area commanded is practically limited to that already irrigated.

The river is navigable by boats up to Agra, but is not much used for traffic.

The Swat rises in the hills north-east of Banér. Its course is at first south-westerly through the Swat valley; but after being joined by the Panjkora river from the north, it turns southwards till it enters the Peshawar valley above

The Swat.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. The Swat

Abazai, eleven miles to the north-north-west of Michni, thence it flows south-east till it joins the Kabul river at Nisatta, about half way between Michni and Attock. The river enters the district just above the head of the canal in the Abazai village, and almost at once divides into two main branches known as the Jhindi and Khiali. These rejoin after a separate course of about sixteen miles near Parang and fall into the Kabul about one mile lower down. On this river the whole of the irrigation of the Doabs or triangular tract between the Kabul and Swat rivers depends. The Swat Canal draws its supply from the same source, as do also the village canals irrigating the strip of country below the high bank on the east, which is known as the Sholgira or rice-growing tract. The area irrigated by this river, therefore, amounts to-

Sholgira Doába Swát Canal	777	377	1915	746 746		14,558 24,900 109,250
			т	otal	172	148,717

It flows in a stony bed, and there is no true sailab or flooded land, as is the case of the Punjab streams. The silt brought down during the hot weather is valuable as a fertilizing agent, The average minimum discharge of the eight years ending 1894 was 2,205 cusees in the mouth of December, when the

river is at its lowest point.

The main stream is liable to shift between the two branches. At last settlement the greater volume of water passed down the Khiáli, but this is now almost dry in the cold weather, and the Jhindi carries most of the water. The Khiali is the most important branch from the point of view of the irrigation depending on it, and if it were to dry up entirely the results to the Deaba and most of the Sholgira would be disastrons. However, since the Doaba has been added to Hashinagar and the control of the channels is under the same agency, it is not likely this result will occur; and even if it does, it will be possible to supply the greater portion of the irrigated area affected from the new canal constructed during settlement on the right bank of the river just below the Swat Canal boad, which was undertaken largely with a view to provide against this contingency. The shrinkage of the Khiali is, of course, ascribed by the people to the Swat River Canal, but as this only takes up at the most 700 cusees out of a minimum discharge of 2,025 cusees, and in the hot weather (when the water is wanted for irrigation) the amount of surplus water available is practically unlimited, it would seem that there is no solid basis for the contention of the people, and that the cause of the shift of the main stream into the Jhindi is due rather to natural causes. The river is navigable by boats up to Utmanzai, and the bulk of the produce of Hashtnagar is transported by river to Nowshers, Attock, and points further down the Indus.

The Bara proper has its rise in a valley of the same name, lying on the southern side of the Khaibar hills, but receives the greater part of its volume, as represented in Peshawar, from another stream, the Tirah Toi, which rises further east than the Bara and collects the drainage of the Tirah valley. The two streams unite about eight miles beyond the British border, from which point the river runs towards the north-east, until, after passing within two miles of Peshawar, it falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul in Zakhi about a mile above the junction of the latter with the main stream within the limits of the village of Jangal. Where it first enters the district, the Bara is at most seasons of the year a diminutive stream, but it is shortly fed by some clear and copious springs in the neighbourhood of the fort to which it gives its name. These springs are celebrated for their salubrity, and many of the Sikh Sirdars caused supplies of water from them to be brought daily to Peshawar in sealed vessels. The greater portion of the water is diverted near the fort into the water-courses of Khalil and Mohmand, while a supply is also conveyed through the cantonments and city of Peshawar. In ordinary times, therefore, the lower course of the Bara is altogether, or nearly, dry. But after rain has fallen in the Tirah hills, a muddy volume rushes down, which renders the stream impassable for several days, and often sweeps before it the dams which form the canal heads below fort Bara. A rich alluvial deposit of red clay, very valuable as a fertilising agent, is brought down by these floods. When the dams stand, as they do except when the floods are unusually heavy, the waters charged with deposit so fertilise the irrigated lands as to make manure unnecessary. The villages on the lower part of the Bara have constructed cuts for the special purpose of utilising the floodwater. It is crossed by the roads from Peshawar to Kohat and Attock. Good bridges exist on both these roads. This stream gives its name to the celebrated Bara rice, which is grown in some of the villages on its banks. The Sikhs required the whole crop to be brought to Peshawar, where the best portion was reserved for seed, the next best was sent to Ranjit Singh at Lahore, and the remainder left to the samindars. The Amir of Afghánistán, Abdul Rahmán, has recently purchased lands near the Bara fort largely with a view to secure a supply of this rice. Less care being now taken to preserve a good supply of seed, the quality of the rice, though still held in high estimation, is said to have deteriorated. The river Bara is in a measure an object of veneration, and Shekhan, the spot where its waters are first divided for purposes of irrigation, is held especially sacred. The Afridis who control its head waters are always able to stop its stream-a proceeding which they often practised in the times of the Sikhs. Such water as the Afridis allow to enter the plain is appropriated in the following manner: A certain quantity, reckoned by the number of mills it can turn, is taken for the use of the gardens, city and cantonments of Peshawar, and the remainder is equally divided

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. The Barn. Chapter I. A. Descriptive. The Barn. between the Khalils and Mohmands. Major James thought this was perhaps the river alluded to by Baber in his memoirs as flowing in the vicinity of Peshawar, which he called the Siah Ab, a name which cannot be locally traced, but would apply if the Bara were in flood, and there were more water, as probably there used to be before it was used for irrigation to the extent it now is. The hard conglomerate banks of the Bara distinctly show by the channels that have perforated its sides that ages ago the bod was very much higher than it is now, and that it has been gradually worn down to its present level, and so in those times the river, of more constant volume owing to the trees and forest-clad mountains through which it ran, did flow past Peshawar.

The ordinary discharge is about 160 cubic feet per second, and the whole of this is freely utilised for irrigation. The supply runs very short in May, June and July until the rains break, and there is often hardly enough for drinking purposes. Then serious disputes arise which culminated in 1887 in the Bara riot between the Khalils with the lower Mohmands against the upper Mohmands. The former wished to move their out-take to a point higher up stream. This was resented, and both sides turned out armed and the fight raged furiously across the river for many hours and several persons were killed and wounded. The difficulty is increased by the demand of the cuntonments, for irrigation, and of the city and cantonment water-works, which is of course imperative.

The cantonment is entitled to, at ordinary times, a depth of 6 inches on the sill of a regulator put up near Garhi Sikandar by Mr. Macnahb. The intention was that when the supply is below an ordinary supply the depth should be reduced, but this is not always done; and owing to the grass farm and the extension of cultivation in cantonments a much larger supply is now taken than was formerly the case. The supply for the water-works is of course an entirely new demand and is taken off about half a mile above the weir.

The area dependent on this stream amounts to 38,782 acres, and includes some of the richest and most highly assessed land in the Province.

To meet the difficulty of economising and equitably dividing the scanty supply of water a project for constructing a weir has often been discussed, but a suitable site was not available. At last during the Revised Settlement a site was discovered by the Settlement Officer where the Shekhan and Sangu water-courses take out on the right and left banks by tunnels through the conglomerate cliffs which here close in upon the stream and rise to a height of 37 feet. The width of the stream here is only 118 feet. A project for a weir here was worked out by Shekh Sher Muhammad, Assistant Engineer, under the orders of Air. Preston, Superintending Engineer, to cost in all Rs. 7,143 for the weir and Hs. 30,060 for widening the tunnels and constructing supply

channels. At first it was proposed to have automatic falling shutters on the crest of the weir to meet the case of the sudden floods. The design as now adopted is for an ordinary solid weir with gap at each bank to be filled with needles, and it is considered that this will be sufficient to pond up the water and to secure an equal distribution. The idea is that the flood after filling the tunnels will pass down to the old heads at and below the fort. It is hoped that in this way we shall secure an equitable distribution of the ordinary supply without losing the invaluable silt brought down in the floods, and thereby put on end to the interminable disputes and quarrels in the tract affected. It is possible to take out a flood channel at a higher level than the existing water-courses on the Khalil bank, which will irrigate, at any rate occasionally, some 3,000 acres of waste and admit of a rabi crop at least being grown. If this can be done and water-rates charged similar to those sanctioned for the Michni District Canal, the income will cover all cost of repairs of the weir and to a great extent relieve the people of what is at present a very heavy burden. In the meantime the area affected in the Bara and Kasbah circles has been assessed on its existing conditions and power has been reserved to revise the assessment during the course of the Settlement if the condition of the tract is improved by the weir. The revision will probably take the form of raising the nuhri II rate in this circle and assessing new cultivation. At any rate the necessity for suspensions and remissions, which have been heavy in the past, will probably be less pressing.

The drainage of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai to the west of the Chalpani sir-i-maira together with that of the northern hills, is ultimately all collected into the Kalpani, and by this one channel makes its way into the Kabul. The Kalpani has its rise in Baisai or Lund-Khwar, and flowing southwards joins the Kabul between Nowshera and the village of Pir Sabak. Its principal tributary from the west is the Bagiari, which has its rise near the Malakand Pass, and joins the Kalpani at Gujargarhi. Through this stream and its affluents, together with numerous minor tributaries, the Kalpani collects the drainage of the southern face of the Swat hills. From the east the main tributary of the Kalpani is the Mokam, a stream which has many subordinate feeders and rises in the bills of Buner. It joins the main river near the village of Toru. Others of the streams by which these kills are drained do not survive to reach the Kalpani. Of these the most important is the Wuch Khwar, which drains the hills to the west of Chamla. It is lost in a series of pools to the north-east of Toru. Of all these streams the Kalpani alone conveys from the hills a perennial supply of water. The others fail during the dry season of the year, bringing perhaps a small driblet from the hills, but not a sufficient volume to penetrate many miles into the plain. At such seasons the supply is sensibly increased by springs occurring in the sides of the ravines through which they flow. After rain in the hills, on the other hand, the water rises rapidly, and raging torrents often bar

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.
The Bára.

The Kalpani or

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.
The Kalpani or
Chalpani.

communication for many hours at a time in courses which an hour before might be crossed with water barely ankle deep. The crossing of the Kalpani is rendered dangerous on account of the special suddenness of its floods, and its numerous ever-shifting quicksands. In addition to the drainage of the hills the Kalpani receives the drainage of the Yusafzai plain, which enters it by means of the numerous and intricate ravines described in another paragraph. Its valley occupies the lowest ground between the commencement of the uplands of Hashtnagar on the west and the sir-imaira on the east.

The Budni.

The Budni stream, as now existing, is a continuation of the Chora Khwar, a ravine which drains the Khaibar bills. This ravine joins the bed of the Budni from the point where it is crossed by the canal, locally known as the Sheikh-ka-Katha. This canal is carried across the bed of the ravine by a dam called the Dag-band, When rain falls heavily in the bills, the Chora Khwar floods, and not unfrequently carries away this dam; in which case the water of the Sheikh-ka-Katha flows down the bed of the Budni. At all times there is an escape from the dam into the Budni ; the water that thus escapes is supplemented by springs in the bed of the Budni and by waste water from the Daudzai irrigation. About two miles from the city, where the Daudzai road crosses it by a bridge, the Budni stream turns abruptly to the east and finally falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river in the boundaries of Daman Hindki. It is a dangerous river to cross in the summer, during which season it carries a great deal of water, and hence, possibly, the derivation of the name Budni from Dubni, signifying drowned. It now only irrigates some 600 acres and turns twenty or thirty mills. It is customary to give the name Budni, not only to the stream above described, but also to that portion of the Sheikh-ka-Katha Canal which lies between its head on the Kabul river and the Dag-band,

The Landsi.

The Kabul, Swat and Bara rivers and the Budni stream with all the drainage of the north-west, west and south-west, unite at Nisatta; and from that point to where the combined waters join the Indus, the stream is known as the Landai or short river, in length only thirty-six miles.

The combined streams form a large river which is navigable by country boats. Below Nowshera the river runs between rather high banks, and is of no use for irrigation; in the summer a great deal of land on both sides of its course is inundated, enabling some spring crops to be raised. There are five ferries as well as a bridge of boats, which last is kept up throughout the year at Nowshera—and keeps open the communication with the Yusafzai Sub-division. A second permanent bridge of boats has lately been established at Kund, where the route between Swabi and Khairabad

^{*} Hence, according to Dr. Bellew, its name (Chalpani corrupted to Kalpani, or "deceitful water)"

crosses the river. Three permanent bridges are also kept up on the road from Nahakki to Charsadda and two, with a third in the cold weather, on the Peshawar-Shabkadar road. Near Nowshera there are some floating flour mills in boats worked by paddle wheels turned by the current. The drainage from the north and east also falls into the river at different points above Jehangira. There has been no disastrous flood caused by the stoppage of the Indus since 1858, when the waters of the Landai, according to Major James, continued to flow up stream for twelve hours at a rate of from four to five miles-and this retrograde flow was observed as far as Nisatta. In that flood eight villages were destroyed and twenty or more damaged. There was a flood before this in 1841, and then 5,000 or 6,000 lives were lost. In 1874, 1877 and 1892 the floods were exceptional.

Chapter I. A Descriptive. The Landat.

There are no lakes in the district; but with a heavily irrigated tract, such as the western half of the district springs. is, there are naturally several swamps. Of these the most important are those lying in the centre of the Doaba, the Wadpagga and Mathra jhils in Peshawar, the Amankot swamp in Nowshern, and the Ruria saline tract in Mardán. Fortunately, owing to the rapid slope of most of the district, and the great number of ravines and torrents intersecting it, the swamped area cannot increase to any great extent, and drainage projects have been constructed and are in contemplation, which will probably reduce the evil largely. On some old maps it is noted that at a place near Marghuz below the sir-i-maira and not far from the present bed of the Indus a lake of several miles in extent is formed after every eight or ten years, and such a tradition is held by the inhabitants. The part where the lake is said to be formed is low and verdant, and almost marshy, water being abundant in pits at six and eight feet from the surface. A small sluggish stream runs through the tract, and the so-called lake is merely a marsh formed on this low ground in seasons of excessive rain.

Marshen a nod

There is a certain amount of irrigation from springs below the Afridi hills in Peshawar, and in Baizai and to the cast of the Swabi tah-il. The total area so watered amounts to 4,813 neres. The water of three springs at Topi in the last tabell is warm with a temperature of from 73° to 79° Fahr. Chemical analysis shows that it is pure and contains no iron or sulphur, so that the heat is probably due to pressure rather than chemical causes. The flow and cessation of flow of these springs appear to be intimately connected with seismic disturbances, and generally coincide closely with an earthquake.

Thus the Peshawar valley-taking that expression in its widest sense to include the whole of the amphitheatre enclosed of the valley. by the encircling hills already described comprises four main natural divisions: (1) a shingly table-land fringing the plain immediately below the hills upon the north-west and west ; (2) the open plain (maira) of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar; (3) the Doaba, enclosed between the Swat and Kabul rivers ; (4) a region

Natural divisions

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Natural divisions
of the valley.

of low hills and intricate ravines to the south of the Kabul river, gradually rising to the heights of the Khattak hills. To these may be added a fifth division, comprising a fertile strip to the south of the Kabul river, and the rich lowlands generally which follow the courses of rivers or lie in the bottoms of ravines. This division has been incidentally noticed in the description of the river system of the district; of the other divisions a short description will now be given.

The plains of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai in the early days of British rule are thus described by Dr. Bellew :-

The great Yusafzai plain.

"The tract presents a gently undulating surface plain throughout in its central, western, and southern tracts; but, to the northward and castward, it is more or less overrun by low rocky ridges, jutting out from the main mountain ranges in those directions. In the former tracts, the country is a vast open expanse; and, except in the immediate vicinity of the rivers, along whose banks are many villages and much cultivation, presents at the draw riscount a singularly uninviting aspect, awing to the panelty or entire absence of trees on large tracts, and the uninteresting level of the surface. On closer impaction, however, it is found to possess more variation of access than is discovered at first view. The country is traversed by some great ravines or vicarious river channels, along the courses of which are planted a number of villages with their trees, gardens, and cultivated lands, though still the greatest portion by far is an extensive stratch of waste land, termed in the collegaid matre. The maira is more or less covered with a stunted brushwood, composed mostly of fair bushes. Between the distached patches of these, are strips of cultivation along the borders of the waste, and the general surface supports a growth of grasses and horbs that suffice to passure the cattle and flocks of the district. The matrix is not one unbroken spread of weste land, but is district. waste land, but is divided by the great central wallah or ravine of Yusafmi, and the cultivation of the population settled along its course into two main tracts reamed according to their relative local positions. That in the west is the Hashipagar Maira, and that on the couth-mat is the Khattak Maira, In former times, these desert tracts were constantly inversed by armed and mounted bands of robbers, who lived by the plunder of nawary travellers, or of cattle straying too far from their village grazing grounds; but since the establishment of the British rule, all this has been just a stop to, and now travellers and cattle cross and wander over its wide and lonely wasten without let or hindrance. The best proof of the present security of these formerly dangerous tracts, is in the fact of the progressive extension of cultivation on its surface, far away from protection for the crop under other circumstances. Year by year, by steady degrees, the waste is being reclaimed and brought under cultivation. One other object deserves note in this place, as being connected with the aspect of the country. I allude to the numerous seconds of here earth that dot the country all over, and which from their singular appearance, magnitude, and numbers at once attract the attention and excite curiosity as to their origin, history and meaning. They are artificial heaps, abounding in fragments of red pottery and the remains of old walls, &c., and are evidently the sites of the habitations of men of by-gone sugges.

"In its lateral tracts, the Yusafzai plain presents a more diversified aspect than that of the central tract just described; and though of opposite kinds on the different sides, much more interesting and grateful to the eye.

"The tract on the western side is occupied by the separate district of finshinagar. Here the land lies low in a strip along the left bank of the Seek and Kalnd rivers, contains many villages, is highly cultivated, freely irrigated, and well stocked with large trees, such as the mulberry, sizes, tamarisk, jujules, &c., and willows along the water-courses. Away from the river, the land rises into the course, which is used as a common grazing ground for the cuttle of the district. The tract along the eastern side of the plain as well as along the whole extent of its northern boundary presents a picture-sque mountain scenery. Here hill and dale succeed each other in trery variety of arrangement. At distant intervals, great spars project

on to the plain and gulf off the mountain skirts into a series of close valleys which, by varying combinations of glen and gorge, rock and precipice, meadow and water-course, scattered groves and compact villages, present a variety of scenery solden met with in one district; and which to be duly The great Yusafzai appropriated, must be seen. The general surface along this tract, although plain, very stony, and much cut up by the drainage of the hills, is nevertheless well cultivated. Not infrequently the cultivation is carried high up the hill slopes, on which for the most part the cattle are dependent for practice. On the lower spars this is at best but scarty; for such ridges are mostly bare ledges of rock in their lower heights, though more or less well covered with a stunted brushwood and varied berbage at their higher elevations. The very general absence of large trees, and of piece especially, on those space is a notable feature; for on the highest ranges the splendid and extensive pine forests form an essential element in the beauty of the scenery, as well as in the virtues of the climate.

"There is no perennial stream flowing all through the Yusufzai plain; but the drainage from the bills, as well as that from the plain itself, is carried off by a number of ravines, the extent, magnitude, and ramifications of which constitute a remarkable feature of the country, whilst they are objects of importance on account of the sudden floodings they are at certain seasons anbject to, rendering them for a while obstacles to free communication between the different portions of the district they traverse. Most of the ravines have one or more springs, in some part or other of their course, though mostly near their origin in the hills. The water from these springs, to a limited extent, is more or less constant throughout the year; and, as a general rale, in seasons of numeral drought, when the springs disappear from the surface, water is generally to be obtained by digging down a few feet in the beds of their former streams. According to native accounts the water in all these ravines has greatly diminished during the past half century, and several permanent springs, it is reported, have entirely disappeared. At the present day, there is certainly a scarcity of water in the district generally, and several circumstances combine to lead to the belief that this was not the case in former ages. The majority of the ruins and other remains of the former habitations of man are now desert wastes from this very cause; for those of them that still retain facilities for water-supply are at this day inhabited, new buildings having risen on the rains of the old. History also describes this tract of country as for more populates, better wooded, and more populates, better wooded, and more plantifully supplied with water, then it is at the present day. At the present day the wallah, ravine, or natural water-course is the only reliable source of water-supply in all that pertion of the district not directly on the river's bank. To this there are but few exceptions. and it will be found as a consequence that the bulk of the population are settled along their courses, or else in their vicinity, for in such positions wells are remunerative, and supply water as well for agricultural as domestic purposes. On the flanks of the main channel of drainage, between it and the river boundaries on the other hand, as well as between its more distant branches, the hand is more or less elevated and dry, as in the central tracts, the Hashinagar and Khattak marris, &c. In such tracts there are but few, if say, villages; whilst the cultivation is entirely dependent on the housens for its aupplies of moisture."

It is also a question whether the former populous condition of the northern half of the district was not also due to the existence of canals. Such a work can still be traced in Tangi above the line of the present Swat Canal, and canals were undoubtedly taken out of the Swat River opposite the present canal head and from the Kabul River two or three miles above Warsak. As the Attock gorge deepened, the water level in the rivers must have sunk and the torrent beds out down until it became difficult to take out the water or carry this across the forrents. The general disruption of all settled government between tenth and sixteenth centuries is quite sufficient to explain the final collapse of the irrigation arrangements. The fact that the water level in the old

Chapter I. A.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. The great Yasafsai phin.

Budhist wells which still exist is much the same as at present lends some support to this theory, which is also borne out by the special arrangements necessary for the water supply to some of the old Budhist buildings at the foot of the Buner hills. In historical times therefore it seems probable that the climatic and physical conditions of the Peshawar valley were much the same as at present, except perhaps near Peshawar itself, where the action of the Bara is apt to be sudden and where a very alight fall of the water level of the rivers is sufficient to dry no and drain much of the swampy land there still existing, which was probably far more extensive in the time of Baber.

Three principal streams (ravines) carry off the drainage of the hills across the plain. The Kalpani (Chalpani-deceitful water), receives the water of the Swat mountains ; one branch springs from the foot of the Maiakand range and runs through the Ranezai valley, meeting the other which comes down the neighbouring valley of Baezai or Lund Khwar at Gujar Garhi, whonce the united waters passing through the tapper of Hoti and Torn, fall into the Kabul river near Nowshera. The Mokam collects the waters of the Buner hills at the head of the Sadhum valley, and passing by Garhi Kapur, joins the Kalpani near Toru. The Badri rises in the Panjtav hills, and falls into the Indus between Hind and Harian ; while the Shahkot ravine, which drains Mahaban, discharges itself into the Indus not far from Zarobi. These streams have but little water in them during the hot season, Howing from springs which are met with towards their source, and at lower points in their beds; but they fill after rain has fallen in the hills, and acquire the force of torrents, becoming impassable for many hours. The springs were formerly much more copions than at present; they were injuriously affected by the great earthquake of 1842; but the earthquakes of 1878 and 1893 have uone something to restore the supply.

The trusts of plain country lying between these great ravines are more or less well cultivated everywhere along their banks, where there are facilities for irrigation by means of wells ; but at a distance from the ravines-though even on these there are extensive stretches of cultivation unirrigated artificially,-the tracts are for the most part left waste as grazing grounds for the cattle. For this purpose, however, they are only available during the spring and autumn months, as during both the summer heats and winter frosts the surface is more or less barren. As a consequence, the cattle of the country are during these seasons frequently hard pushed for the means of subsistence; and the result is, that the browl -though perhaps, not solely from this cause is aninferior one, being of low height, small limbed, and more or less generally ill-favoured.

Description

Dr. Bellew's description of the Yusufzai and Hashtnagar Yasafzai at presunt. Maira has now merely an historical interest. Except close to the pur-i-maira wells have been sunk freely and most of the central plain has been irrigated by the Swat River Canal which was opened in

1885. The whole irrigable tract is now cultivated and villages. Chapter I, A. and hamlets are rapidly spreading over the face of the plain.

Descriptive.

Yusafzai subdivi-

It will then be understood that the tract now consists of sion, three main valleys and minor glens almost surrounded by rugged hills, a central plain between these and the Sar-i-Maira which slopes towards the centre and drains into the Kalpani, and the valley of the Indus to the east of this ridge.

The western valley is known as the Lund Khwar or Baigai rappa and contains most of the catchment area of the Kalpani, though this rises a little further to the north in Baner on the slopes of the Mura hill. The nala and its affluents have cut for themselves deep channels through the continuation of the Pajja range, which divides the valley from the Yusafzui plain and terminates in the well known Takht-i-Bahi hill. Some of these channels are still in process of excavation. At no very distant period this valley, at any rate according to the local tradition, was a lake, and much of it could with comparative ease be again almost covered with water by dumming those deep cut channels. A scheme for treating the main stream of the Kalpani in this way and thereby holding up a large body of water some three miles long and about 30 feet deep, is now nucler consideration, in the hope that this, by raising the spring level, will improve the agricultural conditions of the tract, and that a portion of the flood water of the nala may be utilized for occasional sailab irrigation, as is at present done in the case of the Gaddar

The central valley is known as Sadum and contains the catchment area of the Makam nals, which is one of the main affluents of the Kalpani. The ridge dividing this from the Yusafzai Maira is not so marked as in Baizai and the soil is moister and more fertile.

A smaller valley lies to the east of Sadam, which contains the head Water of the Narinji Khwar, and in most respects resembles closely the former tract from which it is divided by the ridge terminating in the conspicuous detached granite hill of Karamar. The hills bordering Sadum to the north and east and enclosing the Narinji Khwar are of granitic formation, so the soil of these valleys consists in their upper portions of decomposed granite and is not very fertile. The Page mountain which separates Sadum from Baizai is composed of a yellowish limestons and contains several caves, of which the last known is the celebrated Kashmir smatz or cave. This is situated just within the border at the point where the Buner, Baizai and Sadum horders meet. There are three caves, all connected, with a total length of about 500 feet and as average height of 80 feet. These are well ventilated and contain Buddhist temples, most of which are now covered by dust and guano to a lepth of several feet. The caves have never been properly explored, and there is no doubt that this would well repay the trouble involved. The other barder hills are mainly composed of

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.

Yusafrai subdivinion.

schists and all are very barren and rugged, with sourcely any soil to cover the rocks, except on the summits where a certain amount of coarse grass, surphure and surmal grows and affords posturage in places to herds of buffaloes kept by the hill Gujars.

The chief summits along the border are Pajja, about 6,000 feet, and Bhagoch, 4,810 feet, at the head of the Narinji valley, and the detached hill of Karamar, which forms such a prominent feature in the landscape of the district, attains a height of 3,394 feet. Where trees are protected by the sanctity of some shrine a fair growth of chil pine (Pinus longifolia) is found at an elevation of 3,000 feet and upwards, but for the most part arborescent vegetation is absent with the exception of a few stunted bushes, as the hill-sides are regularly burnt for the grazing, and the roots of such trees as exist are stubbed up for fuel and for time-burning.

The soil of the Baizal valley is an indurated white day very hard and not fertile, which has apparently been formed by gradual deposits of fine detritus from the granite rocks of Mora, a trans-border hill, in which the Kalpani rises.

The central plain or Yusafzai Maira has also a clay soil, but as this contains a mixture of the detritus of metamorphic schists; the colour is here darker, and it is richer in quality. At the centre of the basin near Garbi Daulatzai and at the fool of the slope up to the Sar-i-Maira in the south-west, where the gradient is very small and the drainage water lies about in stagnant pools, the soil is tinged with kallar and is swampy, and on the extreme south below Toru there is a good deal of poor sandy mairs on the north slope of the ridge. As a rule, however, the soil of the central plain is of excellent quality, and with a favourable season the outturn of wheat and barley is wonderful. It is intersected by numerous khicars or torrents coming from the hills or the highlands just below them. Most of these are dry except after rain, but the Kalpani, Gaddar and Makam cerry a small personnal supply and the Ballar always has water in the lower portion of its The Kaipani bed is very deep and the water cannot be used for irrigation, but the water of the Gaddar, Makam and Bailar is all utilized by bunds and shallars, and a good deal might be done towards increasing tragation of this kind by properly designed works. At present only earth hunds are put up, and these are of course carried away by every flood and have to be reconstructed at considerable labour and expense. A masoury weir on the Makam at Shahbazgarha would irrigate about 4,000 acres on the left bank of this stream and reclaim the whole of the kallar wastes above referred to. A similar dain on the Kalpani at Amarkund, where the stream cuts through a rocky ridge and the channel is only about 40 feet wide and 60 feet deep, would divert a portion of the floods of this nale into the Guddar, and increase the irrigation. from this stream by about 5,000 acres. As the Kalpani often floods when there has been no rum in the plains, it can easily be anderstood how valuable such a work would be.

Except on the hills, where there is a fair amount of coarse grass and some stunted bushes, there is very little natural vegetation, except the beri or karkana as it is called in Pashta. This grows luxuriantly all over the western part of the tract, which, until the canal came, was only cultivated at intervals. Up to the present it has not been properly eradicated and comes up so freely as to choke the corn. It is not an unmixed evil, as the leaves are used for fodder and the bushes are cut down and serve as hedges and fuel for kindling the sugar boilers. To the west of the Sar-i-Maira a sort of trefoil shpeshtara grows freely all over the fields and is cut for fodder. Taramira grows wild in Baixai and over most of the canal area, but it is not used except as folder for bullaloes and camels or grown as a crop at all.

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive.
Yusafzai subdivicon.

With these exceptions the whole subdivision is ordinarily very devoid of vegetation, and in a dry season presents the appearance of a dry and arid plain. After rain in the spring, however, it is covered with a perfect carpet of wild flowers, dwarf marigolds (dshkan), dwarf poppins (surgat), purple parori, which in the distance resembles heather, yellow spotted prophet flowers and wild red and white tulips (ghaintot). These unfortunately live for a few short weeks only and then the plain except for the crop is as bare as before. This very absence of extraneous vegetation, however, has its advantages, as the land under crop is clean and requires but little weeding. Owing to the avenues on the roads laid out averywhere throughout the Swat Canal tract when this was partitioned in 1889 and those on the rajbahās, this part of the district presents now a well wooded appearance.

This Tahsil comprises the Doahs and Hashtnagar tappes. In The the former a maira runs along the foot of the border hills for their Tahait. whole length, varying in depth from one to five miles. Most of this has recently been irrigated by the Michai-Dilazak District Board Canal and the Doahs Feeder Channel. The remainder of the Doahs is fertile and highly cultivated, the villages numerous, and the country better wooded than in other parts. Lying low between the Kahal and Swat, it is plentifully intersected by ravines and artificial streams, by which the water of the latter rivers is made available for irrigation. The soil is of mixed sand and clay. The lowlands of the Swat and Kahul have already been described, and the Hashtnagar Maira resembles closely the adjoining tract in Yusafzai.

Charsadda

South of the Kabul river the country falls into three main

The Pechawar and Nowshera Tabails.

(1) A low-lying tract following the line of the Kabul from a short distance below the hills eastwards to the neighbourhood of Nowshera. This is rich and well cultivated, commanding plentiful irrigation from the Kabul. It comprises tappas Daudzai and Khalsa.

(2) Tappas Khalil and Mohmand, lying (roughly) to the south of the Kabul River Canal and extending thence to the Afridi hills, up to the border of tahail Nowahera.

(3) The Khattak parganah.

Ohapter I. A

Descriptive.
Peshawar and
Nowahara tahsils.

As will appear from the accompanying map, the surface configuration of the tract is very uneven and dissimilar To the north-west it comprises the low-lying riverain tract situated between the branches of the Kabul river down to its junction with the Swat. This is often swampy, and tinged with kaller and saline efflorescence in places, and it is intersected by a complicated system of interlacing cuts from the different branches of the river. To the south and west of the Budhni, as the most southerly branch of the Kabul river is called, the country rises rapidly to the Afridi hills and is cut up by numerous hill torrents. To the north the soil is kalrathi and sour, but to the south of the Mulazzi torrent, which brings down the Khaibar drainage, it has been enriched and sweetened by the heavy clay silt deposits from the Bara and other streams. Further east, again, the slope up to the Khattak and Afridi hills is more rapid, the soil is lighter and more friable, so the fields have to be embanked and terraced, and the torrents become more numerous. The hills also begin to extend down closes to the river and the tract includes a true hilly region in the Khattak hill circle to the south of Nowshera. Irrigation by canals becomes impossible owing to the slope of the country, and has to be replaced by wells, where these are possible close to the river, or short cuts from springs cozing up in the generally dry torrent

To the north of the Kabul river there is a small riverain tract to the west after the junction of the Swat and Kabul rivers, which extends for a short distance also along the southern bank, but the rest of the block consists of high unirrigated land running along the crest of the Maira or Sar-i-Maira, which ends at the marble rocks in Nowshera Kalan.

The hill torrents are very numerous, but owing to the scanty rainfall in the hills to the south and west and the consequent aridity of the climate and absence of vegetation they carry no water except after rain. Then the floods are very sudden and violent, as the bed slope is rapid and the course of the streams is short. In most cases the torrents which are locally known as khicars or kandas have dug out for themselves deep beds through the alluvial soil, and they consequently form serious obstacles to the extension of canal irrigation. Wherever possible, however, small catch-water dams of sand and shingle are put up in the beds and the water is thereby diverted on to the adjacent cultivated lands, which benefit greatly by the silt deposited as well as by the irrigation received, even though the streams flood only three or four times in the year. The principal khwars in the Peshawar tahsil are the Sper Sang, Shahi, Mulazai and Lukrai nalas, which flow from the Khuibar hills into the Budhni, and the Zindai which carries the Kohat pass drainage and joins the Bara near Tarnab. In Nowshers the streams are not so large but are much more numerous, and it is hardly possible to travel for half a mile on the south bank of the Kabul river without

crossing the broad shale and shingle bed of one of these torrents. The chief stream is the Chipla Khwar, which with its numerous affinents carries the drainage of the Cherat hills, and is on the whole very beneficial to the low-lying land round Pabbi into Nowsbers tabells. which it debouches, but there are many others of which the names differ according to the various villages through which they pass, Though these torrents often cause serious damage when in flood, they furnish the only supply of drinking water to most of the hill villages, and in addition to the precarious flood irrigation above referred to, some of them, especially those in the extreme east of the tahsil, such as the Chuna bund in Khairabad and Malla Tor at Naudeh, and those in Dag Ismailkhel, Jabba and Jalozai, carry a more or less constant supply for irrigation ; so that on the whole they are beneficial in their action. To the north of the Kabul river the Sir-i-maira ridge comes down so close to the stream that these torrents are unimportant with the exception of the Gurga, which joins the Kalpani in Pir Sabak. The Kalpani is a perennial stream which carries the drainage of the Yusafzai Maira and enters this tract at Kotarpan, and after a course of about six miles flows into the Kabul river just to the east of the Nowshera cantonment.

Swamps are unfortunately only too numerous in the western half of the tract. The whole of the old Daudzai tappa in Peshawar is very low-lying and swampy, and in the Nowshera tahail there is a considerable area lying to the north of Pabbi, which is swampy and sour, as it is too far off to benefit by the river floods, and the water from the hills lies about on it and has turned il sour. The country immediately to the north of Peshawar is as bad as any in the district, which probably accounts in part for the notorious unhealthiness of the city and cantonment. Something has been done in the way of drainage with very satisfactory results, but there is room for a great deal of improvement in this direction, and the attention of the District Board might well be directed to the necessity, not only of constructing new drains where these are required, but also of keeping those already in existence in efficient repair, as on these works theusands of rupees of revenue depend, even if the more important considerations of the fertility of the soil and the health of the people be subordinated to the meaner question of the direct pecuniary return. Such drains are the Mathra jhil drain, the Jabba jhil and Jabba Nau cuts, and the drains recently cleared out from Paháripura to Muhammadzai and from Babi to Dheri Ishak. It is a curious feature that the people, though willing to spend money and labour freely on the construction of water-courses, as these bring in an immediate return, have practically to be compelled to dig the most necessary drains, and without such compulsion it is impossible to induce them to combine for such works, though without them the land soon gets into such a water-logged condition that it cannot produce anything. As the much required professional Canal Assistant has been given to the Deputy Commissioner, he will now be able to confer

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. Peshiwar

Chapter I. A.

Descriptive

Peshiwar and

Nowshers tabalis

great benefits on the people by improving and extending the existing drainage systems and by digging new drains where these are required.

Except the outlying Garhi Chandan ridge, there are no hills in the Peshawar tahsil, as the border runs just along the foot of the Afridi ranges. In Nowshera, however, quite the half of the tahsil is hilly and very broken country. The Cherát range divides the Khattak country from the Hassankhel Afridis, and at the Jellala Sir Peak rises to a height of 5,036 feet, while the Ghuibana Sir, still further west, is about 100 feet higher. Cherat itself is 4,542 feet high, and from this the range trends to the eastward, gradually sinking until it falls to a height of 2,380 feet at the Hodi Sir over the Indus at Khairabad, where are the remains of an old fort said to have belonged to Raja Hodi. From Jellála Sir the Hassankhel border runs south across a valley to the Tora Sir, 4,740 feet, and the ridge from this to the Nilab Gasha on the Indus forms the present boundary between the Kohat and Peshawar districts. The hilly region is very arid and barren. The Charat range consists of soft shales and reddish clays, in places tilted almost vertically, with a centre backbone of hard indurated limestone. In places, as near Manki, the shales run into slate, which is very suitable for flooring and terrace roofing purposes, but is not fine enough in the grain for ordinary roofing slates. The shales and clays are very easily denuded by the rain and water action, and the harder limestone is last exposed in abrupt cliffs, so that the slope of the hillsides is very steep, and cultivation, except on the small flat plateaux left here and there between torrents, or in patches in the torrent beds, is impossible. The Khattaks who hold the whole of the hilly country are great traders, and their camels, donkeys and bullocks give the vegetation very little chance of making good the ground which it has lost. In the Khwarra valley and along some of the higher slopes of the Cherat range there is a tolerably thick growth of brushwood in the shape of sanatha (Dodonesa burmanniana) and higher up gurguera (Reptania buzifolia) and dwarf olive or kau (Olea ferruginea), while here and there, where the sauctity of a shrine has kept back the hand of the wood-catter, there is some growth of the Acacia modesta or palesa. Along the banks of the torrents the shrub mirwandai grows freely and with its knotted roots acts as a fairly efficient protection to the lands along the banks. On the whole, however, the hills are singularly bare of trees or grass, and curiously enough there is hardly a fir tree to be seen anywhere, though these grow when planted and are fairly frequent on the hills to the north of the valley.

The Sir-i-maira enters the Nowshera tahsil from Swabi at Mian Isa, and thence turns west along the Kabul river until it sinks down to the level of the plain at Kheshgi, where the last outcrop of the under-lying crystalline limestone occurs in two curious detached rocky hillocks in the centre of the Kabul river at Zaghai. It nowhere attains a greater altitude than 1,800 feet, but with its northern slopes divided the Trans-Kabul river portion of the Nowahera Tahail from Mardan.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive.

The Khwarra Nilah valley, which has just been re-attached to The Khwarra this district, by Punjah Gazette Notification No. 45, dated 19th Nilah valley. January 1896, is thus described by Mr. Tucker in the Final Settlement Report of the Kohat district:—

"The Khwarra Nilab valley liss between the Cherat range that divides Kohat and Peshawar and the Nilab range, which commencing is the Jawahi country, is continued across the Indus into the Rawalpindi district. This valley is twenty miles long and five or six broad. Looking at it from a height it appears a long trough ahm in by high hills on all sides except to the east, where the country across the Indus is comparatively open. The Indus which flows south from Attoric on reaching the Nilab range, surns due west, running closs under these hills, till finding a gap in them it again turns south.

"37. The Kowarra tappa comprises more than two-thirds of the valley, the remainder forming the Nilab tappa, which lies to the east. The Khwarra is so named from the Pathán word bleader or ravine. The principal torrent, which I shall call the Musadarra nata, by which it is intersected, rises in the Jawaki hills near Jammu, and possing by the Jawaki cillage of Pastawani and the Hasses Khel village of Musadarra, enters the district at Turki. The Khwarra valley is here very narrow, being shut in on both sides by hills about 2,000 feet high. From this point the valley gradually widens. The Musadarra nala joins the Indus just where it breaks through the Nilab range.

"Numerous torrents rim south from the Cherit range. Most of those flow lines the Musidarra nala; the more easterly find their way direct to the Indus. The whole of the Khwarra is seamed by these ravines. It is a rough stony tract covered over with a thick jungle of pulses (camel thorn), generally about 15 feet high, something between a tree and a tonsh. As the calley rises towards the west, the pulse gives place to sequera. The wild olive also begins to appear. The hill sides are thickly covered with these latter simple. Towards Nilab the jungles get thinner, and the pulse gives place to july and kersts. The Khwarra valley is free of hills, but is broken and raviny. There is hardly any unliverties.

"The villages are few and the population sparse. The people make their livelihood principally by grazing cattle and by cutting and selling wood. The ruliways to Peshawar and Khushilgarh have given a great imports to the latter rade. These jungles are the joint property of the villagers and of the Government. The villagers own in full properties hip only their cultivated lands, but sujey free right of grazing and of cutting wood for their private requirements. A cayaity is charged until wood experted. There is a small personnial straum in the Hambarra mala used chiefly for drinking purposes. It dries up in places are a few springs in the Cherai range. One of these is near the bungslow on the Mir Kalân road to Nowshera. Another is near the village of Amir, where a Khustak chief, Biland Khan, jāgirdar of Khushālzarh, has his home, and where there are two or three phiasant little gardens. Here and there wells have been such for cultivating purposes. Water is generally near the surface.

"The principal places in the tract are Nizamper on the Kohat-Khairahad road, a rilings of about four houses, where there is a police station, and Gara, the head-quarters of forest concervancy establishment, which is comewhat larger. Unitiration increases in the centern part of the Khwarra. Most of the jeople have two homes, one in the upper villages, where they go for maxing, and another in the centern villages where their arable lands are situated. To the wast the Khwarra gets less raviny, and gradually sinks into the Nilab Mairs.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive

"188. The Niláh tappa is held in jdyfr by Jafir Khan, a Khattak chief, who lives at Manduri on the Indus. It is a slightly undulating plain, generally bare of trees with a light soil. The ground is often very stony, but this does not interfere with the cultivation, the stones being supposed to keep the soil coal. The ficuse jungles of the Khwarra probably extended at one time over Niláb, but appear to have been cleared away generations ago. The present supply of wood in the Niláb sappa is not more than is required to meet local wants. Niláb contains large stratches of midulating cultivation broken by stony wastes. There are very few ravious. The central highlying unitrigated portion of the stact is called the matrix. Along the Indus there is a strip of lowlying allieviation, which near Manduri and Jabbi is thickly studied with wells. Below these sillingss wills are scarce and the cultivation is mustly suitable. The stillages in the Niláh are mostly on the backs of the Indus or along the skirts of the bills."

Summary of phy-

Major James concludes his description of the physical configuration of the Peshawar valley with the following expression:

"It will thus be seen that, with the exception of the Yusafrai border, where cuitivated valleys run up into the bills of the Khattak perganal, which is liself a sums of low hills, and of the tract directly in front of Asakhel, Yosafklinl, Pasanni, Ademi and Matanni, where cultivation is carried on close to the hills, a waste tract intervenes between the cultivated parts of the district and the mountain border, of an average depth of from three to four miles, for the most part stony and intersected by ravines , that the western and central portions of the district. within the influence of the rivers and their branches, ere highly cultivated; and that the remainder is an univergated plain with a fertile soil, and yielding extensive crops when rain falls opportunely. Dr. Lord was of opinion, from certain geological facts, such as the structure of igneous rocks poured out under strong pressure, the pressure of fossil shalls, &c., that the valleys of Peshawar, Jalalabeit, and Kahal were, at some former period, the receptacles of inland lakes ; and that the draininge of these basins, now carried on by the Kahul giver, was in those times effected by the bursting of the mountain barriers. He considered that the shattered fragments and rolled blocks that strew the Khaihar Paus, tear testimony to its once having afforded exit to a mighty such of waters, while the Gidar Galli, a defile east of the plain, points out the course of the torrent towards the bed of the Indes. In support of this view, Dr. Lord mentions the fact that a well, sunk by the Sikhe in the Fort of Jamrud, situated at the mouth of the Khalbar, passed through rolled publics of slate and limestone (the constituents of the Khalbar range) to a depth of 200 feet; whilst the wells of Peshawar, 14 miles distant, are generally 20 or 30 feet deep, and never passed through anything but mod and clay strata. If the plain had once been the basis of a lake, into which a stream had poured through the Khaihar, the heavier mutter with which the strents was charged would have been ab-posited at its very entrance into the lake, while the highter unit and clay would have floated on to a considerable distance."

From another point of view Colonel McGregor writes; -

"The plain of the Pashawar valley is characterised by an uniform yet easy slope inwards from the hills to the Kathil river, and also by the very marked manner to which it is especially in the neighbourhood of the hills, intersected by ravines of great depth and impracticability. There is, I believe, no such thing as a wife unbroken plain for any great distance, and however smooth it may be to the eye from a distance, a nearer approach discloses some deep ravine or hidden water-course which bars communication."

Semmy.

The heauty of the Peshawar valley at certain seasons of the year has often been spoken of in glowing terms. Major James, who is among its more underste admirers, writes as follows:—

Although, as soon by a travellier on the high road, the general bare nature of the surrounding bills, the broad tracts of partial waste and the nanomous rasines which cross his path, tend to impart an air of wild sterility to the ralley especially in the winter prouths, when the decideous character of the foliage makes it bleaker still yes by those who have had further means of the ralley intak it must be concaded that the more extended appearance of the ralley is

pleasing and picturesque. The view from any of the rising grounds about Peshawar of the cultivated plain around, rich with fields of corn, and studded with villages and groves, with the clear hold outline of the mountains, surmounted by the snowy peaks of the Hindu Kush and Sufaid Koh, cannot fail to charm, whilst the glens of Yusafani, the slopes of the Khattak range and the banks of the Swat or Bara rivers abound with apots of rich and varied beauty. Those who have travelled much amongst the Afghane, and visited them in their sequesternal valleys, retain a pleasing impression of the general characteristics of their homes. Emerging from wild and craggy defiles, with a solitary tower here and there perched up on the overhanging rocks, the stranger comes suddenly upon the village site; springs of refreshing clearness pass from rocky clateras to the brook which had repeatedly crossed his path in the defile, and which is here fringed with rows of weeping-willow, and edged with brightest sward. The village is half hid from view with overshadowing mulberry and poplar trees, the surrounding fields enamelled with a profusion of wild flowers, and fragrant with aromatic herbs. At some distance is seen a wood of thorn and tamarisk. in which are the graves of the village forefathers; an enclosing wall of stone, and the votive shreds which are suspended from the overhanging tree, point out the cidrat of some saintly ancient, which children pass with awe, and old men with reverence. The dream of peace and comfort which the contemplation of such access suggests is, however, rudely dispelled by the armed ploughman, who follows his cattle with a matchlock slung at his back, by the watch-tower occupied by a party of men to guard the growing crops, and by the heaps of stones visible in all directions, such of which marks the scene of some deed of blood. We cause, indeed, to be surprised at the love of home, which is so marked a feature of the Afghan character; for reared in a little world of his own, the associations of his childhood must make a more than ordinary impression on his mind; but we might expect that such spots would engender other feelings than those which lurk in the breast of the robber and assassin.

Colonel McGregor is more enthusiastic. He writes-

"The general appearance of the west portion of the district, which may, par excellence, be considered the Peshawar valley, is one of great beauty; at the right season it is a mass of verdant and luxuriant vegetation, relieved by the meanderings of the numerous canals and the lines of mulberry trees, and set off by its bare stony surroundings, and the far distant and snowy peaks beyond. Writieg in the days of the Durani empire, Irwin says: There is no space of equal extent in the whole of Afghanistan that is equally cultivated or peopled. And since then, relieved from the rapacionsness of its former rulers, the population has increased and the cultivation extended. In truth the Peshawar valley is, in spring, with its numerous thriving villages and its wide-spread green fields, an exhibirating sight. This description applies to Hashtungar, Doaba, Daudzai, and to portions of the Khalfl and Mohmand and Khalan divisions ; but the Yusufzni and Khattak divisions, as well as a great part of the last-named divisions, are very bare and bleak, intersected with difficult ravines and real wastes of stone or low scrub jungle,"

Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for ture and climate. each year from 1874 to 1896. The average annual fall varies from 12.2 inches at Nahakki to 22 d inches at Mardán. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. III A and III B, while Table No. IV gives details of temperature for each of the last 12 years as registered at head-quarters. Some details of the temperature at Cherát and Mardán are given in Chapter VI. Four seasons are recognised in the Peshawar valley : Spring (sparlai) in February, March and April. During this season there are occasional hail-storms, and rain falls in the first two months to the extent of three or four inches in the aggregate. The air is cold and bracing, and the temperature is given overleaf.

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. Scenery.

Rainfall, tempera-

Chapter I. A.

DescriptiveRainfall, temperature and climate.

		Sun's 1	AYA	OPEN	AIR.	DAILY BANGE.		
February March April	12.7	Mex. 110 130 145	Min. 75 92 127	Man. 08 83 98	Min. 17 29 31	Max. 44 38 92	Mis. 23 21 40	

Summer (orai) in May, June and July. During this season the air is densely hazy; dust-storms are of almost daily occurrence during the last half of the period. During the first half of this season strong northerly and north-westerly winds blow. Thunderstorms are of common occurrence upon the hordering hills, and often the dust-storms are followed by considerable electric disturbance, but rain rarely falls on the plain. This is the hottest season of the year and usually the most healthy in the valley. The temperature is as follows:—

		Sun's hays.		Oren	Atr.	DATES BANGE,		
May June July	100	Maz, 165 165 105	Min. 121 153 152	Man. 130 130 137	Min. 35 38 38	Max. 88 77 72	Min. 56 50 49	

Autumn (manai) in August, September and October. This season is ushered in by the hot weather rains (barshakal). They break over the valley in four or five violent storms at intervals of a few days, and two or three inches of rainfall on each occasion. During the first half of this season the sky is more or less uniformly overcast with clouds, and the air is heavy and stagnant, except for a brief interval immediately succeeding a fall of rain, after which it becomes steamy and oppressive. This is usually a very unhealthy season, particularly during its last half, in which marsh fevers are rife. The temperature is as follows:—

	Sun's	IATE.	OPEN	AER.	DAILY HANGE.		
August September October	Mar. 161 152 140	Min. 140 140 129	Mar. 120 123 102	Min. 50 40 30	Mar. 72 78 70	Min. 56 56 57	

Winter (zhima) in November, December and January. During this season the weather is variable. The sky is at first hazy, then cloudy with sometimes slight rain, and finally clear. There is a remarkable absence of wind generally, and at Peshawar especially the air is still and stagnant. The days are sometimes hot and the nights always cold. In all this season marsh fevera and inflammatory affections of the lungs and bowels are very prevalent. The temperature is as follows:—

	Sus's		OPEN	AIR.	DAILY BANGE.		
November December January	Mus. 132 112 119	Min. 112 69 88	Max, 96 85 65	Min. 25 24 22	Mor. 64 33 48	Min. 20 19 19	

Earthquakes are not uncommon, especially during the autumn and spring. The severest of recent years were that of 1878, in which a bastion of the Fort fell, and another which occurred in November 1893. Although snow seldom, ture and climate. if ever, falls in the valley, yet slight falls of snow on the plain are authenticated on at least two different occasions within the last few years, when, however, it remained unmelted for only a very short time. In each winter there are generally repeated falls of snow on those hills surrounding the valley, which reach to more than 3,000 feet above the sen; and on the higher hills towards the north and north-west snow is frequently seen for many days together; while on the still loftier ranges, it lies for many weeks at various times from the middle of November till the middle of May. Generally northerly and easterly winds are to southerly and westerly nearly as 9 to 54; but from October to March southerly and westerly winds provail; and the night breeze is found to be generally from the south and west directions, There is, however, really no such thing as a prevailing wind at Peshawar; the direction from which the wind generally blows is from the west, but a general stagnant atmosphere is the characteristic of Peshawar, and it is well known that at Peshawar tatties will not work at all. The main difference between the climate of Peshawar and that of the Punjab proper consists in the length and severity of the Peshawar winter. Its bracing character partly compensates for the extreme heat of summer and the absence of regular summer rains.

Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years ; while the birth and deathrates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chapter III, Section A, for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the census of 1891; while Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the dispensaries since 1891. During the latter part of October the range of temperature during the twenty-four hours is probably greater than in any other part of India, and causes great sickness. Cholera, when it does make its appearance, usually comes in autumn, though it has been known in the spring also. The following memorandum on the health of the district was prepared by Dr. Bellew, c.s.r., who resided in the district for many years :--

The cause of the unhealthiness of the climate of Peahawar is, I believe, to he found in the natural configuration of the country ; and as this is irremediable, it precitites the hope of any material improvement in the salubrity of its climate being effected by means at our disposal, as I will now endeavour to explain. By the disposition of the rivers the area of the valley is divided into three distinct and well-defined tracts, viz., (1) that between the Swat river and the Indus; (2) that between the Swat and Bara rivers; and (3) that between the Bara river and the kills forming the southern limits of the valley. The first of these tracts is high and dry, except along the western share of the Indus and the berder of the Swat

Chapter I. A. Descriptive. Hainfall, tempera -

^{*} Since the opening of the Swet Canal in 1855 this discription is not quite applicable, but still this tract is pornage the healthings.—Es.

Chapter L A.

Descriptive.
Hainfall, temperature and climate.

river, and is generally open and well-centilated. It comprises the fintriet of Yassimi and Hashinagar, The second, which forms the hasin of the Kibul river, is low and marshy, and imperfectly ventilated owing to the chatacle presented by the Chalbar and Mohmand hills. It comprises the districts of Doaha, Dandani, and Khaffl. The third tract is high and dry, but very defectively rentilated, ewing to she govern of the kills which terminate in a cal-de-rac at the Konat Pass. It comprises the Molimand district, and contains the vity and cantonments of Peshawar, which necupy the strip of high ground on the north of the Bara river, and overlooking the hellow formed by the busin of the Kabul river. It will thus he many that the central of those three tructs is morely the basis for the reception and transmission of the whole of the drainage coming from the western highlands, thus it is at a much hower level than the tracts on either side, and that it is more or less marshy in much of its crites. These conditions are of thomselves sufficient to render the locality unlessling, but there are other circumstances which operate to increase the instancetty of the valley. During the bot season, my from June to September, the rivers are in full food owing to the melting of the snow on the hills they drain, and the periodical rains. The Indas, consequently, comes down in a mighty strong which, as the narrow inexpansible rocky presage at Attack, becomes retarded and thrown back over the lowlands of Chach, and the Kibul river which flows into a at right angles reposite Attack and a little above the narrow passage, itself greatly increased in telume from the same cases, is in tern thrown back upon itself, and wealt annually inundate the country on either side, but fur the highness of its backs near the junction with the Indus. The arrest in the froe cuward flow of the waters, however, is not without effort further back in the course of the stream where the land flee lower, as is Doalm and Dunitad. For here the detained waters are held, as in reservoirs by loop, channels formed by the Swat and Kabut rivers after debouching from the hills. Were it not for this natural provision the country in this part of the calley would be summally included during three or four months of the year, whilst as it is, it is cut up into numerous falunds and thoroughly asturated with numeture, so much so, that water is the wells rises to within a few feet of the surface, and in some localities opentaneously comes to the surface, producing murshy tracts of greater or less extent. Such is the normal condition of the control trust of the Peshkwar valley during the het months. But when this secon is over, and the rivers begin to subside about the end of September, then the whols surface of the saturated seil under the rays of a yet powerful sun calcula-a dense, stmmy vapour perceptible to the unaded senses and known from its effects to be full of marsh person or malaria; for at this time begins the endemic of the Peshawar valley, are essentially morsh fever. It the autumn months he fine and dry, the season is always observed to be a healthy one, but, on the contrary, if it he a cloudy or rainy sumon, the reverse obtains. The explanation appears to be that when the weather is fair and the sky clear, the mularia rises and becomes dissipated, but under a cloudy sky and moisture-laden atmosphere it becomes more and more combined and proportionally virulent , this is why the inhabitants of Donlin and Dandral are notoriously afflicted with splann disease, and I have by weighing and measuring ascertained that they are physically inferior to the Khuttaks and Ynefanis. Pesharar city and nantonments are attented on the edge of the elevated tract bordering the low mursh lands of Dandani, and ore consequently fully exposed to the effects of the malaris rising from it. The only remady is a short stay in the locality and frequent change."

The principal disease from which the valley, and sapecially the western half of it, suffers is malarial favor, which in years of beavy rainfull assumes a very deadly type. The symptoms resemble those of cholers, with the exception that the temperature of the patient rises to an abnormally high degree, and death often appearence in a few hours. The posming groundship pather of persons suffering from Poshiwar fover is well nucked.

The following note, prepared by Surgeon-Major Hendly, late Civil Surgeon of Feshawar, gives further particulars of the principal discusses, and it may be noted that during the fever epidemic of 1892 no loss than 80 European soldiers died from August to November of a weak gurrism not exceeding one full regiment in weight.

"There was a time when it was believed that the introduction of the filtered water-supply into Pealiswar would offsetually dispose, at any rate as far as Contonments were concerned, of that pernicious type of malarial fever for which the valley has become notorious. It is true that in the years immediately following the introduction of the Bara water, Peshawar fever abated both as to prevalence and severity , but in 1892, after an unneually heavy rainfall-8:05 inches fell on the 2rd August and 19 5 inches between the 27th July and 9th August as against an average annual fall of 12 inches, so that from Cherát the valley looked as much like a lake as anything—there was no doubt but that the valley had lost none of its old svil reputation. The Kabul river before it joins the Indus almost at right angles flows through constricted rocky banks; so that a flooded Indus, coupled with the large area drained by the Kabul river above the valley, effectually prevents the escape of the result of an abnormal rainfall and leads to the water-legging of all the low-lying country in the neighbourhood of Peshawar. The soil in the vicinity of Pashawar for many feet in depth consists of a clayey alluvium in which much organic matter is outgugled, and once the subsell water rises in this to a great height, as it did in 1892, it appears to take a series of wormal rainfall to reach a level low enough to snaure healthy climatic conditions. In had years escape from the worst forms of Peshawar fever can only be secured by leaving the valley, and in the case of large bodies of men when malarial fever is rife amongst them delay in this direction is exceedingly. dangerous.

"During the fifteen years ending in 1893, there is a history of Typhus favor having visited the valley on nine separate occasions. This disease appears to be endemic in the hills between Penhawar and the Sufnid Koh, and usually at the end of each cold weather it invades the valley, being generally most marked in its effects upon the mortality returns during the months of March and April. The disease invariably dies out in May—no case liaving been reported in the Peshawar Jail accounts of the alma epidamics noted after the 20th May. Osses of this disease amongst Europeans is the valley have carely occurred, as would be expected, seeing that it is almost invariably associated with overcrowding in

badly vantilated houses.

"Cholera whom once introduced from without clings very persistantly to the valley, areas after becoming free being constantly re-infected; the numerous irrigation charmels compled with the great traffic there is through the valley sufficiently account for this. This disease is of course as a rule introduced from the Panjak, but the epidemic of 1892 was an exception to this. The first cases occurred in a band of Hajis who had some down the Kamar Valley and who contracted the disease at Juliabad, at least two days before it was possible for people to have arrived from the great fair at Hardwir, the focus of the disease that year. There is no doubt but thus cholera had prevailed in Afghánusián all through the mild winter of 1891-92, and on the advent of spring had spread rapidly through Eussia into Europe and lack into Julia.

"The want of knowledge of the manner in which the 1802 opidemic apread gave that in Europe to a mistaken idea of the rapidity of the apread of the diames, for it was quite out of the question, as suggested in one of the heat known purnals. The 19th Century—that it could have travelled from far-fluence of the knowledge that Peshawar may suffer from a rather wave of an opidemic is worth hearing is mind as an event to be reckoned

with "

SECTION B .- GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the Province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, and is published in extense in the provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet. Such scanty local details as are available are given overleaf.

Geology, Fauna and Flora Discuse.

Geology.

Chapter I. B.

Dr. Bellew thus describes the geology of the border hills-

Geology, Fauna and Flora. horder hills-

The geological formation of the hills bounding the Yusufzal plain is not wellknown awing to their innocessibility. Some likes, however, of their structure and Groingy of the composition is derivable from an examination of the publics and bon'ders brought down in the ravines that drain their slopes, and the results of such lead to the conclusion that the hills bounding Yusafmi are all of primitive or metamorphic rocks; for the boulders washed down from their sides consist mostly of syenite and perphyry in a variety of forms, together with pobbles and fragments of quarts, primitive limestone, mica and clay slates trap-rock in great variety, horneblands, feldspar and gness. These are only to be found in the beds of the ravines near their origin in the hills. The distant parts of the beds of these drains, as is naturally to be expected, contain only mand and gravel. Of the hill spurs projecting into the plain, the majority consist of non-fossiliferous limestone, overlaid apparently by a friable groy or brown mich-slate. The strata in these spurs mostly lie from north-west to south-east, and dip to the north at varying angles in different focalities, but everywhere very high, that is, between sixty and eighty-five degrees. Amongst the Paujpir ridges, some of the strata have (mits a perpendicular direction,

"In the hills at Maneri, which are of limestone, there are veins of murble, motified black, green and yallow, or pure green and pure yellow. Similar veins exist in the Pajah bills. In both localities the rock is quarried by the natives and manufactured into marbles, rocary beads, amnlets, sharms, &c. At Nangram the Hanigatt hill consists of compact granito. On its summit are the ruins of an extensive ancient buddhist or Hindu city. The buildings are of massive structure, and constructed of great blocks of the rock accurately chiselled. Their excellent preservation, though they are probably not less than 1,500 years old, would lead to the belief that they had only lately left the masons' hands. At Showah the hill consists of amygdaloid trap, the layers of which rise in regular steps from beneath the Karamar hill, the base of which is slate and the summit limestone.

"The Malandarah bill is composed of gueiss. The rock is extensively quarried for the manufacture of milistones, which are distributed all over the district; the article being a household necessary. At Shahbar-garha, Garru and Sarpattal, the hills are of trap rock of very varying composition and attracture; in some parts being firm and compact, in others loose and friable. As a sample of the former kind may be quoted the celebrated fat at Shābār-garha, on which is an inscription, supposed to be one of those pillar edicts of Asoka, emablishing Buddhium as the State religion of his kingdom, 250 B. C., and of which there are other examples in different parts of the pericands. On the Shāhhār-garha rodes, the inscriptions, though coated with linkens are still in excellent preservation, and quite easily transcribable. Examples of the latter, or countling forms of trap, are abundant on the Garn and Sarpattal ranges. Their detritus forms the surface soil at the foot of these hills. The Pajah hill is limestone, and contains a splendid cave temple of the ancient Buddhists. Though now on thinks a spanning pays temple at the ancient handhard. The first temples and other buildings. Lines is larger on this hill. The Takht-Bahi hill is composed of grey microcous schief or slate. On its summit are the ruins of an extensive Buddhist or Hindu city and idel temple, all built of the material of the hill. Of the hills on the northern or Swit burder. I have not been able to obtain reliable information beyond that in the Total hil of Ranizal there are quarties of a line, soft, blue state. Stabs of it are used as tablets over the graves of Mahammadans. These quarties are probably the sources whereas the ancient Buddhists and Hindas derived the material for the manufacture of the multitude of idols and tumple decorations, ac., that at this day are found is such quantities in the many rules of their former habitations in all parts of the district; for tim stones compared together are of the same material exactly. From the above particulars it would appear that the hills around the Yusafini plain are altogether formed of primitive or transition rocks. I have not not with a fossil derived from any one of them, nor can I hear of a fossil having ever been found in them. Though from their structure one would be lad to expect the existence of the richer matallic cross, yet such are not known to have been met with. There is, nevertheless, a very popula belief hat these hills contain

untold treasures of gold, only they are hidden from mortal ken. The toils and labours of wandering devoters in search of these trensures have hitherto been in vain.

"On the Haghoch bill, near Bagh, in Chinglai vale, and on the bill Lohach, above Pihur, are remains of some very extensive iron foundries. Geology On both hills the surface, for many hundred yards, is covered with the border hills, ruins of old farances for the smelting of iron ore, and the ground in their neighbourhood is strewed with any quantity of slag and dross. Many of these masses appear still to contain some of the metal. Nothing is known locally as to the history of these farances; but, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Ruddhies and Hinda suice of Register and Many Lind neighbourhood of the Ruddhist and Hinda ruins of Ranigatt and Mount Danj, they are probably rolles of the feducity of these departed races. On a dethey are presently rules of the santacy of those departed rules. On a desired hill near Landkhwar, the santace is covered with small cubes of iron pyrites in the limenite form; and on a kill some miles further porth, near Shahkot is a quarry for sequence. It is industructible in the fire, and is used as a blow hole for furnaces, and also as alshe for cooking broad apon. In the ravines about Lumikhwar are also found handsome publics of conglamerate and boulders of pudding stons, which, in the hands of the stoneoutter, might be converted into a variety of articles of ornament and utility."

The formation of the Khattak hills is of various limestones, often much contorted, and described as " ranging from a dark coloured, very much indurated, silicious variety, to a calcareous flagstone, containing concretionary ferruginous nodules, which has been used for flooring and roofing purposes." The dip is generally westerly at a high angle.

There are many points of remarkable interest in the geological Geology of the formation of the valley of Peshawar. Even to cursory observ. plain country. ation it presents the appearance of having been remote centuries ago the hed of a vast lake, whose banks were formed by the surrounding Himalayas, and whose waters were fed by rivers that are now channelling through its former sub-aqueous hed. From whatever point of view you consider the valley, you are led to the conclusion that you are dwelling upon ridges and inequalities which in some remote era bottomed a large inland fresh-water sen. Its whole surface exhibits marked evidences of the mechanical efforts of currents, waves, rains, springs, streams, and rivers, which at one time were pent up, but which in process of time have created outlets through the weakest range of hills. Hills encircle it on every side except one, where the Kabul flows out to join the Indus ; these, being metamorphic, are abrupt, irregular, and barren, and consist of metamorphic clay slate and mice schist, while those beyond, rising to the plateaux of Jululabad and Kabal, present every variety of geological formation, becoming, as they recede, magnificent pine-covered mountains enclosing fertile and temperate valleys. The bed of the valley belongs to the post-tertiary or recent system, and presents the following evidences of having been the bed The accumulations or alluvial deposit consist entirely of clay, silts, sand, gravel, and boulders. Here and there these silts are beaped up into small hills or ridges, the evidence of former sub-aqueous currents, giving the southern part of the valley an irregular configuration. Clay cliffs, or bluffs, worn away by the numerous water-courses, exhibit in every

Chapter I. B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Geology of the

^{*} Probably rather subsequent denndation. - Ed.

Chapter I. B. Geology. Fauna and Flora. plain country.

instance a stratified arrangement, consisting of a base of large water-worn boulders or rock, with shingle, gravel, sand, clay, and alluvial soil superimposed. Throughout the whole valley the Geology of the surface is studded with water-worn shingle or boulder. Numerous fresh-water shells are everywhere found belonging to the genus Planorbis and Helix.

> The whole drainage appears to have taken place at Attock, where the Indus, after receiving the Kabul, has eroded for itself a passage through the Khetiak hills-a narrow rocky channel, through which an enormous body of water is continually flowing with a velocity of 5 to 13 miles an hour. It is easy to imagine that the waters have a height commensurate with the depth and breadth of the outlet at Attock, and that the drainings proceeded by slow and gradual steps as the water eroded the hard rock, Even within late years this channel has been insufficient to carry off rapidly enough the enormous body of water, and the Kahni and Indus have risen, inundating large approximate tracts of land, and even the station of Nowshern upon its banks. Volcanic agency has also been at work in producing changes. During the present century the Indus is said to have been diverted from its course, and a considerable hill elevated above the plains, causing the inundation of a large district. Beyond this there does not appear to be any evidence or history of volcanie disturbance, although yearly shocks of earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. For some years prior to 1883 these were remarkably frequent and more violent than usual, seeming to be the waves transmitted from subterranean activity at some distance. No less than five or six shocks passed simultaneously, or following closely the date of reported disturbance in other countries. The valley has thus in all probability passed through slow and successive changes - at first a large lake; then, as the level decreased, a vast tropical marsh, the resort of numerous wild animals, such as the rhinoceros and tiger, and rank with roads, rushes and conifera. Still later as the Kabul deepened its channel, its present formation gradually arrived, a silted bed of debris filling up the bed of a valley basin; and one may reason that is process of time, as the mouth of the basin gets worn down, its present marshy surface water will altogether recede, leaving a dry bed traversed only by deeply out water-courses and large rivers. As may be expected, an immense amount of drainage is collected below the level of the soil from the melting snow and sarrounding water-shed. The level of this water varies considerably as it is influenced by storms, amount of snowfall, and height of the rivers. In the hot weather, when the water is pouring down in all directions, tearing up the dry heds of water-courses, the level is high and the marshy land is covered, and springs of cold water spring up. A similar opinion has been expressed by many well-known anthorities. Dr. Lord's remarks have already been quoted at page 24.

The following is taken from the Assessment Report on Yusafzai :-

"A long ridge of stystalline limestones and marbles runs in a south-westerly direction from above. Swahi to the marble rocks at Nowshern. This for the most of the distance, is covered by super-imposed affaciated industries depends, but the rock grops out at internals in detached mounds and billocks. This slope is already on the east and south, but is very gealle to the north and west. This ridge, or Ser-i-Maira crest of the plain as it is locally known, is a very proximent feature of the physical geography of the time. The soil to the east is all, as a rule, much lighter and friable than that to the east, where it is utilifer and sharpy. All along it occur hage perched blocks of grantest or grantoid geness and ordinary limestone, which must apparently have been carried there by fee action from the Kasamar and Pajja ranges to the north and left stranded on the creat of the ridge as the ice molted. This very interesting fact goes far to corroborate the generally entertained idea that at some remote period in the past the whole of the Yasafasi and Chack plain was a lake, which was drained by the deepsning of the Attack gorge either by a sudden cataclysis or by gradual detrition. The Sari-Maira leing higher than the rest of the hasto would have thus supped the glaciers as they flained cowards and to cause the deposit of these foreign blocks when the res molted. The stoop slope in the east of the ridge was probably due to the direct antion of the Indus, which at no very distant date has evidently washed the base of the line of hills, and the causer slope on the west and the clayey sell a explainable by the fact that the demination of the beain here was less rapid, as the drainage is to the Kabut river, which had gradually to cut its way through these hard liftnestone rocks from Nowshara to Jehángira."

Chapter I. B. Geology, Fauna and Flora. Geology of the plain country.

A more detailed account of the geological formation of the Geology of the Yusafzai plain is here extracted from pages 29—31 of Dr. Bellew's Yusafzai plain.

Yusafzai:—

"The plain itself consists of a flav allavial deposis, the composition and depth of which varies in different localities and at different distances from the surface. In most parts of the plain the sull is light and perous, and contains more or less sand to a depth of from four to twenty feet. Below this the sandy admixture is much less, or even catirely absent tits place being taken by clay, of ther soft or indurated, and often combined with beds of negletar timestons or kanker. This formation may extend to a depth of from four to sixteen free or more, and is succeeded by heds of gravel and small of unknown thickness. This but stratum contains the sub-suit drainage, and is the source of water-supply in wells. Into it sink and disappear all the springs that dow down from the bills into the ravines at their skriss. The above particulars are the results of an examination of artifical wells and the cuttings of natural water-courses. It is unnecessary here to describe the surface soil in the different portions of the district; but it may be noted that the cultivated tracts consist of a rich, light and porous soil, composed of a pretty even mixtures of viay and mand. Where the former prevails in excess, the surface is either low and marshy and abound the former prevails in excess, the surface is either low and marshy and abound the former prevails in excess, the surface is either low and marshy and abound. ing in roods and rank genoms; or also it is stevated, dry, hard, and flowred, and for the most part barren, but supporting a mean growth of hardy, scented, and thorny inshes. In some puris, the borders of such tracts are covered with a saline efficience. When the latter constituent of the general surface seil or sand prevails in excess, the surface is either entirely increa, with a loose, unsteady will, or cles supports a senaty vegetation in small detached and senttered tuffs. Examples of the former class of soils are to be found in the marshy traces in the east of the Chalpani ravine, and in the wild desert traces of the Hashingar and Khattak mainle. The latter class of soils is mainly confined to the traces on the giver's banks. The country skirting the bass of the bills, and in same parts extending some distance on to the plate, is more or less covered with course gravel, breken stoms, or boulders of various mitoral character in the different localities. Thus, for example, in the Lundkiswar district, the surface near the bills is a strong bed of limestone poblics, mixed with boulders of conglowerate. In the Sadhim district, feldspar grip predominates. At Maneri and the adjacent bill-skirts course fragments of quartz and limestons cover the surface, and contain also a sprinkling of microcous schist. Onwards from this to the Index, along the shirts of the Mahahan range, the surface is characterized by a variety of forms of trap and conglomerate, mixed with lineutone, marble, and various combinations of mice and feldspar. The existence of these boulders for across from the present years.

Geology, Fauna and Flora

of the river, with the fact of their identical character with those in the lad of the river, lead to the conclusion, no obstacles interressing, that they were brought down and deposited in their present sites in ages past by the Industriver Itself, which, in this part of its course, must have assumed a lake formation."

Mineral products.

Besides gold, kankar is the only mineral product of any importance found in the district itself, though the surrounding hills are productive certainly of iron and antimony, and it may be of other metals. The iron of Bajaur, brought for sale in the Pesháwar market, is of fine quality, and is used in the manufacture of gun-barrels. Very good antimony ore is also brought from Bajaur, and sells in Pesháwar for about Rs. 12 per maund. A yellow marble (called sang-i-shah-maksúd) is found near Maneri in Yusafzai, and is used for the manufacture of beads, charms and ornaments. Crude chalk is found in Lundkhwar. Millstones are brought from Pallodheri in Yusafzai, and fetch Re. 1 per pair. The resources of the hills of Swát and Bunér are dealt with in a passage already quoted from Dr. Bellew.

Slate quarries are situated in the western end of the detached range of hills near Manki, about five miles due south of Nowshera. The quarry is called Darang, and the slates are reddish brown to black in colour, and work out about I inch in thickness and 4 to 5 feet square. At present about 10 quarries are being worked. The whole hill is treated as shamilat, but the existing quarries are worked by four or five of the proprietors only. The supply of slate is practically unlimited, and the slabs are now used freely for fleering and terrace-rooling. The quarry was first opened by Muhammad Sultan, the well-known Labore contractor, in about 1853, when the Nowshera cantonment was rebuilt after a disastrons flood, and its discovery is, therefore, not due to the action of the villagers themselves. The average outturn has increased considerably of late years since the Railway was opened, and now amounts to about 20,000 square feet a year. About 50 men are employed at the quarry at 4 annus a day. slates sell for Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per hundred square feet at the quarry, according to the thickness, and at Nowshorn and Peshawar fetch Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 per hundred square feet, respectively. The cost of extraction per hundred feet is stated to be Rs. 2-8-0 for digging and Rs. 3-8-0 for entting, or Rs. 6 in all, so that the profit per hundred feet at the quarry is about Rs. 4 or Rs. 800 a year. The Manki men have numbers of hardy donkeys, and do the carrying themselves, so the net profit from this source cannot be less than Rs. 1,000.

The marble quarry in the low hills close to Nowshera Kalan is well known. It was opened by Government during the construction of the Chief Court, and the stone, a veined red marble, has been largely used for the enrichment of this and other public buildings, and also as road metal. The Nowshera owners have derived no income from the quarry, and it has been recorded as Government property in the village administration paper. A similar quarry exists in Misri Banda, further to the east, and the stone is used for the construction of villagers' houses and road metal.

This also has not brought in any profit to the village, and, though the stone is not likely to be of any value, save as road metal, the quarry is shown as Government property.

In both the Indus (above Attock) and the Kabul rivers auriferous deposits are found, though not extensively. A certain amount of gold-washing is carried on in the Swabi tahsil on the Indus, which is known in Pashtuas kiri, and the washers, who are often boatmen, are called kirs. Washing is done more or less in every village, but the deposits in Galla are at present about the richest. The gold is found mainly in a black sand lying amongst the boulders in a channel left dry in the cold weather, but in which there has been a considerable rush of water in the summer. It is not found in the sand banks. The washing is done by gangs of four to eight men, and the apparatus employed consists of a wooden tray or nawa about 51 feet long by 24 feet wide, with sides 6 inches high, except at the outlet. The tray is set up on a slope near the site where the washing is done. The sand is scraped up from amongst the boulders, and brought to the tray in round wooden basins called patoli. It is then roughly sifted through a coarse sieve made of sticks, chapta or pallai, and thrown into the tray ; water is then poured on to it from a wooden baler with a handle, kuhai. The lighter sand is washed down the tray and the gold remains. After three or four washings the sand containing the gold is removed, and the gold after separation with mercury is made into a pill or goli. The washing is done by the headman, or mushar kir, who generally owns the tray, &c., and receives an extra share on this account. The remainder is divided amongst the gang in equal shares on each Friday. Very often a bannia supplies the ntensils and food, and the gold has to be made over to him at Rs. 20 a tola. The Indus gold is of inferior quality, and fetches at present from Rs. 23 to Rs. 28 a tola. The Kabul river gold, which is much rarer, sells for Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a tola more.

The distribution of trees is singularly uneven in different parts of the valley. In Yusafzai and Hashtnagar the mulberry (tút), sissu (shina) and melia sempervirens, with occasionally the tamarisk (gaz), are found in clumps round the village wells; and here and there groves of the acacia modesta (palosa) are found covering village grave-yards, whilst the waste-lands support a bare and stunted jungle of the buten frondom, different species of zizyphus, capparis aphylla and other thorny bushes; but otherwise the tract is bare of trees. In Dawizai and Doaba, on the other hand, where the land lies low, and the cultivation is entirely irrigated, trees are abundant, particularly the tamarisk and in some parts the siras. In these districts, too, are numerous fruit gardens and orchards, especially in the western suburbs of Peshawar city, where the vine, fig. plum, apricot, peach, and quince, with cucumbers, melons and other vegetables, are produced in great plenty. Peshawar was by its early European visitors (from Elphinstone up to our conquest of the Punjab) much lauded for its fruits,

Chapter I. B. Geology, Fauna and Flora-Gold.

Flora of the dis-

Chapter I. B.
Geology, Fauna
and Flora
Flora of the dis-

but perhaps unduly, as almost the only kinds now cared for by Europeans are grapes and peaches, both of which are in their season (June, July) plentiful and excellent. Quinces, pomegranates, plums, figs and various members of the orange family also thrive well, and in gardens the ordinary vegetables of the North-Western Provinces succeed, together with most of these of Europe that have been introduced into other parts of the plains of India. Dr. Bellew's description of the flora of Yusafzai is here extracted:—

"The varieties of climate mored in the preceding pages have their due influence on the flora and frame of the several tracts to which they are more definitely confined. Thus, on the Yusafani plain, the regulation, sently and poor as it is, is characterised by plants common to the tropical rather than to the temperate climate; for, in the mixture of both hinds, the former appear to be the most sumerous. Of the common plants met with on the uncultivated wants, where they are exposed to executive heats and droughts, and are dependent for most sumerous in a facel, and soil, after of a saline mature, the following are the most notwordly:—

Vegetation of the Yumfen plain.

Triginal 5	mar			Bermind Name, Pathen Name,
		-		
Wildyna				Permunin harmale Spailanat.
Muddur		201	44	Assilepins Olympton Spalmat.
Injubs tree			-	Zizyphus ap Barru,
Classical Shows	-		13 1	Histogramum altings Z5s.
Commercials for			200	Temprix originally Obes.
Danetrurt	144	441	201	Salsolo kati Khorakiui,
AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	111	200		Sulsoinces Monal.
Ghastrick	_			figliolades Link
Sensitive minus	8			Mittons muuttyn Zhand.
Зин испен		***	(3)	Acuera sundania Patona
Are dinierA	= .	***		Arithmists sp Mastiars,
Wagenerood			100	Ariemisis sp Tarkins.
and the same of th		111	-	Plantage ap. (3) Spighot.
Proplet flower	101	***		Arminia schinides Full mani gal.
Losfitux capor	_		-04	Caparis aphylis Ktrank
Lac grow trees	= -			Butes frontions Palet.
Pittmort up.	100			Seroydudaria ap Parharbut.
Sings IID	200	444		Labiata sp Khawlag.
Chustered for		700		Figur troomana Gulay,
With flologyith		804		Citralius sp. (2) Maragham.
Caltrops, common				Tribulia terristris Mathumbu,
Malcomin ep.	_		164	Malempia ep. (fl) Kharur.
Wild charmonille	***		1444	Anthonis sp. (a) Ketonic
Common sparsus			200	Roycouthfales Roycongrues
Miclior api	200		1112	Maleta ap Pantrak.
Mallow ap.	-		100	Althorap, Bondhal,
Finalitiery, commun			-	Fumaria officin Papma
Femalesia		-1	140	Trigonetia em - Malhoral,
Trettill its			44	Tribilimusija Pathtarus
Pareline	199	141	CHA	Portsilies eye Warharei
Culumbers, voicem	20	44.3	.446	Kalendula diffein Zinrgutt.
William and the west	AP4			Kershinnas eps Karina
Communicyermia	100	rest	-3	Yelfuna officia Giamutki,
Thirm apple	-	and.	-	Datum fastines Toradams.
Courney charges	=	-0	-	Chenopolium sp Bushba.
Testilit ap	-	GA.	1	Trifutium sit Speishini.
Indian houp	TTT	help i	201	Centralis indica in Barne.
Communication (back	-	140	-01	Romes sp. Khalisai
Tratemated tally	***	-		Tulipusp Glandol.
Wild rape		99.1		Simple ap Joseph
Wild bolton	444	- 22.4	100	(Hitapis up Acmi.

[&]quot;The trees commonly men with on the plane about the rillague near water-courses, and around irrigation wells, ere the following, ris, the date palm (ibajor), the malberry (ris), the steen (cheen), the make temperatures (bakidsu), the willow (unis). Of those the first unit last are much less cummon than the others.

CHAP, I .- THE DISTRICT.

"On the low hills bounding the plain, and on the spurs projecting on to it from them, the more common areas are the following:-

Trees of the losser hills:

Chapter I, B. Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Flora of the dis-

English	Nani	841		Botaniani Nym	6		Pashin Name.
				14			
felalist nut	714-		-	Adtaslota varies	94	# 1	Rahaikar. Gandaschar.
tenight randin	***		***	Randia strizin	100		Gandairai.
demaker	-	122	***	Satradora Persico		741	Plainen.
armian Salvadore		LIT.	***	Dedounes Burneau		340	Ghoriskal.
eig Myrtle	-	200	22	Tecuma quotatata	-		Haibelun or Raidawan.
Coptomia spice	-	3317	200	B. funifold ver	***	1000	Сигинга.
dive, common	100	799	***	Olea sp. 125	714	***	Khowan. Barrarra.
nadess periploca	444	1.4.4	++1	P, aptytha	200	**1	Praimatai.
zarellera' joy	919	613	***	Clematic orient	-	#11	(Shwaraina
Vild Indigo	100	100	144	C. edulis	2.0	***	Karko.
dible celanizus	248	10.0	***	Carrier op. (2) -	200	THE CO.	Granda.
arounds	-94	117	===	C. apinaram -	971	200	Suranghal.
piny carries sorus estruralm	***	444	440	Astroculus sp	***	1993	Spinarghai or Paichkam
orging basels	-	200	441	Camia flatnia	6461	1000	Làndale.
sparagus ap,	447		444	Asparagus officinalis	440	1885	Marchob, Enimitals
SCHOOLSELE ST.	***	277	-	Asparagus sp	111	1000	Shapranga.
Victoria ap-	260	110		Withians coagulaus		100	Kutilil
Virliana *p.	100	100	777	W. Semniferim Bietons ep.	100	inet i	Artimude
number off from	400	1977	777	Vitex negunds	-	100	Marwundal.
Thinister arriver	989		***	Catha Wil		i de	Mumimri,
taff tree (/)	100	100	100	Mentha so.			Wathinst.
'oppormins fyrabolan sp.	1111	****	2	Emblies sp.	-	_	Khadanir.
Dyers' rottlers		-	144	R. tincuitia		-	Kambula
Thorny stants	***	880		Red berry -	-	100	Danal.
Copplar ath	***	444	-	Populus sp	-	041	Badarand.
silk cotton tree	10.0	444		Bomlax sp	200	140	Hanhambait.
Auminu ep	100	-	-	Jasminm sp			Pastaoni or Shikarima
Cubathe aprewler	10.0	444	19400	Of Assessor on	100	311	walls
Name and Address of the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, whic				Cordin sp		***	Lushow.
type a wood	1.0.0	114	201	Gennatum sp			Dacas.
fountain short		-		Banhinia ep.		BH.	Koldinra
ianyan tren	111	-	-	Picus Indies -	-0.0	019	HAMMET.
corpe leaved fig	***	144	50	F. glomerata -		-	Ormul, Ohioinnwah,
decommod sp.	***	460	1778	Cocculus ep		100	Balaghunda
faul fruit tive	1111		344.	A. Arabies.	-	100	Kiloar.
Action (I)	***		1987	M. suundens	20	122	Kutmawall.
limbing minus		- 51	100	Moores prusions	-		Surpalal,
lowitch	****	200	Total Control	16, tong (totia		E	Shamshad.
Controllin style con	144	700	100	El rilina			Biblicatics.
Pumogramato	100	440	1000	Gramitm sp-		1900	Atlat. Bahairara
Mandinlan ap.	111	200	100	M. Mr. Later		379	AWIR
Myrobalan sp.	***	lite.		Emblies officin -	9.55	999	Harain.
Myrolalan.up.		-	-	G. tomestons (7)	1940	12	District
Grisles downy, (/	***	44-	-	rat mannerman h.)	-	177	Co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co-co

[&]quot;Most of the plants above-munioned are more or less generally distributed on the lower hills throughout the Yusafrai country. Some others are confined to special tracts, as the sypress (serser) to Dir; the dwarf palm, a species of rhoser-ope (seriesry), to the Ramical country; the horse classiant (tora) to the hill tract east of Ramer, &c., &c. In Swit and the valleys to its north and west are found the plane (chicar), the white poplar (species), the sirris (srikh), are found the plane (chicar), the unit (shises) and alder (sirra), &c. The two law numed also grow in Baner and the country to its eastward. In the Malical country, and that of the Turkilánia besides the above-numed, are found, both wild and enlitivated, the graps vine (kees), the plant (slight) and kichter), the psach (shaftibe), the apricot (chabias), the quince (bihi), the apple, (sciaro), the pear (slighti), the wild plant (miners), the lime (sinche), &c.

[&]quot;The following trees also are mentioned as growing on the higher hills' more or less generally, throughout the country:

BARRIERS

NAmes like

Noralam.

Ingar.

Kharoz.

94

Bilburry

Semmon flig

Pinou v

Armen

Chapter I, B.

Trees of the higher hills.

Geo	log	y.	P	auna a
1007	nd	F	Gt	n.
910		38	74	3.54

trict.

lorn,	English	Nam	R+		Totanical	Ken	Pashtis Name.		
	Long-leaved pine		GH.	111	P. longifolis P. Webbians	100	=	Ξ.	Nakhtar.
	Pinn ep.	The same	7 444	-	P. sp. or Althou	764	100	320	Zalghozni. Fihuch.
	Larets ep. (7)	-	15-		Lariz sp.	111		440	Surap.
	Wild grape vine	-	3,900	=	Vitia vinifera	711	***	***	Dirán
	Horse chestnut	***	722		Cartanea Indica	100	100	200	Kwar, Banj,
	Mountain ash	700	1.00	***	Frazinne sp.	461	200		Shwaar.
	Alder sp	400	1	***	Diospyros sp.			200	Girra.
	Walnut	32	122	***	Jugiana ap.	404		25	Aminic. Fibox or Akor.
	Wild almond.		1997	***	Amygdalus ap.	200		##	Badam,
	Common aloo Lotus troe		1000		Zisyphus spinous	-	- 22	-80	Manna
	Barborry	-	***		Burberis sp. (1)	202	***	- 457	Makhrahal. Koral and Karonid.
	Blackberry	Œ	100	***	Rabes valgarie	1-	8118	146.9	Karwara.
	Respirery -	100	149	***	B. sp.	Jah	***	235	Actua

R. sp. Porquia sp. (7)

Picus sp.

Taxus botests

"The above list comprises the more common of the plants growing on the higher hills, whose names I have been talk to ascertain. There are many others whose names even are unknown to the people of the country, though some of them are used as pot-herbs or demestic medicines by the mountaineers in whose vicinity they grow."

Wild unimals and game found in the district.

Peshawar is, perhaps, one of the worst districts in India as regards sport, owing to the hawking, the use of firearms by all classes, and the absence of forest and scrub. There are a few ravine deer in the Yusafzai and Hashtnagar plains. On the Pajja hill, which separates the Sadhum valley from tappa Baezai, there are markhor (wild goat), but they are getting more and more searce every year, and the ground is such that only good aragsmen can successfully follow them. Uriye'l or wild sheep are found in the neighbourhood of Cherat, where also markhor are occasionally seen. The small game consists chiefly of hares and partridges. Chaker and sisi are plentiful in, and close under, the hills. In autumn (September) and spring (April) large flights of quail sattle down and remain for a short time on their way down country, and when returning to the steppes of Central Asia. Many thousands are netted by men who make a trade of it; they are collected in one place by means of tame quail used as call-birds (bularas). Waterfowl are plentiful on the rivers during the winter months, and snipe also for two or three weeks in March. Wild swans are occasionally shot. In Yusafzai, Nowshera, and under the hills all round the district during the winter months flocks of sandgrouse are to be seen, but they are shy, and the only way of shooting them is by driving them, or by waiting for them at their drinking and feeding places. The obara, or bastard bustard is also found during the winter months on the maira lands; they are usually hawked and often noosed by the natives. The wolves and hymnas are less numerous than they used to be, and they rarely attack

Memorandum moving the number of wild animals destroyed in the Perhawar district from 1892 to 1896, and the amount

children or other human beings. The leopard has not entirely disappeared from the district. During the past five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 534 were paid for 120 animals destroyed:—

Chapter I. B. Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Wild animals and game found in the district.

d :	Жимание		One tiger is above in 1896, but as a reward of Re. 5	only was paid the animal was probably a hyans, and has been shown	"wolves."		
715	or to senson.A. bluq abanw	TRE.	107	921	20		130
Torak	han to reduced		38	44	盐	12	83
á	or to muomh. Ding stress	Rb.	1	187	Ξ	ŧ	I
Thurs.	dar 10 yedmuk hayoxiesb siam		4	E	ž	10.	99
cum	-ox to innoma. ,bing abana	1	118	99	60	Ø1	598
Wolf our	-inn to rodmuk heyestseb slam		82	ot.	60	01	
#	-or to muont.	Be	8	8	10	20	90
Wolver	Number of seil- destroyed		8	72	Ħ	10	18
ARD B.	on to moon's	á	9	es	0	1	1
LEOPARD CURS.	Number of ani-		78	77	.09	1	1
ACON.	Amount of re-	R.	40	9	9	ı	36
LTOTAKOR	Sumber of ani-	1	90	49.	T	3	9
			ŧ	- 1	- #	制	1
			i	į	#.	排	1
	Yearn		ŧ	- 1	1	16	1
			-	- 1	4	1,81	3
			- 91	92	3.	12	8

Note,-No reward paid for destruction of snakes from Provincial Funds.

Chapter I. B. Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Very large fish (mahsis and rohu) are caught by the natives with night lines, but, except at Abazai and sometimes near Nisatta, little can be done in the way of line fishing for makeir, though the Wild animals and fish are plentiful in May and June. There is fair spring and game found in the autumn makeir fishing on the Indus at the month of the Haro at Jabbi Manduri and winter fishing at Torbela, though this has been rather spoiled by the use of dynamite. Otters have been seen on the islands of the Indus, and in the Nagoman.

> Dr. Bellew has given a detailed description of the famua of Yusafzai, which is extracted as follows :-

> "The fauna of the Yumafeni country has also, like the flora, a special distri-bution in the different tracts of country. Thus to the plain and valleys the more common species met with are the following -

> > Planta of Fanafame

Einglich Names					Latin Know,			Pastata Name.	
tult on		700	-		Chapte Supras	Total I	1600	Starmouth.	
mriend:	110	840	GHes	440	C. Stereine	1996	3 1	Gistary,	
000 444	-04.7	mil	980	C 2046	(5 vistpes	1946	1,000	Lembur	
S'acrist	-	3460	-	0000	Hymno vulgarite Li	145	mia)	Kega merita.	
finigoise:	600	-	350	346	Folla Iges	Libre	464	Parapust	
at wind more	Thinks 1	833	-		Manufacturing and	.045	- man	Naclus.	
save-diggs		1910	1000	-	The second state of the second second	TAME!	-	Magakti.	
liter	-	-	100	-	Lutra posimumbii	-	-	Gorkbakh,	
ovenplice	***	Teac.	100	1000	Hystria griganta	=	100	Sanglan.	
tintgrebme	***	440	100	1440	Echtura apr.	791	100	Sidelikai.	
ungolin	444	700	444	1940	Mante pentadage	200	- 40	Kiener.	
Davim deer	-	-	-05	and the	Autolope gazalia	400	- 3	Char.	
BUTO	4777	100	mi.	-	Lepus sp de	1966	0	Beaw.	
ulture, du		777	rend)	(1996)	Y-citagons	10401	040	Lincopusa,	
or HALD DE LINE		7777	1684	1991	V. sq.	1040	940	distribute.	
DESIGNATION AND		100	400	388	Millyins sp	100		Teppe.	
Increase.		***	2000	1111	Commonpa on se		-81	lila libor.	
w], deare	***	***	351	700	Strik stus	1960	100	Minuteritat.	
wl. barn	***	200		100	Strik sp	100	790	Genund.	
bag-finher		200	44.6	270	Alondo, ep.	-0.0	115	Goddel.	
mminutes her	mic	44	215	7000	Storbe op. (3)	100		Middlehornk.	
lina, como		-	1000	Times I	Enlance Indiana:	***	-444	Riboral, Eligradai	
ator wagt	aile	891	1660	000	Monagolia sp. (23	444	1	Spinsk : sinrale.	
INCLUMA.	***	-	410	1880	Fringilla sp. (8)	-	100	Chancharra.	
порфо		110	1886	900	Epsingles edecise	***	44	Mula Chargak	
tattings	MANUAL PROPERTY.		400	440	Sturmus valgarie	444	-		
AN IN	-	=	##53		Chrysia dersik	***	-	Kiighm	
arks	***	25	-000		Alanda up.	***	-1	Sarkhakhu.	
booke	==	717	1000	100	Corres frugtleges	the had	-1	Kharaya.	
MAUTURNOSSIA		444	-	-	Tutmo ep. (9)	-	-1	Samuel.	
DEED!	distant.	100	844	124	Osturnia sp	III	12	Klimkininara.	
weizidge:	ALC: Y	198.	Tel.	1000	Pertite sp. (2)	***	=	Mras. Tennitey.	
THEODIES:	-	1999	-	-	Presentation age.	***	===	Zarka	
M Comment	III	.and	-	-	Fred Dec.	***	1000	Shint.	
theorie.	ppe	-	WE.	-	Columbia ap. (3)	***	222	Kamaare.	
managed, ob		-	144	(900)	Otta houtage	200	44	B. linemor.	
dimining, Du		THE .	3531	100	Constitute	990	1000	Sarey.	
outen		1885	344		Ardus Koulan	991	100	Tittari.	
Lank Crans	-	20	-010	100	E william ways	100.0	1880	Kniang.	
Hipe	-	777	-	- 5	Witnessen and The	444	300	Ding.	
and pipers			-	194	Califrin up. (A)	200	341	Chaglisley.	
orangem co			225	- 12	Gallimia ep.	223	100	Tuntil and Katha,	
Vital stuck	***	***	-		Anna sp. (10 or III)	100	140	2166	
ortolive	100	991	966		Testudo Indiane	1110-1	100	Elemetrical	
G100 KINA	411	1000	200	100	Tarantia ap.	100	1000	Gunrandani.	
NAME OF THE	- HEAT		-01	194	Rehittmoon sp	han	123	Banana	
Tion ager		-	See See	进	Augure sp. (0 or 10)	ma.	100	Mar.	
The second	-	-00	1946.1	0.00	HOURSELING ME.	Take 1	Chem.	Chimbaldan,	

CHAP, 1.-THE DISTRICT.

Fauna of the hills.

Chapter I. B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora-

Wild unimals and game found in the district.

Eingrlich ?	Same.			Latin Same.			Pashtu Name.
Chex Wild steep Latonsard Figer Sears Mockeys Barking dear Free marken Wild plas Percertine falcon Merlin Geiden wagle Financials Tarrors Macphos		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	THE PERSON NAMED IN	Capra (bes Ovis sp. Felis isopardus Felis tigris Ursus sp. (P) Cercopithisus Mosthus sp. Mustala sp. Sus serrgha Falso comm. F. ssalos: Acquila sp. Phasianne sp. Pina sp. Pina sp.		1111111	Bodegal. Zunaral. Meltt. Bino. Ghawara. Sarkumi. Baz. Charagta. Battir. Munal. Mer.

[&]quot;Resides the above, there are a number of other species, especially of the teathered tribes, such as of scorpitres, falcous, hawks, harriers, &c., of passeriae, flycatchers, orioles, thrushes, ustass, chais, swallows, larks, tits, finches, &c.; of scansores there are no common species; of the gallism there are the sund-grouse, partridge, francoline, quail and pigeon families; of the grallators there are bustasts, plovers, cranes, herons, suipes, sandpipers and coots; of the palminests there are torns of two kinds; the swan is sometimes seen on the Switt and Panjkora rivers; geese are plentiful, and ducks in great variety, during the cold weather. Reptiles, such as bisards in great variety, and ignanss, as also eight or ten kinds of stakes, are common all over the country. The black-hooded colors is common on the plain; I have obtained specimens of six other kinds. Two of these possess poison fangs; one is barred with black and white riegs is alternate succession; the other is brindled with yellow, green, and brown patches. Both are small varioties, have capacious square jaws, and are undoubtedly poisonous."

CHAPTER II.

Chapter II-History

HISTORY.

The ancient Hindu name for the Peshawar valley appears to have been Gandhara. This name is said to be derived from that of one of the patriarchs of Aryan colonization in India, an early occupant of this district. He was a descendant of Drahya, fourth son of Yayati, the founder of the Chandragans, or Lunar race.* This name of Gandhara figures in Sanscrit literature from the earliest times; and is employed by the Chinese pilgrims of the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries of our era. Strabo, too, describes a tract which he calls Gandaritis, as lying along the river Kophes (Kabul) between the Choaspes and the Indas, a position which exactly corresponds with that of the Peshawar valley. In the same position Ptolemy places the Guedavas, whose country he describes as including both banks of the Kophes immediately above its junction with the Indus.t Arrian, on the other hand, speaks of the people who held the valley against Alexander under the name of Asaceni. The ancient capital of the district was Pushkalavati, a city said to have been founded by Pushkara, the son of Bharata! from which is evidently derived the Greek Penkelns, Penkelnotis, or Pencelaitis. According to Arrian, the historian of Alexander's expedition, Peukelas was a large and populous city, the capital of a chief named Astes, who was killed in the defence of one of his strongholds after a prolonged siege by Hephaistion. Upon the death of Astes the city of Penkelaotis was surrendered, The position of the city is vaguely described by Arrian and Strabo as " near the Indus"; but the geographer Ptolemy fixes it upon the eastern bank of the Suastene or Swat. With this position agrees the itinerary of the pilgrim Hwen Thsang, who on quitting Parashawar (see below) travelled towards the northeast for 100 % or 161 miles, and after crossing a great river reached the town of Pu-se-kia-lo-fa-ti which, transliterated into Sanscrit, is precisely Pashkalavati. The river mentioned is evidently the Kabul; and the bearing and distance from Peshawar point to the twin towns of Charsada and Prang. These villages situated on the left bank of the Swat, a short distance above its junction with the Kabul, are two of the settlements forming the well-known Hashtnagar, or "eight cities." The

Anabasis, iv. 22.

^{*} General Cunninghum, Arch. Rep., voi ii, p. 15. † Cunninghum, Auc. Geog., Ind., t., p. 47.

t Vishun Purana. See Cunningham's Ancient Geography, i, p. 40, 5 Ludius, L.

other villages are: Tangi, Sherpao, Umarzai, Tarangzai, Utmanzai, and Rajar. Charsada and Prang, the most eastern of the eight settlements, are seated close together in a bend of the river, and might originally have been portions of one large town. Rajar lies about two miles to the north-east, and on a mound above it are the ruins of a fort (Hisar). "All the suburbs," says General Court, "are scattered over with vast rains." On these facts General Conningham thinks it not improbable that the modern name of Hashtnagar may be only a slight alteration of the old name of Hashtnagar or "city of Hasti," which might have been applied to the capital of Astes, the prince of Penkelaotis.

He writes :

"It was a common practice of the Greeks to call the Indian raters by the names of their cities, as Taxiles, Assecanus, and others. It was also a prevailing material manager indian princes to designate any additions or alterations made to their capitals by their own names. Of this has curron we have a notable instance in the famous city of Delhi, which, bosides its ancient appellations of fedroprostar and Dills, was also known by the names of its successive aggrandizers as Kot-Pithora, Kila Alai, Tughlakahaid, Feroxabad and Shahjahanabad. It is true that the people refer the name of Hashtnagar to the "eight fowns" now some done together on the lower course of the Swat, but it seems probable that the wish was father to the thought, and that the criginal name of Hashtnagar, or plansfeld menoing among a Persanteel Muhammadae population, to whom the Passeril Hastlingars was minittelligible."

In later times Pushkalavati was famous for a large stupa erected on the spot where Buddha was said to have mude an alms-offering of his eyes; and on this account was duly visited by the Chinese pilgrims of the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries of our era. It had at this time, however, been superseded as political capital of Gandhara by Parashawara or Peshawar. This name first occurs in the writings of Fa Hian who visited blandhara in A. D. 400, under the form of Fo-lu-sha transliterated by General Conningham Parasha. Sung-Yan who following the footsteps of Fa Hian in A. D. 520 visited the district of Gandhara, does not give the name of the principal city. By Hwen Thing (A. D. 640) the name is spelt Pu-lu-shu-pu-lo, transliterated by General Cunningham Farashawara. Masudi and Abu Rihan, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and Babar in the sixteenth, all have the form Parshawar. A local historian and renowned saint of Baner, Akhund Darwaiza, who also flourished in the sixteenth century, writes the name Purshor, the spelling being the same as that of Parshawar, with the omission only of the long a. In this, therefore, we have the ancient form of the name, which is probably to be traced to the Hindu Páras, the termination awar being the same as that which occurs in another form in the names of Lahore (Lohawar), Kasur (Kushawar), and many other towns of northern India. The present form of Peshowar, is referred to the Emperor Akbar,

Chapter II.
History.
Ancient history.

^{*} An analogous fate, us will be bereafter shown, has overtaken Parashawars, the ancient form of the modern Peshawar.

Chapter II.

History.

Ancient history.

whose fondness for innovation is said to have led him to change the ancient Parashawara, of which he did not know the meaning, to Peshawar or the "Frontier-town." Abul Fazl (in the "Ayin Akbari") gives both numes. But Abu Rihan, the Arab geographer of the tenth century, and Babar, all call it Parashawar. The Akhund interprets the name as full of turbulence; certainly characteristic of the country for some ages past. But, unfortunately, the name is of too old a date to render his interprotation, or the Pathan pronunciation, of any value in the enquiry, further than establishing the fact of the letter r being found in the first syllable. Another tradition, giving it a Hindu origin, is far more probable, by which it is supposed to have been called after a king named Purrus or Purrush ; and the late Sir Henry Elliot in his Index observes that the Chinese divide the first syllable into Poo-loo-sha, the capital of the kingdom of Purrusha. It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that the name is simply the seat of Purras or Porus, the name of a king or family of kings; and that similarly Lahawar was the seat of Leh or Lah.

Early inhabitants.

There are no authentic records of the tribes seated about Peshawar before the time of Mahmud, beyond the established fact of their being of Indian origin: it is not an improbable conjecture that they were descended from the race of Yadu, who were either expelled or voluntarily emigrated from Gujrát, 1,100 years before Christ, and who are afterwards found at Kandahar and the hills of Kabul, from whom, indeed, some would derive the Jadáns now residing in the hills north of Yusafzai, and occupying a considerable portion of the Hazara district. What little is heard of them before the period of anthentic history leads to the belief that they were a bold and independent race; they are found opposing the advance of a Persian army sent to demand the tribute formerly concaded by the princes of Hindustan, but withheld by Sinkol, then Emperor of the country eix centuries before our era. On this occasion the Persians are said to have been repulsed, but to have returned in greater force, and finally to have caused all the provinces upon the Indus to be eeded to them. The hill tribes, however, continued their independence, and we find them descending in the 5th century B. C. to prevent a Rajput sovereign of Hindustan from establish. ing himself on the Indus, whose name was Keds Raja, contemporary with Hystaspes, father of Darius. We next hear of them opposing the renowned Macedonian conqueror on his advance against Porus, the fourth successor of the above Keda Raja.

Alexander's i

One of his armies, according to Arrian, went by the direct route through Peshéwar; the other one was commanded by Alexander in person, and marched through Kunar, Bajaur, Swat and Buner.

About twenty years after the death of Alexander, Seleucus finding himself master of all the countries between the Euphrates

and the Indus, endeavoured to recover those beyond the latter river, from which the Greeks had been expelled B. C. 316 by Chandra Gupta (better known by us as Sandrocotta) who had established himself in them. Selencus passed the Indus with vasion. this object B. C. 303, but made a treaty with his opponent, to whom he yielded the allegiance of all the provinces east of the Indus, together with the Peshawar and Kabul valleys, Chandra Gupta furnishing him in return with 500 elephants.

Chapter II History. Alexamler's in-

Chandra Gupta and his Indian subjects were Buddhists, Baddhism in Peshiand the reign of his grandson, Asoka, who succeeded to the war. empire, B. C. 263, is celebrated for his extension of that faith to Kabul and Kashmir. In this reign were published those rock edicts in favour of Buddhism, which are to be met with in many parts of the country. One of them is still standing in the vicinity of Shahbazgarha in Yusafzai; though its characters are now to be traced with difficulty after a lapse of more than 2,000 years. It was published by Asoka in the tenth or twelfth year of his reign, and the inscription names as his contemporaries Antiochus II, who flourished from 262 to 247 B. C.; Ptolemy II, from 285 to 246; Antigonus, from 276 to 243; and Magns. And now the Englishman and the Afghan gaze together on this strange vestige of bygane times, upon which, in mystic characters, the names of Alexander's successors were inscribed as his contemporaries by an Indian king! As in similar edicts, found elsewhere, great tenderness is expressed for animal life in accordance with the tenets of Buddhism. Shortly afterwards, in 241 B. C., a great propagandizer of that faith, Majjhantiko was deputed to Peshawar, where he ordained many priests. The B. C. 165 Revival last named dynasty was overthrown by Pushpamitra, who was of Brahminian. instigated by Brahmin priests to persecute the Buddhists massacring the monks.

At this time, however, B. C. 165, Greeks re-appeared on B. C. 148 Rethe Indus under Menander, king of Bactria, whose successor, appearance of the Encratides, B. C 148, annexed to his kingdom the valleys of Greeks. Kabul and Peshawar, with a part of the Punjab and Sindb. Half a century later (B. C. 80) Khorásán, Afghánistán, Sindh B. C. 8 and the Punjab were united under a king of the Sakos or Sacæ Scythian. Other tribes of this nation followed, but Indian Scythian. Other tribes of this nation followed, but Indian princes reprinces of Enliere and Delhi reconquered their trans-Indus post-take Karal and Per sessions of Kabul, Peshawar, &c., which they retained till about this war. the end of the 7th century of our era.

B. C. So. Scythian

Fa Hian, a Chinese pilgrim, visited the country in the Fa Hian, Hwan fifth century, and was followed, a couple of centuries later, by Thang, and Sung fifth century, and was followed, a couple of centuries later, by Yun, Chinese pil-Hwen Thang. During the visit of the former Buddhism was grims, A. D. 500 and the dominant religion, but was falling into decay during the 700. visit of the latter. From the diary of Sung Yun who visited Peshawar in A. D. 520, we learn that at that date the King of Gandhara was at war with the King of Kipin or Kophene, that is of Kabul, Ghazni, and the surrounding districts. A century later, at the period of Hwen Thsang's visit (A. D. 630), the

Chapter II

History. Yan, Chinese pil-

royal family had become extinct, and Gandhara was a dependency of Kapisa or Kabul. Peshawar (Parashawara) itself, however, was still a great city of 40 li, or 61 miles in extent, and the Fa Hiso, lives district of Gandhara, of which it was the political centre, is Thomag, and Song described as extending 1,0001f, or 166 miles, from east to west gries, A. D. 500 and and 800 li, or 183 miles, from north to south. Its boundaries, as deduced from these measurements, must have included in addition to the valley of Peshawar proper, the Khaibar hills as far as Jalalabad and Laghman on the west, and the modern districts of Kohat and Bannu as far as Kalabagh upon the south."

Antiquities.

It may be imagined from the early history of the district which has thus been sketched, that the antiquities of this stronghold of Parjab Buddhism are of peculiar interest and importance. They have been fully described and discussed by General Canningham in his Ancient Geography of India (pp. 47 to 81) and in his Archivological Survey Reports (II, pp. 87-110; V, pp. 1-66). A short notice of the principal objects of antiquarian interest in the city of Peshawar itself will be found in Chapter VI, and it will be sufficient here to mention bri-fly the principal places in the district, or on its border, where valuable antiquarian remains exist. The majority are situate in the Yusafzai sub-division.

- The Ranigatt or Naugram ruins occupy a hill about 1,200 feet high, situated to the north-east of the sub-division in independent territory, about eleven or twelve miles to the north of Swabi. General Cunningham is of opinion that the position of this place tallies much better with the vague descriptions of Aornes that have come down to us, than any other position with which he is auguainted. (Aron. Sur. II. 97-111; V, 55-57. Anc. Geog. 58-78).
- (2) The Jamal-garhi ruins. These ruins are on the rulge of a continuation of the Pajja range, and to the north-west of Hoti Marilan ; they bear the name of the village in whose boundary they are situated. Excavations on a large scale were carried on in 1873 by a company of Sappers and Miners under the command of the late Lieutenant Crompton, n.E., whose report published in the Supplement to the Panjab Government Gazette of 12th February 1874, gives a full account of the ruins. (See also drch. Sur. V. 46-58).
- (3) The Kharaki ruins, near a village of that name in tappah Baezai situated to the north, about eighteen or nineteen miles from the Mardan cuntonment, were also explored and excavated in 1874 by Lieutenant Grant, R.E. His report is published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of 12th February 1874. (See also Arch Sur. V. 58-55).

- (4) The Takht Báhi ruins occupy the crest and northern slope of a hill which is a spur of the Pajja ridge and about 650 feet above the Yusafzai plain, which is 1,209 feet above the sea. A full and interesting account of these ruins is to be found in Bellew's "Yusafzai"; they also have been since thoroughly explored and excavated: a report is published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of the 6th August 1874. (See also Arch. Sur. V, 23-36).
- (5) The rock inscription at Shabbazgarha, a village about six or seven miles to the east of Mardán. It is supposed to be one of Asoka's pillar edicts, publishing the establishment of the Buddhist faith as the State religion about 250 B. C. A correct copy of the inscription has been lately taken by General Cunningham. Scraps of it are to be found in Bellew's "Yusafzai" (Arch. Sar. V, 8-23).

Another inscribed stone also exists here, and steps were taken to preserve it recently by building a wall round it. The inscription is not as clear as on the larger stone. Measures to protect this stone were taken by Major Deane, whose interest in archieology has been the means of preserving many interesting relies of the past and the discovery of a new and as yet undeciphered series of inscriptions in a new character.

near the summit of the Sakri ridge of Pajja, and best approached from the village of Babozai in tappah Baezai. Its situation is eight miles to the north-west of Bazar in tappah Sadhum. General Cunningham identifies it with Hwen Thomas's cave of Prince Sudana in Mount Dantalok. This cave has not been thoroughly explored yet. A little way below the level of the cave, and opposite, there are the ruins of a small city, the walls of which still stand and are in good preservation.

There are besides ruins of apparently walled cities and willages at Sahri-Bahlol (Arch. Sur. V, 36-46), at Tiralai near Sawal-dher. (Arch. Sur. V, 55).

The Kashmir cave deserves further notice. It is situated in a cliff looking towards the south-west below the ridge on which the Kashmir Burj stands. A road from Pirsai crosses the ridge, which is practicable for most of the distance for a good hill pony. Another footpath leads to Babozai direct from the cave. There are three chambers in the limestone rock, of which the first two open into each other, and the third is reached by a winding flight of steps. The length of the first we chambers from the entrance is 322 feet, and the

*Smats is the Pashto word for cave.

Chapter II.

History.

Antiquities.

Chapter II.

History.

Antiquities.

height of the first about 60, and of the second about 100 feet. The width of the first cave is 81 feet and of the second 96 feet, and the gully between them about 40 feet. The third cave is 80 feet high and above 80 feet in diameter with an opening in the roof which admits light and air, so that the air throughout is pure, but the floor of all the caves is covered to a depth of several feet with pigeon and bats' dung. In the third cave there is a square temple built on a domeshaped rock of stalagmite, which was evidently the holiest shrine. In the first cave there is an octagonal shrine just inside the entrance which contained a large wooden coffin, and in a smaller shrine near the right wall some carved wooden plaques with figures of a fakir dancing and woman giving flowers to a fakir, and portions of a wooden box: were found." In the centre room there is a large square shrine, and a water tank 13 feet wide, 20 feet long and 10 feet deep. About 100 feet below the cave towards Babuzai on a plateau there are the remains of a considerable fort. All the buildings apparently date from the Buildhist time, and the whole place deserves thorough exploration, which, owing to its situation immediately on the Ashuzai Border, it has not as yet received. The Kashmir Burj and another on a western spur of Pajja were also evidently outposts to guard this sheins. The entrance to the cave is difficult as the old masonry steps have fallen downand the cliff is very precipitous. They could be rebuilt at small cost. The name may be derived from the fact that the gorge here is fairly and picturesquely wooded, and this may have auggested Kashmir.

There are well built stone eastles dating back to Buddhist times all along the northern hills. One near Sanghau in Baczai is specially interesting, as the care taken to bring down in a small atone duct the scanty supply of water from a spring, which still exists in the hill above the eastle or monastery, would seem to show that the water supply was not much more plentiful then than it is at present.

Remains of various kinds are found at Likpani, Sangao, Baja, Maini, Topi, Zeds, Galla and Hind.† The mounds scattered over the maina are also supposed by Dr. Bellew to be the sites and remains of ancient villages, because the surface soil on or about them is thickly strewed with fragments of red pottery. Benes, Hinda beads, glass bracelets, ashes, charcoal, a few Hindu idols and coins, mostly Hindu, have been found below the surface soil.

^{*} The plaques are now in British Museum having been made over by Major Deans, Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, in 1889.

[#] At page 120 of Burnes' Kähul he mentions the anding of a Sanskrit increption on murble at Hind, assigned by Mr. Princep to the seventh or nighth commary. It referred to the powerful Turbhas (Turks) as fees overcome by the numeless here calcurated by the inscription.

In the ruins and sites above mentioned, coins of the Grecian, Bactrian, Scythian, Hindu and Muhammadan times are found, and pieces of statuary, apparently of Grecian workmanship, have been excavated. A valuable collection from the district is to be seen at the Lahore Museum. There is but one set of masonry rains in Ynsafzai, at Kapurda-garhi, that belongs to the Muhammadan era. From the Persian inscription on a white murble tablet found in the ruins, it appeared that Shamsher Khan Tarin in the twelfth year of the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir, 1080 Hijri, had, on the part of the Government, conquered the country of Mandar, and built a fort, mosque and well. The remains of the mosque are still standing. In the remaining part of the district the principal rains are the castle of Raja Hodi, situated on the hill above Khairabad, which Mr. Lowentaul con-idered was the Aornos of Alexander (see also Arch. Sur. V. 64-66); ruins in the neighbourhood of Peshawar between it and Jamrud; and a large tope on the right of the road to Fort Barn. Near Sper-sang, in tappah Barozai of Khalil, there are the ruins of a large city which local tradition calls a city of the Kafira. Topes or other untiquities are also discussed by General Cunningham at the following places, the volume and page of his Archaelogical Survey Reports and the page of his Ancient Geography at which the description will be found being noted against each :- t/harsadda, the old Penkelaotis (A. S. R. 89-90; A. G. 49-51); Tarangzai and Tangi (A. S. R. 11, 90); Paloshéri, the old Tarásha (A. S. R. II, 90-92; A. G. 51-52); Mount Karámár (A. S. R. II, 92); Webind, the old Udakhanda, and capital of Gandharn (A. S. R. II, 92-95; A. G. 52-57); Labore, the old Salatura or Embolima (A. S. R. 11, 95; A. G. 57-58); Bázár, the old Ba-Zaria (A. S. R. 11, 101).

Chapter II. History. Antiquities.

Before the close of the seventh century a new race, that of the Appearance of the Afghans or Pathans, appeared upon the scene. This people is Afghans in Penha-first heard of as holding the hills of Ghor and Suliman at the war, 800 A.D. period of the fall of Persia (A.D. 650) before the first advance of the Muhammadan arms. Against this wave of conquest the Afghans appear not only to have held their own, but to have commenced at about the same period a series of aggressions upon their Indian neignbours of the Kharbar hills and the countries bordering upon the Indus. For many years they were thus brought into contact with the Rajaha of Labore, and according to Ferishts, after fighting 70 battles in five months, succeeded in wresting a portion of the plain country from him. At length they were joined by the Gakhars, an old and independent people (now the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of the southern mountains of Hazhra), who occupied the country between the Indus and the Jhelum, from the mountains in the north to the Salt Range in the south, originally the seat of the Khasahs, or Kushmiris. With their aid the Afghans forced the Rajah at the end of the seventh, or beginning of the eighth century, to ceda to them all the Kohisran west of the Indus, and south of the Kabul river, on the condition of their guarding that frontier of Hindustan

Chapter II.

History. Appearance of the Afghans in Peshi-war, 800. A. D.

against invasion. But the plain of Peshawar and the hills to the north, with Swat, Buner, &c., were still occupied by tribes connected with India, and were left unmolested. They are mentioned as the tribes of Sehat going to the assistance of Khoman of Chittore in the beginning of the ninth century, on which occasion Peshawar is noticed with Lahore and Kangra as forming a princedom under Anunya, Chief of Delhi. The Afghans remained independent in Ghor and the Suleman and Khaibar mountains, long after Khorésan and Transoxiana had burst from the Arab yoke, and through the succeeding dynasties of Tahir, the Sofarides, and the Samanis.

A. D. 970, Alptagin, BRII.

When Alptagin, Governor of Khurasan under the last named Governor of Khors-princes, forcibly resisted expulsion from office in 970, he partially owed his success to the Pathans who sided with him, and began to display those martial qualities which afterwards obtained for them the first rank in the armies of Central Asia. But now the fate which had involved the Persian empire was about to be visited from other quarters upon that of India; and from the time of Sebuktagin, who succeeded Alptagin in 977 A.D., Peshawar became the scene of fierce contests; the plain of the district and the hilly coun-A.D. 978. Sebak try to the north were still Indian, whilst the Pathans about the tagin takes Pesha-Khaibar were on friendly terms with the princes of Labore. In 978 the Rajah of that place, Jaipal, son of Hispal, of the Brahmin race, advanced from Peshawar with a large force to assail Sebuktagin, who opposed and routed him at Laghman, pursuing his army to the Indus, and inflicting great loss. The conqueror took possession of the country up to the river, and left Alm All with 10,000 horse, as governor of Peshawar. The Pathana at this time made an alliance with him and furnished soldiers to his army.

WOC.

A. D. 1001, Defeat

Sebuktagin dying in 997 was succeeded as Governor of of Jaipal by Mah. Khorasan by his son Mahmad, who, throwing off all dependence on the Samani princes, assumed the title of Sultan in 999, and from this reign the Hindu religion in these parts may be said to have received its death blow. In the early raign of this colebrated invader of India the plains of Peshawar were again the scene of some great battles, the first of which was fought on the maira between Nowshera and the Indus, in the year 1001. Mahmud was opposed by Jaipal, who had been constantly endeavouring to recover the country wrested from him by Sebuktagin, still uided by some of the Pathans, whose allegiance to the Muhammadan governor of Peshawar was not of long continuance. The battle took place on 27th November, and the Hindus were again routed, Jaipal himself being taken prisoner, who, upon his subsequent release, resigned the crown to his son Anandpal. On this occusion Mahmud punished the Pathans who had sided with the enemy, and as they were now converted entirely to the Muhammadan faith, they were ever afterwards true to their new allegiance, and joined the Sultan in all his wars against the intidels. Mahmud in 1004 again visited

Peshawar, and was opposed near the Indus by Anandpal, who had joined the King of Mooltan in revolt, and was routed, and fled to Kashmir; the conqueror left as governor of the control of the afterwards reverted Hinda Sewakuni, who was called Zab Sais, but he afterwards reverted Hinda Sewakuni, appointed

The Indian princes now viewed with great alarm the threatening attitude of the Ghazal ruler, and a vast army was assembled from all parts of Northern India, containing the flower of a felling but of Anandpal. still undaunted race. Euriched with the offerings of partriotism (for the females had dennded themselves of their ornaments to send forth the devoted band, upon which were centred the last hopes of Hinduism), the army mivanced towards the Indus, and was there joined by the Gakhars, the brayest and strongest of the tribes then sented in the Punjab. Mahmud had made equally extensive preparations, and the two armies sighted each other on the plains of Chach," The invader had not expected to meet so large a host as that which he found prepared to oppose him; and, throwing his army into an entrenched position, awaited attack. But Anandpal preferred a wiser course, and for forty days the armies remained watching each other. At length Mahmud put forward a column of archers in the hopes of drawing the army to an engagement. The Ghakkars closing with them threw them into confusion, and pursuing closely overbore all opposition, until they had cleared the entrenchments and slanghtered a vast number of Muhammadans. The action then became general and Mahmud's army was giving way under the flerce assault, when the Raja's elephant becoming frightened turned and fled. The Indians supposing their leader to be retiring from the field, lost heart and, becoming confused, fell back in disorder, while the Muhammadans rallying bore down upon them, and gained a complete victory, slaving, it is said, in the pursuit 20,000 of the infidels, t In his invasions of 1017 and 1023, Mahmud made Peshawar A. D. 1020. Settlethe place of assembly for his armies, of which the Pathans then ment of Pathans in formed the main portion, and whose chiefs he invariably treated the Khaibar. with honour, encouraging the tribe to settle in the Khaibar hills to serve as a barrier between his country and that of a powerful enemy. The Afridis were the tribe to whom the Indiana had made the cession of these hills, before alluded to, at the close of the seventh century, and at this period they were being occupied by the ancestors of the Bangashes, Orakzais, Khaibaris, and Shinwaris, now possessing them.

Chapter II.

History governor.

A. D. 1008, Defeat.

For a century and more Peshawar continued a province Peshawar a proof Ghazni under Mahmad's numerous successors, and under vices of the latter princes of that line acquired greater importance, successors. becoming as it were the centre of their dominions, which

^{*&}quot; Near Peshawar." Elphinstone, p. 228.

⁷ As to the alleged use of gunpowder in this battle, see Eiphinstone, p. 329.

Chapter II History.

State of the comptry.

then extended to Lahore, to which place the royal residence had been transferred. The greater part of the plain country (certainly the whole of Yusafzai to the north of the Kabul), was at this time and, for many years ensuing, but thinly peopled. The invesions of Mahmal had left it " a deserted wilderness, the haunt of the tiger and chinoceros, and only " occasionally visited for the sake of pasture by the shepherd tribes "acoustome to roam about the neighbouring countries. By "these it was gradually repeopled and cultivated in scattered " spots, till in time other tribes of cultivators came in, and settled "all over the plain, much as they are at the present day. The onntry, however, has never properly recovered its former condi-"tion of prosperity. Now wretched mud bovels stand on the "rains of former towns and cities, the buildings of which are "still in many parts traceable by the remains of their massive " stone walls. . . . Mahmud's destructive hosts were not " conquerors and settlers, but passing robbers and plunderers. " So were his successors Jhengiz Khan and Taimur Lang with their " swarms of destroying savages, who in the thirteenth and four-" teenth centuries swept through this region on their way to India " and effectually prevented any attempt at colonizing or resettling the country." Thus even to the sixteenth century, the Peshawar plain lay an almost total waste, covered with a thick jungle, in which Babar records the pleasure taken by his followers in hunting the rhinoceros.

Pathan settlements

The first seitlement in the plains of any tribe of undoubted In the plain; the Da- Afghan origin probably took place, as will be hereafter related, in the fifteenth century. Long before this, however, members of the Dalazak tribe, to whom some authorities (including Major James) attribute Pathan descent, thad settled in the plain. Their advent, which seems to have followed at no great interval after the era of Mahmud, " was marked," says Major James," by no outrages or "slaughter. The villages they found were few, the country " poorly cultivated, and the people a quiet race, chiefly pasteral, " and still unconverted." These the Dahazaks reduced to a kind of servitude, contracting marriages at the same time with some of the chief families. The original inhabitants in a short time had become so incorporated with the more numerous and superior settlers as to be lost sight of. The Dalazaks, on the other hand, by intermarriages and the new customs which they adopted from their neighbours, lost their national characteristics, so that, in speaking of them at the present day, the Afghans completely ignore their claim to Pathan descent and style them kapre. In the eleventh century these Dalazaks had possession of all the plain of Peshawar, and extended even to Chach Hazara, 5 and the Jhelum. They continued quiet and orderly, their position in the plain rendering them accessible to punishment; and paid a small tribute to the local

Bollow, pp. 59-60.

[†] The Afghans reject the relationship and assign them an Indian origin. is, The plain south of the Kabal river.

[§] As to this term, see Canetteer of Harara.

governors appointed from Ghazai. The hills to the north formed part of the Swar kingdom, which since the withdrawal of the Hindu- from the In his, had remained independent under a chief of its own with the title of Sultan.

In the same century the Pathans of Ghor, who had remained Dalusska. dependent on Guazni, re-asserted their rights, and after various Destruction of fortunes succeeded in easting off the yoke, and in the person of by Pathans of Ghor. Muhammad, the brother of the first Ghorian usurper (Souri), des troyed the Ghazoavite power. He did all in his power to induce the Afghans to settle in the mountains about Peshawar, and many extensive immigrations took place in his time. The Punjab, however, was wrested from his Lieutenant Kutabudin, by the Gakhars, from whom Muhammad, the Ghorian, retook it in 1204, on which Muhammad Ghori, becasion be managed to convert them. The act cost him his life, 1204 A. D. for on his return towards Ghazni he was assassinated in his tent supen the Indus by a party of Gakhars who had lost relatives in the late war. Civil commotions followed ; the king of Kharizm, Tacash, took possession of Ghazni in 1215, and India was for some time ruled by the provincial governors who declared their independence. Thus for the first time the Indus became the boundary between the east-ra and western compires, and India ceased to have connections with the trans-ludus territories. All this time the Pathan tribes retained their independence in the mountains, and bore no part in the conquests or losses of their brethren in Ghor ; indeed, we find their hills the constant asylum of princes expelled by the Ghorians in their struggles for power. Peshawar, too, remained in possession of the Daluzaks, subordinate to the successive princes of Ghazni, Ghor and Kharizm. The latter, however, soon fell before a new power which appeared upon the scene, and in 1242 the Moghals were in possession of all the country west of the Indus. At this time, too, another movement was taking invasion, A. D. 1242. place, the results of which were more important to the Peshawar district than the invasions of Ghazni and Woghal conquerors.

Two Pathan brothers, Khakina and Ghori, had in the earliest Disputes between times given their names to two of the great divisions of the nation, the Khakhai and settled near Kandahar : the lands of their inheritance were jointly the Pathan nation. possessed by them, which caused disputes to arise as their numbers increased, and the Khakhais, being the weaker of the two, were forced to content the uselves with an unequal share, upon a separate division being made of the land. They were subsequently expelled from even this partion, and finally determined to remove altogether from their ancient seat; they were accompanied by Khakhai division the Utmankhel and Muhammadzai tribes belonging to other accompanied by Usdivisions, and settled near Kabul about the middle of the thirteenth hammadzais settle century, where they remained for some time quiet and unmolested, near Kabul, thir-Taimur's invasion of India, to December 1397, did not disturb tenth century. Peshawar or the tribes about it; he marched from Kabul to Bannu, where he crossed the Indus. About this time the Khakhai Pathans, increasing in number and wealth, had now acquired

Chapter II.

History. Pathén settlements in the plain; the

^{*} Mill says, Tuinur descended to the city of Kavul; whence he marched towards Attock, the culebrated message of the Indus-page 273, Vol. II.

Chapter II. History

teenth Century.

safrais from Kåbul.

importance in their new possessions, and were divided into three principal claus, called Yusafzais, Gigianis, and Turkilanis. They were even then notorious for their turbulence and internal feuds, Chakhas division as well as for their oppressive treatment of their neighbours, mankbel and Ma. whose flocks and herds they were constantly carrying off. But hammedanis settle they were useful to Ulug Beg (who was the eldest son of Shiroch, sear Kabul, thir the san of Taimur and uncle of Babar), who was enabled through their assistance, A. D. 1470, to maintain himself in the sovereignty of Kabul; and, until firmly seated, he was obliged to leave Expulsion of Yn-them unrestrained. When no longer requiring their services, he attempted in vain to corrections. A strong fend had risen between the Gigianis and Yusafzuis, and Ulug Bog, siding with the former, sustained a defeat from the latter. Upon this be adopted a different policy, and feigned to treat the tribe with great consideration, inducing them to come to his dorbar from the hills which they cluefly occupied, on which occasions their chiefs were treated with marked distinction. At length an occasion offered itself, when 70 of the Pathan maliks were unarmed and at his mercy, and basely availing himself of the opportunity, he slaw them all but one, named Malik Ahmad, who was spared on the condition that the tribe should leave Kabul. They did so, and at first settled in Basaul and about Jaialabad. They endeavoured to take possession of Bajaur, but were repaised.

Settlement in the Penhawar plain.

The Yusafzais, Gigianis, and Muhammadzais then came to the Peshawar plain, which they entered by the Tartara route at Spersang, when they begged from the Dalazáks for a portion of land on which to settle. This was granted, and the new comers settled down in Doabs. But they did not long romain on these terms and although native historians lay the blame of the quarrel us on the cattle-lifting propensities of the Dalazaks, the contrary is the most likely supposition. The Yusafzais were the first to break faith, but they were soon joined by the Gignanis, Muhammadzais, and Utmankhels ; a great battle was fought on the north side of the Swat river, in which the Patazaks were routed with great slaughter, and flast precipitately to Hazara. The Giginais received the Doaba as their portion; to the Muhammadzais was assigned Hushtnagar, and to the Yusafgai the remainder of the country north of the Kabul river. The Utmankhels were placed in the hills about the Swat river, and these tribes still retain the allotments then assigned to them, Malik Ahmed, before mentioned, figures in all these wars as a chief Further conquests of distinguished valour. But the Yusafzats were bent on further conquest, and prepared to take possession of Swat moving for that purpose to Shahkot. The Swatts were all assembled at the Mora Pass, and the Yusufzais, advancing to the foot of the hills, made as if they would attack at once." But at night they made a rapid turn to the Malakand Pass leaving their women in the eamp, whose musicand singing during the night concessed from the enemy their plans; the rising sun discavered the glittering swords of the

of the Pathing

[.] History reposts heelf, and the operations of the Chiral Reinf Porce, in 1895, in making a feint on the Mera and Shahkni Passes and then advanting on the Mala-and nimest exactly reproduced this old invasion, which was brought to the notice of the General Officer Communiting shortly before the attack -Ed.

Chapter II.

History-

Further conquests

invaders who had crowned the Pass, and suddenly fell upon the astonished Swatis, who offered but a weak resistance; thus the Yusafzais took possession of lower Swat. Basaul, Jalaiahad and Laghman, thus evacuated by the Khakhai Pathans, came into the of the Pathans. possession of the Gheri tribes, which comprised the Khalils, Mohmands, and Daudzais : they likewise began to occupy the hills between Lalpura and the Peshawar valley, now the seat of the upper Mohmands. The plain of Peshawar, south of the Kabul river, still continued in possession of the Dalazaks. The Tarkulánis partly remained in Leghman, and partly effected a settlement in Bajaur, which country, like that of Swat, had a chief with the title of Sultan.

During the greater part of the fifteenth century, the Pathans Position of the north of the Kabul river remained unmolested in their new Mulammadsais and north of the Kabul river remained unmolested in their new Yazafean during the possessions, to which they had added Buner and Chamla. They attend century. did not offer even a nominal allegiance to any foreign power, distributing their lands and governing themselves by certain acknowledged laws and customs, and as their numbers increased, forming themselves into smaller communities under local chiefs, with separate and distinct interests, but bound together by a strong tie of nationality, and jealously guarding against the acquisition of ascendancy by any tribe or individual amongst them-a strong trait in their character. The western powers were too weak to attempt interference, whilst the Afghan dynasty, which governed India during the greater part of this century, was absorbed in wars at home.

The Emperor Babar, of the Chaghatta family of Moghal The Emperor Tartars, acquired the sovereignty of Kabul and Ghazni from the Babar a cquires usurper Mokim in A.D. 1504. At this period, as has been before sovereignty, A. D. detailed, the plains and hills of Laghman, Kunar, Peshawar, Swat, and Bajaur were inhabited by newly settled Afghan tribes, though towards the north some of the aborigines remained more or less independent under their bereditary native chieftains. Former Sultans of Kabul and Ghazui had claimed them as subjects, but beyond the occasional compulsory payment of tribute, the subjection, both of these tribes and of the Afghans of the wilds and the mountains, had been little more than nominal. The clans occupying the hills infested the plains and high roads ; those especially bordering on the difficult passes leading to India, looked upon them as a part of their revenue, either plundering or levving contributions on caravans and travellers, as at the present day.

In the following year, 1505, Babar meditated an incursion into India and proceeded by Jalalabad (then called Adinapur) and the Khaibar Pass to Peshawar. Here his original plan was ahandoned for a maranding expedition to the southward, in the course of which he had several engagements with the Afghans of Bangash (Kohst) and Bannu, returning by the Sakhi Sarwar Pass and Bori to Ghazni.

For several years after this Babar was occupied in quelling A.D. 1505 to rebellions in his provinces, and in the vain endeavour to recover ther incursions. his possessions in Transoxiana from the Uzbeks. He undertook,

Chapter II. A. D. 1505 ther incursions.

also, several expeditions against the Afghans in their hills, employing strong light forces, with which he endeavoured to surto prise them. When successful, the forny resulted in the dispersion 1530. Babar's far or slaughter of the men and the carrying off of women, cattle, and property. When, however, the class were on their guard, they offered a brave resistance, and, after considerable loss to both parties, he withdrew his forces, claiming at best a doubtful victory. Still these forays had the effect of restraining the tribes. nearest to him from plumdering in his territories. Scarcely a year passed without his making inroads into the country of some of the tribes, either to chastise their licentiousness, or to protect his more peaceable subjects. But in 15:9, fifteen years after his conquest. of Kabul, he entered on a more extensive campaign against them, when the Dalazak Chiefs, burning to avenge themselves on the Yusafzai, attended him as allies and guides. They first marched against the fort of Bajour, where the Sulfan refused to submit. On this occasion it is said be employed matchibeka against the enemy, which were quite new to them; the experience of their effects threw the garrison into such consternation that the fort was easily carried by escalade, when the men 3.000 in number, with their Sultan, were put to the sword, and a pillar erected of their heads; the women and children were enslaved. The Tarkilani Afghans, already partially scated in Bajaur, extended their settlements and gradually possessed themselves of the country ; on this occasion a tribute in grain was imposed upon them.

> Sultan Wais, of Swat, escaped a similar fate by tendering his submission, which was accepted. The Yusaizuis in lower Swat, Baner, &c., lik-wise sent an embassy to Babar, who deeming it prudent to avoid a harassing and bootless campaign in the bills, was apparently conciliated, and took in marriage the daughter of Si ah Mansur, one of their maliks, or headmen. The final agreement included the imposition of a tribute in grain, and a promise on the part of the Yusafzais to refrain from inroads on opner Swat. Descending from the hills, Babar plundered the Yusufgais and Muhammanzais of the plains north of the Kahul river, and erecting a fort at Peshawar, left a garrison there. This more complete subjugation of the tribes facilitated his subsequent operations towards Hindustan. He encamped at Katlang and Shahbaz-garba, and it was then his troops destroyed the maratat Shah & Kalandar. In 1519, Babar crossed the Indus above Attock, occupied Bhera on the Jhelum, and on his return to Kabul received the submission of the Galabars. His subsequent invasions of India did not affect the tribes about Peshawar, but they took the opportunity of his continued absence to withhold their tribute, and to revert to their plundering habits. The Dalazaks too destroyed the Fort at Peshawar. Babar died at Agra in 1530.

A. D. 1540. Humiyan.

Humayun, his son, compelled to fly towards Simi, left the territories of India and the Punjab in the hands of the Afghans under Sher Shah. The latter Chief, whose real name was Farid, was the

gration took place.

grandson of Ibrahim, an Afghan of the tribe of Sur, who came to Peshawar with some of the earlier settlers and passed on to Hindustan in quest of military service. The house of Taimur would not probably have succeeded in again wresting the empire from Sher yun. Shall's successors, but for the jealousy with which the Afghans regarded the advancement of any individual of their nation, and the strong notions they cherished of independence and equality-feelings which debarred all unity of action unless restrained by the personal character of the aspirant. These feelings pervade the nation, and are manifested as forcibly in the appointment of a village officer as in the instalment of a king. In 1551 Hamayun, reestablished at Kabul, meditated a return to India, but dared not cross the Indus whilst his restless brother, Kamran, was at large. latter Prince had sought an asylum with the Khalil and Mohmand Afghans, into whose hills he was followed by Humayun, who gained a partial victory, and afterwards wintered at Pashut on the Kunar river, in which mountain fastness his troops were much harassed by the Afghans who prowled about his camp, plundering and putting to death all who fell into their hands. Kamran wandered from tribe to tribe, staying a week with each, but at last, in 1552, he was surprised by Humáyús, whose troops committed great slaughter amongst the Afgháns. Kámrán himself escaped, but was finally given up to his brother by the Gakhars under their chief, Sultan Adam. Towards the end of the year Humayun proceeded to chastise the Afghans for the assistance they had given to Kamran, and his columns, penetrating into Bangash and Tirab, pillaged and laid waste the country, driving off the sheep and cattle of the tribes, and seizing their effects. In 1553 Humayun, having caused his brother to be blinded and sent to Makka, prepared to invade India, and as a preliminary measure, rebuilt the Fort at Peshawar which the Dalazáks had destroyed. A strong garrison was placed in it under the command of Sekandar Khan, Uzbek, and the fort was provisioned with the grain of the neighbouring Dalazáks. The latter soon afterwards attacked it, but were repelled by the Uzbek commander. In the following year Humayun recrossed the Indus on his road to Delhi.

After his departure the Ghornikhel Afghans, consisting of the A. D. 1554. The Khalil, Mohmand and Daudzei tribes, entered the plain of Peshawar, Ghorakhel Afghans and, ousting the Daluzaks, took possession of the districts in (Khalifs, Mohmanda which they are now located, and to which they gave their the Dalazaka. names. The Dalazaks were driven across the Indus; they are to be met with now in but one or two villages west of that river, but are more numerous on the eastern side though, comparatively speaking, the tribe is extinct. The Khaiils, Mohmands, and Dandzais being now seated in the plain and exposed to attack, Final settlement of became the frequent victims of the local Governors, a treatment Afghan in Peshawhich finally effected a change in their character and habits, contrasting strongly with the bold independence of their hill brethren. This completes the settlement at Peshawar and its bordering districts of all the Afghan tribes now located there; no subsequent immi-

Chapter II. History. A. D. 1540, Huma-

Chapter II.

History.

A.D. 1585, Akbar's expedition.

In 1586 Akbar on his return from Kashmir passed through the Peshawar valley, and determined on the subjugation of its tribes which had hitherto successfully resisted all attempts to impose upon them a foreign voke. Accordingly under pretence of a desire to restore the true faith be sent an army under Zain Khan, his foster brother, and Rája Bir Bal against the Yusafzais. The open country was soon subdued, and the allied commanders attempted to follow up their enemy into the hills, but becoming involved among deliles, retired to the Emperor's camp near Attock. A larger force was equipped, and sont again under the same commanders ; they advanced by Pulli, and Bir Bal attempted to ascend the passes into Swat, but was vigorously attacked and obliged to retire; in the pursuit he was himself slain, and his force cut up. Zain Khan's division was still in the plain but, being attacked in the night, was likewise defeated, and he fled on foot to Attock. Akbar fitted out a third expedition against them, and placed its conduct under the celebrated Todar Mal and Raja Man Singh, the Governor of Kabul. Taught by experience the impolicy of bazarding a desultory contest in the hills, these leaders adopted a more prudent course, and, taking up positions in different parts of the country, fortified themselves and prevented the Pathans from cultivating in the plain.

Akbar's policy.

This measure proved so harassing to the tribes that they tendered a nominal submission, which enabled Akbar to make some kind of agreement with them in the winter of 1587, and to tarn his attention towards the Roshamas of Tirah and its neighbouring hills. Having thus sesserted his supremacy, Akbar never attempted the more complete subjugation of a people upon whom so little impression could be made even by costly expeditions, which exhaustral the resources of the empire. He confined himself to keeping open the road to Kabul, and maintaining a partial control over the hill men, by keeping a firm bold of the plains, and thus commanding their cultivation. But his governors were mostly oppressive and tyraumical : one of them, Syad Hamad, demanued in marriage the daughter of Malik Rabi, of the Daudzai tribe. He refused to give her, and upon being present to do to, feigned at last to comply, and at a great feast held on the occasion the governor and his suite were murdered, and Malik Rabi fied to the hills. As soon as his power was removed, the tribe revolted. Akbar was at length compelled to recall him under a promise of pardon-a course afterwards frequently adopted by the Sikha towards chiefs who fled.

The Roshania sect.

About this time (the middle of the sixteenth century) a religious sect arose among the Patháns, which was destined to be the cause of prolonged dissension amongst the tribes. It was founded by one Basid, who assumed the character of a prophet, and collected numerous disciples, chiefly in the Sulaman and Khaibar mountains. He styled himself Pir Rokhan or Roshan, but by all native historians he is called Pir Tarik, or "Swint of darkness," a name given to him by his great opposer, Akhund Darweza. He laid

aside the Keran, and taught that nothing existed but God, who required no set forms of worship, but an implicit obedience to his Prophet. This easy creed met with many supporters amongst the wild mountaineers, who found a further incentive for joining the sect in the license which it afforded to them. It enjoined a sect. species of social communism; and its professors were authorised to seize the land and property of all who would not accept their creed. Venturing at length to oppose the government of Kabul, Pir Roshan was captured and imprisoned. A large sum of money procured his release, and he then made Hashtnagar his seat, where he received many converts. He died, however, soon after his release at Ghalladher. His five sons strove to keep up the sect, which at that time embraced half the nation, its most active and important members being the Afridis of Tirah and some of the Yusafzai. Sheikh Umar, the eldest son, removed the bones of his father, and carried them about with him in a chest; but his success was not great, and a strong opposition being raised by Akhand Darweza, the Yusafzai tribes were reclaimed. At length the supporters of the new sect met with a defeat at Maini, where Sheikh Umar with two of his brothers were slain, and their bodies thrown into the Indus, while the bones of their father were burned. The two younger sons, Jalal-ud-din and Kamalud-din, escaped and went to Tirah, which then became the chief sent of the sect. About this time Akbar was, as already related, asserting his supremacy over the Yusafzai, who had not joined in the Roshania movement. While these events were in progress, Jalal-ud-din was wandering at the head of a powerful band in the mountains lying between Kabul and Ghazni, and at one time obtained actual possession of the latter place. He was then attacked by Jafar Beg, sent against him from Kabul by Akbar (A. D. 1600) ; and being driven out of the city was killed in an attempt to recover it. Kamal-ud-din was captured in Hashtnagar and kept a prisoner in India till his death. The two rocks upon the Indus opposite Attock are called Jalália and Kamalia after these two brothers, in allusion to the great loss of life caused by the dangerous whirlpools at their base, and to the extensive shipwreck of souls imputed to the two upholders of the Roshania sect. The epithet was first given by Akhund Darweza, their father's great opponent, and one of the most celebrated saints of the country. He wrote a history and several theological works, and died at Peshawar, where his tomb is still a place of general resort and superstitious sanctity. The Roshania sect still continued to flourish for many years in Tirah, under Ihdad, the grandson of Bazid by his son Umar Khan. Like his uncles, this man led the life of a robber; and his bands of religious burglars and highwaymen, who for many years infested the country between Kabul and Peshawar, acquired notoriety by their success, enterprise and cruelty.* In A. D. 1611, during the reign of Jahangir, the Reshanias once more appeared in force, and succeeded in causing a revolt in Kabul

Chapter II.
History.
The Boshania

Chapter II.

Ristory.

The Roshania

but were defeated with great slaughter, and from that time the sect gradually were out. At the present time its tenets are professed only by the immediate descendants of the founder in Tirah and Kohát, and by some of the Bangash and Orakzai Patháns. The ancestors of those members of the latter tribe, who are popularly known as Shias, were probably of this sect.

The separation of the Yusafrai and Mandan.

The Yusafzai, upon first taking possession of their present seats, were accompanied by three Sheikhs of great repute, believed to have possessed the power of predicting events destined to affect their nation. The most celebrated of these was Sheikh Mulli. to whom was entrusted the work of dividing the land amongst the several branches of the tribe. The relative proportions assigned by him to each clan is the recognised standard of the present day. He did not specify the lands, but, referring to the numbers and circumstances of each family to be provided for, he fixed the relative number of shares* to be assigned to the clans and their several minor divisions. And these have been adhered to in all their subsequent removals and migrations, so that it is a common thing at the present day to find Yusafzai proprietors eagerly referring to this ancient scale of rights. The tribe was at first known only by the general name of Yusafzai in the same way as the latter in Kandahar and Kabul were undistinguished from the main branch of Khakhai; but when their numbers increased, and their possessions were enlarged, they separated into two divisionsthe Yusafzai and the Mandanzai—the latter being the descendants of Mandan, who was the nephew of Yusaf. And both Mandan and Yusaf being descended from Khakhai, Sheikh Malli's distribution gave them both hill and plain, which was divided by lot amongst their several clans and sub-divisions. The two divisions remained for some time together, but quarrels ensued, which were enhanced by the confusion caused by the oustings and intrigues of the Moghals, till at last, about the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, the Yusafzai, in Swat and Buner, expelled all the families of the Mandanzai which were in those countries. The latter tribe, leaving their women in Chamle, descended to the plain, and similarly expelled the Yusafzai families settled there, who removed to Swat and Buner, except the Baezai whom the Mandans were unable to drive out from the Lundkhwar. valley. Swat, Buner and the Lundkhwar and Ranizai valleys. thus remained to the Yusafzai; and Chamla, Panjtar, and the plain country up to the Kabul river, to the Mandan branch, which is the division at the present day as regards the tribe itself, though the Khattaks have since possessed themselves of the greater part of the Lundkhwar valley, and of a good strip on the plain between the Indus and Kabul rivers. But the Yusafzai had before this acquired the reputation of conquering the country, and as may frequently be observed amongst Pathan communities, the name of the inferior division was lost in that of the superior, and the Mandan branch and their country is still popularly known as Yusafzai, except amongst themselves.

Chapter II.

History.

Reigns of Jahan-

The state of the district remained unaltered during the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan, though the Pathans rendered at the best an unwilling allegiance, and from time to time took advantage of a weak governor or a foreign war to raise commotion. At length, gir, Shah Jahan, and in A. D. 1668, they openly revolted, and rushing down in large num- Aurangach. bers, devastated Chach, and cut off the communication between Delhi and Kabul. They were led on this occasion by one Muhammad, said by Indian historians to have been invested with the insignia of royalty, and to have claimed for himself a descent from Alexander the Great and a daughter of the King of Transoxiana. There is no local belief, however, in this statement, nor do we hear again of the supposed King. They were defeated near Attock ; but repulsed at Peshawar the royal troops sent against them by Amin Khan, the Governor of Kabul, and remained for a time sole masters of the plain, the Yusafzai especially acquiring great fame for valour and martial prowess. Amín Khán himself was taken prisoner with his wives and family. Aurangzeb, who was at this time on the throne of Delhi, now marched in person at the head of an army to re-establish his ascendancy. He advanced, however, only to Hassan Abdal, whence he despatched his son, Sultan, to act against the rebels. From 1673 to 1675 the war continued under the general direction of the Emperor, and, for several years after his return, under that of his generals, but his arms met with little success, and he was at last compelled to agree to terms which left the Pathans almost independent, and withdrew his forces to India.

Khushal Khan, the

This period is distinguished in Pathan annals by the verses and deeds of the renowned Khushal Khan, the Khattak chief, at poet chief. once a warrior, poet, and patriot; himself the most polished member of the most polished tribe of his nation. He has left a history, and some poems of considerable merit, which he indited during the wars with the Mogbal emperors to excite the patriotism of his countrymen, reciting the brave deeds of their fathers, and taunting them with lukewarmness and want of manly spirit. Nor was he less active as a soldier than as a patriotic bard; for he led his Khattaks well on many occasions, and once obtained a great victory on the low hills opposite Akora, though deserted by the Yusafzai whose base flight he has recorded in a poem full of spirit. On one occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was for three years imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior, after which he was exchanged for some Imperial prisoners of rank, and returned to the head of his tribe, which he led on to fresh victories in the defiles of these Khaibar and Khrappa passes, the hills of the Mohmands, in the Doaha, at Nowshera, and at Akora; and was thus notably instrumental in the successful issue of a war by which this brave people freed themselves from the oppressive rule of the Emperors of Delhi.

The successors of Aurangzeb retained nominal possession of Peshawar, but the monarchy was declining, and they had neither the power nor inclination to make any further attempts to control its rude tribes. In A. D 1718 one Nasir Khan was appointed

Nadir Shah.

Chapter II.

History.
Nadic Shah.

governor. He adopted a conciliatory policy towards the Pathans, with whom he became popular. He long foresaw the storm which was about to burst upon the falling empire, and had for some years warned the Court of Nadir Shah's approach. His calls for assistance were, however, neglected; and when the threatened invasion came, and Nadir Shah appeared at Peshawar, he surrendered the place. The conqueror, crossing the Indus in 1738, defeated the imperial forces, and, following up his victory, extorted from Muhammad Shah a treaty by which all the trans-Indus countries were ceded to him. The road through the Khaibar had been closed against Nadir Shah by the Afridis and Shinwaris, but an Orakzai chief led his army by Tirah to Peshawar. He intended to punish these tribes on his return, but was soon wearied of a contest which brought him no renown. He built a fort at Bazar near the month of the Khaibar Pass and hoped to starve out the hillmen in their barren rocks; but they continued to annoy his garrison, and he finally withdrew after making a kind of agreement with them. He is said to have come to this determination after an interview with Dariya Khan, the Mallikdinkhel chief, who brought with him some of the bitter wild roots upon which his tribe subsisted (chiefly the mazarrai or dwarf palm, and the pamannai). On seeing these, the King was readily persuaded that to attempt the blockade of a people who could live on such productions would be futile. Peshawar was thus again transferred from the Eastern to the Western empire, and Nasir Khan's services were rewarded by his new muster with the joint government of Kabul and Peahawar. During the nine years which intervened between this period and the assassination of Nadir Shah, the affairs of Khorasan occupied too much of his attention to allow of much interference with the new province, the people of which had of late years considerably increased inwealth and numbers. The Yusafzai, the Khattaks, and the hill tribes remained independent and paid no tribute : but the Khalils, Mohmands, Daudzais, Gigianis, and Muhammadzais of the plains submitted to the local governors, and were forced to pay tribute through their chiefs. Some of the latter were in the habit of going occasionally to the Court and bringing back with them grants of land, and patents exempting them from tribute, which still exist; but it does not appear that they were invariably acted upon, for in these days a goodly array of followers, or a reputation for Pakhtunwalli, or Pathan virtue, possessed greater force than a royal patent.

The Durani Dy-

The death of Nadir (A.D. 1747) was followed by the establishment at Kandahar of the Durani dynasty in the person of Ahmad Shah, who managed, by a prudent course of policy towards his countrymen, almost imperceptibly to get all real power into his own hands, until, notwithstanding the repugnance which was felt by the people towards a monarchical form of government, by flattering his own tribe, punishing the Ghilmais,

^{*} From durrisdureds, "pearl of pearls," or dure isdaurds, "pearl of the age," a title assumed by Ahmed Shith Abdáli in alluaton to the Abdáli custom of wearing a pearl stud in the ear, and afterwards extended to the whole Abdáli tribe.

conciliating others, and gaining reputation by foreign wars, he consolidated his power, and brought the Pathans to look upon him as their native King. Nasir Khan refused to acknowledge his sovereignty, and Ahmad Shah drove him from Kabul to masty. Peshawar; but the tribes at that place turning against him, he was forced to cross the Indus, rapidly followed by the King, who advanced to Labore, reduced the Punjab, and conquered Kashmir. During the remainder of his reign the plains of Peshawar were brought under more complete control than before, and some expeditions sent into the Yusafzai valleys occasionally despoiled their frontier villages, whilst the revenue of those tappas in the vicinity of the town, was increased and fixed upon the villages, although it was still mostly paid through the chiefs of clans. Moreover, in the twenty-six years of Ahmad Shah's vigorous and active reign, many nobles and families of wealth or religious importance settled in the country, building residences of greater pretensions than those praviously existing in the city, and adorning them with gardens and reservoirs.

Taimur Shah succeeded his father in 1773, but proved A. D. 17 himself a voluptuous and indolent prince. He resided a great deal in Peshawar, where he kept up his court with much pomp and ceremony, attracting to it a large concourse of nobles and adventurers from the surrounding countries. The Qazikhel bugan to acquire power in his time, and always retained in their liands the chief legal and municipal offices; proud, bigoted, and overbearing, they presumed upon the weakness of the king, and became notorious for their corrupt and avaricious character. In the district there was much confusion, the chiefs, watring with each other, were engaged in constant fends; and agriculture was neglected for the more stirring excitement of raids and rapine. Nevertheless, the Yasafsais continued to pay their revenue through their chiefs, Naushahi Khan and Shahwali Khan of Hoti.

In 1779 an insurrection took place under the Chamkanni Insurrection in Mian Umar, a man of great sanctity, which had for its object of Chamkanni the dethronement of Tamur. The chiefs of the Mohmand, Khalil and Dandzai tribes were called Arbabs; they possessed great power and influence, and were employed to collect the revenues of their tappis, and to summon their levies when required by the Government. The Chamkanni Mian was joined by Faisuliah, one of the Khalil Arbabs, who had obtained the king's permission to collect troops for an attack upon the Pun-When his band was assembled, composed chiefly of the Khaibar tribes, he suddenly rushed upon the chadel of Peshawar, and overpowering the guard, entered the palace. Taimur Shah acted on the occasion with firmness and energy, and, collecting his gunrds, opposed the rebels and forced them to retire. The plot was traced to the Mian, but the Pathan tribes would not allow him to be punished, out of the superstitious reverence they habitually paid to members of his class; he fled to a hill separating Yusafzai from Buner, where he stayed for a

Chapter II. History. The Durani Dy.

A. D. 1773. Tai-

Insurrection in

Chapter II. History. Insurrection 1779 by Mian Umar of Chamkanni.

few days, and was then allowed to return. The hill where he rested is called his Seree, or gift of land, to the present day, and has been vested with a kind of sanctity from the circumstance. It is called Amankot, from having been the place of refuge of some Daulatzai Patháns of Bunér, who fled there after committing a murder, and whose descendants still occupy the small hamlet on the spot.

Sháh Shúja

The death of Taimur Shah in 1793 left the throne to be Peshawar proclaims contested by his sons, whose adventurous enterprizes and varied fortunes form a romantic page in oriental history. On the defeat of Shah Zaman by Mahmad, his brother, Shah Shaja, at Peshawar, who now proclaimed himself king, actively sought to procure the alliance of the eastern tribes. He was first defeated and found an asylum with the Afridis of Chura, near the mouth of the Khaibar, till he might re-gather his forces for another attempt on Peshawar, in which he failed, and was again defeated in a battle fought in the neighbourhood of Tahkal, near the ruins of a tope on the road to Jamrud. During 1809 he was in power at Peshawar, and received with courtesy and honour the British mission conducted by the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, but was forced shortly after to fly before the better fortune of Mahmad, or rather of his talented, brave, but unscrupnlous minister, Fatten Khan. He again re-took Peshawar in March of that year, but was again expelled by Azim Khan and driven across the Indias. His last attempt was made in December 1811, when defeat again ensued, and after many wanderings, and escaping from the prisons of Kashmir and Lahore, he found, in 1815, a resting place, under British protection, at Ludhiána.

Bise of the Bárak-

Fatteh Khan was now the virtual possessor of all power under the nominal sovereignty of Mahmud, but was presently blinded and murdered with nausual barbarity, upon which the Barakzai family threw off all show of allegiance, and usurped the government, the ex-king and his son retaining only Herat. The other provinces of the Durani empire became independent chiefships, under the rulers at the time. Peshawar fell to the four brothers, Sardárs Yár Muhammad, Sultán Muhammad, Sayad Muhammad, and Pir Muhammad, also known as Sarfaráz Khan, son of Paenda Khan.

It was shortly after these events that Masson visited Pesháwar, and the characters of the four Sardars given by him were as follows :- "Yar Muhammad, the eldest, was nominally the "chief; Pir Muhammad, the youngest, was the most powerful "from the greater number of troops he retained; Sultan "Muhammad Khan was not supposed to want capacity, but was "held to be milder and more amiable than his brothers, and "his excessive love of finery exposed him to ridicule; Sayad "Muhammad Khan was in intellect much inferior to the "others, and looked upon as a cypher in all matters of con-"sultation and government." During all these disturbances

Peshawar remained in a constant state of excitement and confusion, pessing from one ruler to another, none of whom could exercise much real control over its wild occupants. The hill a tribes, always at the disposal of the highest bidder, had been for mile most part staunch supporters of Shah Shaja, who was compelled in return to pay largely for their services, in addition to the sum of 1½ lakhs annually paid in the time of his predecessors to the tribes of the Khaibar for keeping open the road. Indeed, all the revenues of Peshawar under the Duránis were absorbed in the payment of such allowances to the hill tribes, and to the Guers of the plain, who were called on for occasional services with the militia. A statement of the average revenues derived from the Peshawar district by the Duráni Kinga is given in another part of this account.

Chapter II.

HistoryRice of the Bárnkmi.

The Sikhu.

Meanwhile, the Sikhs had appeared upon the scene. Attock fell to Ranjit Single in 1814, and in 1818 a Sikh army advancing upon Peshawar overran the country as far as the foot of the hills, Attlength, in 1828, Azim Khan determined to try his strength with this new power, and advanced with a large army from Kabul to Peshawar. The Sikh crossed the Indus to meet him. Ranjit Single, with the choicest portion of his army, crossing the Kabul river at Akora, marched up the left bank, sending Kharrak Singh with the remainder of the force by the right bank, to hold in check the troops expected from Peshawar. Azim Khan having despatched his brother, Sammand Khan, to raise the Khattaks and Yusafzai, who readily obeyed the summons, followed himself by a forced murch to Nowshera. He found Sammand Khan already eogaged with the enemy, on the plain to the north of the Kabul river, between that town and Pir Sabak, but was unable to join him on account of the stream. The Pathans fought with desperate valour, but could not make head against the superior numbers and discipline of the Sikhe; frequently rallying, however, upon some low hills adjacent, they bore down bravely upon the enemy, who began to waver towards evening, but regained their advantage when Ranjit Singh, seizing a standard, himself led them to victory. The last stand was made at sunset by a party of 200 Yusafzai, who fell gallantly fighting. In this action 10,000 Pathans are said to have been slain. And with them fell that gallant old Sikh soldier, Phüla Singh, the intrepid leader of the Akali or Immerials, who five years before had led the way into the breach at Mooltan, and was on this occasion no less conspicuous for his gallantry. The Sardars, Azim Khan and Dost Muhammad, who had not taken purt in the contest, fled to Kabul, and Ranjit Single advancing to Peshawar, made the four brothers at that place his tributaries, and after a short stay, withdrew beyond the Indus. His departure was precipitated by the action of the Afridis, who caused an inundation in the Sikh camp by opening the embankments of the Bara river in the hope of plunder during the consequent confusion. Azim Khan did not long survive this humiliating defeat; and at his death Dost Muiammad obtained the chief authority at Kabul.

Chapter II. History.

Sayad Ahmad Shah of Barellly, A D. 1834. Baroilly,

About this time an individual made his appearance in the district, whose short but adventurous career affords an illustration of the simplicity and superstition which has always rendered the Pathans an easy prey to the artifices and schemes of any one who laid claim to superior sanctity. This was Sayad Ahmad Shah of Bareilly, who, travelling by Shikarpur and Kabul, arrived amongst the Yusafzai in 1824, giving out that he was divinely commissioned to wage a war of extirpation against the infidel Sikhs and Chinese. In a short time an immense army was at his disposal, animated by a spirit of fanaticism which filled the hearts of his admirers with high hopes." The four Peshawar Sardars felt the influence, and longing to free themselves from their Sikh oppressors, joined the crusade, the ranks of which were swelled by numerous adventurers from Hindustan. At last the Sayad marched to Nowshern, proposing first to lay siege to Attock; but Ranjit Singh was not unprepared, and Hari Singh with 20,000 men awaited him on the Indus, and now sent a large force under Budh Singh across the river which advanced to meet the fauntics to Saidn where they entrenched themselves. Ahmad Shah surrounded the party, and reduced it to great distress. Budh Singh at length determined to fight, after telling the Durani Sardars that, if they kept aloof, their country should not be taken from them, and reminding them also of Ranjit Singh's approach, and their certain fate if they acted with the enemy. This warning had the desired effect, for the Duranis fied at the commencement of the battle, Yar Muhammad Khan at their head; this act of treachery decided the day, and a great slaughter of Muhammadans took place, the Pathans making no fight, but Ahmad Shah flies throwing themselves down before the excited Sikh soldiery. Ahmad Shah fled by Lundkhwar to Swat, being taken ill on the road, which gave rise to the rumour that he had been poisoned by the Durani Sardars, a suspicion, however, which does not rest on any good ground. This defeat, however, did not disabuse the Pathans of his miraculous power, and he again managed, in a few months, to collect several thousand followers.

to Swat.

Sayad Ahmad

At the invitation of some of the Khans he returned to becomes firmly seat. Yusafzai, taking up his residence with Fatteh Khán of Panjtár, and commenced a series of exploits, which eventually placed in his hands the whole power of Yusafzai and the neighbouring hills. He first quarrelled with Khadi Khan of Hind (incited by his enemy Fatteh Khan) whom he killed, taking possession of his fort and property; but the principal chief in Yusafzai at that time was Ahmad Khan of Hoti, who shortly met with the same treatment at his hands; Sayad Ahmad had now seated himself so firmly as to take tithes from the Yusafasis, and his power was such as to enable him to oust or uphold at his pleasure. Several of the most powerful and independent of the Khans derived their authority from him, amongst whom was Mir Babu Khan of

^{*} A very full account of the history of this period will be found at pages 83-107 of Dr. Bellew's "Younfaul."

Sadhum. His army was not very numerous, composed chiefly of Hindustanis and fanatics, but whenever required he could summon a host of Pathans. Looking upon the Duranis as enemies, he kept them constantly under alarm by threatening comes firmly seated Hashtnagar, and inciting the Khaibaris to annoy them on that and takes tithes. side, many of which tribe took service with him, being inimical to the Bárakzai Sardárs who had stopped the allowances formerly made them by the Saddozai Princes.

The Durani camp was at Topinear Zaida, when Sayad Ahmad Attacks Yar Muadvanced from Panjtár and encamped at Zaida, sending a party 1828. at night under Maulvi Ismail to surprise his enemy. The attack was completely successful; Yar Muhammad waskilled, his force put to flight, and his camp, together with six guns and many horses, fell into the hands of the Sayad. Four of these guns he placed in Panitar and two at Sitana. He now possessed almost regal power, which he exercised with vigour, maintained solely by the influence he had acquired over the minds of his subjects. He opened negotiations with Painda Khan of Amb, with the ostensible desire of being allowed a passage through the lands of that chief on an approaching expedition against the Sikhs; but they resulted in Painda's flight and the occupation of Amb by Sayad Ahmad, who strengthened the fortifications of the place.

The Durants, in 1829, having received support from Kabul, again attack Sayad set out a second time to expelhim, but meeting them with a large Ahmad, but are deforce at Hoti, he was again victorious, and the Sardárs fled to feated, and his su-Peshawar, closing the ferries behind them. Sayad Ahmad turned premacy in Peshawar to Hashtnagar, where Sayad Muhammad resided, who also fled at his approach; thence he traversed the Doaba to Michni, and, crossing the river there, threatened Peshawar. He was supported and accompanied by Bahram Khau, one of the Khalil Arbabs hostile to the Bárakzai, and by Faizulla Khán, Hazárkhániwála, a chief of some importance. By means of the latter a negotiation was entered into with the Sardárs, who acknowledged the supremacy of the Sayad, and received him at Peshawar as a master. He remained only three days in the city, leaving Manlvi Mazhar Ali to receive a sum of money for which he had stipulated with the three brothers, and to act as his naib, and returning himself to Panjtar. It is impossible to say how long this priestly rule and anomalous power of the Sayad might have existed, or to what extent it might have swelled, holding in restraint a wild, brave, and independent people, and overpowering, with its undisciplined hordes, the regular armies of ruling chiefs in a manner which served to give some colour to the popular superstition that he possessed the faculty of silencing guns and rendering bullets harmless, had he not, in the pride of his success, forgotten to be moderate, and ventured to impose upon his subjects a strict and oppressive regime from which even their superstitious reverence revolted. Attended by but few followers at Panjtar, he avoided all stately pretensions, and maintained the appearances of a life passed in devotional exercises, fastings, and prayer; but with all this affectation of pious zeal his mind was bent on intrigue and ambitious scheming. His paid

Chapter II.

History.

Sayad Ahmad be-

Duranie, in 1829, ncknowledged

Chapter II. History.

premacy in Posháwar ncknowledged.

relainers were scattered over the country, collecting fines and dues, and reporting the most trifling incidents to their master, Durinis, in 1839. Even the exactions and insolence of his soldiery might have been again attack Sayad borne, but he now began to interfere with Pathan customs, and Ahmed, but are de found too late that he was thereby exceeding his bounds. The feated, and his an Afghans have retained many poculiarities contrary to Muhammadan law and usage, and the strictly orthodox have been shocked at the open sale of their daughters carried on by them. Sayad Ahmad ordained that this practice should cease; and, to assist in its abolition, decreed that all Pathans should give their daughters in marriage at an early age, without receiving money, and if not then betrothed, they might be clasmed by their nearest relatives. This domestic interference, combined with the Sayad's growing demand for wealth, determined the Yusafzais to throw off the yoke, and at a secret conneil a day was appointed for the slaughter of all his soldiers and agents throughout the country. The proposed massacre was spoken of in the interval under the phrase of threshing maker, and a signal was concerted of lighting a bonfive when the work was to commence. It seems probable that the Peshawar Sardars were associated in the plot, for on the stated Friday, whilst the fires of Yusafzai notified the carnage enacting there, they slow Maulyi Mazhar Ali, theagent left with them, and Faizullah Khán, Hazárkhániwála, who had aided the Sayad on his visit to Peshawar, and by whose abandonment of them they had been compelled to make terms. Several thousands were slain on this occasion, and the excited Yusafzai chiefs, as eager now to destroy as they had been to support Ahmad Shah, flocked to Panjtar; but nided by his constant ally, Fatten Khan, he avoided their pursuit, and with a few followers field to Tahkot, and, crossing the Indus, found a resting place in the valley of Pakli; on the road be buried the guns which he had taken from the Duranis, and they have never been since discovered.

Final defeat and

Thus ended his extraordinary ascendancy of little more Sayad than four years' duration; but Hindustani followers flocked to Ahmad, in 1830, by than four years' duration; but Hindustani followers flocked to Sher Singh at Bala, him in his new settlement; and in 1830 Sher Singh, bringing an army from Kashmir, gave battle to the fanatics near Balakot, where they fought with all the energy of despair, and but few escaped, though the number of the Sikhs who fell on that day attests the fierceness of the struggle. Sayad Ahmad and his companion, Manlvi Ismail, with Bahram Khan, the Khalil Arbab, were all killed on this occasion; the body of the former was buried by the order of Sher Singh, but being exhumed by some Nihaugs, was thrown into the river, and on being washed to shore, was backed in pieces-a samindar resoning one of the thighs, which was buried at Pallikot. There is a legend amongst his followers and disciples that he went away alive, and is yet to re-appear for the extirpution of infidels; and some years ago, in the disturbances with the Sayads of Khagan, some excitement was caused by an inflated hidebeing dressed up as one of the holy family, and placed in a cave before a Koran to personate the deceased saint. The

opinion at Peshawar and the neighbourhood is very prevalent that Ahmad Shah was of the Wahalii sect; but the report first arose subsequent to his death, and some of his known acts seem to render it improbable. Several adventurers, who followed in his steps, were Wahabis, and perhaps the rumour may have arisen from that circumstance,

Chapter II. History.

Sikh con-

After the decisive battle of Nowshera in 1823, the Peshawar valley lay at the mercy of Ranjit Singh. No permanent occu-quest. pation, however, was at this period attempted. Subject to the payment of a yearly tribute the government remained in the hands of the Barakzai Sardars, Ranjit Singh, for his part, contenting himself with sending an army annually to receive the tribute and to keep up the terror of his name. On these occasions the Sikh armies committed the atmost havee, burning a great part of Pashawar, and felling the trees of its numerous gardens for firewood. Ranjit Singh himself returned to Peshswar shortly after the defeat of Sayad Ahmad at Saidu, and on this occasion, though the Duráni Sardárs had obeyed his orders in deserting Sayad Ahmad, he caused a part of the city, including the royal residence of Bala Hisar, to be destroyed, while the country was ravaged far and wide. Having read them this severa-lesson, and doubled the amount of the tribute, Ranjil Singh left the district, taking with him the son of Yar Muhammad as a hostage. Shortly afterwards Yar Muhammad was killed in battle with Sayad Ahmad, and the leading part in the Durani government then devolved upon Sultán Muhammad and his brother, Pir Muhammad, who, expelling the sons of Sammand Khan from Kohat and Hangu, occupied these places in addition to their possessions in the Peshawar valley. The gross revenues of the territories under them at this time amounted to about ten lakks of rapees, and their rule is looked back upon by the people as one of great oppression, Pir Muhammad's abilities gave him the first place, though he was the youngest in years; Sultan Muhammad chiefly gave his attention to pleasure, and was colebrated for his foppish love of dress, which acquired for him the sobriquet of the golden Sardár. The periodical visits of the Silchs were calamitous to the people. Their approach was the signal for the removal of property and valuables, even of the windows and door frames of the houses. Crowds of women and children fled frightened from their bomes, and the country presented the appearance of an emigrating colony. As the hated host advanced, they overran the neighbourhood, pillaging and destroying whatever came within their reach, and laying waste the fields. The system undoubtedly kept the population in a depressed state, and deterred the Sardárs from rising against a yoke they felt so irksome.

The Yusafzai country was similarly exposed to depredation. After witnessing the gallantry displayed at Nowshera, Ranjit by the Sikha. Singh had at first no wish to renew the contest; but being

Yusafzai attacked

[&]quot; First is only obtainable from the bills, and while these visitations lasted no one attempted to bring it in.

Chapter II.

History.

Youtral stincked by the Sikhs.

engaged with the lawless Pathans of Gandgarh, on the east of the Indus, he had encamped his army near the river, when the Yusafzai, depending upon the stream as a barrier, commenced to insult the Sighs by slaughtering cows in their presence. Ranjit-Singh, mable longer to restrain himself, ordered his troops to cross. Some of his best warriors strove to induce him not to attempt it, pointing out the peril of fording such a river ; but he was not to be deterred. A body of Irregulars first plunged in and crossed, though with a loss of several hundreds. Mr. Allard's regular regiments of cavalry followed, and maintaining good order effected the passage with but triffing loss. The Pathans, thunderstruck at the boidness of the exploit, attempted no resistance, but fled to their villages closely pursued by the Sikhs, who for several days carried on an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children, under an excitement which no humiliating supplication, no abject submissiveness, could for a time allay.

Hari Singh's administration.

Upon retiring (A. D. 1824), the Sikh ruler left Hari Singh Nalwa to command on the frontier, with a force of about 12,000 men, and it was under his guidance that the annual expeditions above described were conducted. In them he displayed rare soldierly qualities, and the Pathans, whilst they exmeet but cordially hate the memory of their most tyraunical oppressor, still acknowledge his bravery and skill. The tribute levied from the Yusafzai was not fixed, but depended upon his will, and consisted of horses, hawks, and such sums in cash as he could collect as a fee to escupe a visitation. The tribute of horses was, in 1835, commuted to a tax of Rs. 4 per house. There is scarce a village, from the head of the Lundkhwar valley to the Indus, which was not burnt and plundered by this celebrated commander. In such awe were his visitations held that his name was used by mothers as a term of affright to hush their unruly children. But lately old grey beards were alive to point out the hills over which they were chased "like sheep by the Singh," and men still show where their fathers fought and fell. Destruction was so certain that the few villages, which from the extreme difficulty of their position, were either passed by the enemy or, resisting attack, were but partially destroyed, claimed a triumph, and came to be looked upon as invincible-an arrogant boast, which has led them in later times to unusual boldness and offrontery. But the people of this unhappy country did not enjoy peace even during the respites which the withdrawal of the Sikhs afforded them. Indeed, it is hard to say whether they suffered most from those terrible but passing invasions, or from the bitter feuds which followed them, each Chief waging petty warfare with his neighbour, either to find favour from the invaders, or to gratify personal feelings of hatred and revenge. Still they maintained their national institutions and enstoms, and the tribute, however exterted at the moment, was eventually made to fall with some measure of equality upon the members of each community.

Ranjit Singh appeared content to follow this line of policy for several years, and did not seek to render his trans-indus position. more permanent; but the Barakzai Sardars at Peshawar brought their own rain upon themselves by their intrigues which they intrigues in 1834, set on foot with the Sikhs, for the overthrow of their brother, Dost Muhammad, of whose power at Kabul they had become joulous, and who had lately taken into his own hands the province of Jalálabad from his nephew, Mahammad Zamán Khán, and had given further grounds of aunoyance and alarm by causing himself to be publicly crowned at Kabul. It was in connection with such schomes that Hari Singh crossed the Indus in 1884, and took up a position at Chamkanni, with a force of 9,000 men. By a treaty entered into between Ranjit Singh and Shah Shaja, Peshawar was to be coded to the former, but as the terms of the treaty were provisional upon the success of the latter in regaining his throne, no steps were taken to carry it out at that time, and there is no reason to suppose that Hari Singh had then any other object than the collection of the tributes. But the Surdars were uneasy and suspicious of him, and had sant their families and property to Michai. Having realized his demands Huri Singh prepared to withdraw to Attock, and sent to the Sardárs to say that Nau Nihal Singh intended visiting the city on the following morning. Seeing him approach, with columns murching behind him, the Sardars fled to Shaikhan, a village on the Bara river near the hills. The party covering their retreat had some skirmishing with the Sikhs, but no preparations had been made for defence, and Hari Singh, finding himself unexpectedly master of Peshawar, and declining all terms of reconciliation, disregarded the remonstrances of the Sardárs, who shortly afterwards repaired to Jalalabad.

Dost Muhammad had at that time proceeded to Kandahar A. D. 1835. Dost to oppose Shah Shuja, and the prospects of that king appeared so Muhammad makes promising, that looking upon their brother's defeat as inevitable, attempt on Peshathe Sardars commenced preparations for taking possession of his war. provinces. But his usual fortune attended him, and Dost Muhammad returned to his capital victorious and began, in concert with his brothers, to collect his forces with a view of driving the Sikhs from Peshawar. He arrived in the Khathar in April 1835, when the Africi malike and chiefs, who had in the meantime been receiving pay from the Sikhs, joined his cause, and he encamped at Shaikhan. There was much mistrust between him and Sultan Muhams mad, whom he had told that Peshawar, upon being restored to the family, would be given to Akbar Khan. The Sardar, therefore commenced interguing with the Sikhs, who kept up negotiations, as Ranjit Singh had forbidden them to fight before his arrival. In the interim the Amir caused the bosts of Ghazis who accompanied his force, to attack the Sikhe, but they did not effect much, and Dost Muhammad shrank from a more regular contest. Ranjit Singh, arriving shortly afterwards, disposed his force, amounting to 40,000 men, in such a manner as completely to surround the Afghan camp, leaving the Amir no option but to

Chapter II. History. Bárakzai Sardárs'

Chapter II

fight or fly. Mistensting his relations, and having but little confidence in his troops, he determined on the latter course. The A. D. 1835 Best Amir commenced his return to Kabul, which partook more of the Muhammad makes character of a flight, his own baggage being plundered by the disan ansacce-ful at appointed Ghazis; and it was not till be had passed through the tempt on Peshawar. Khaibar that Sultan Muhammad's deceit became known to him. An offer was made to restore half of Peshawar to Sulfan Muhammad if Dost Muhammad returned to Kabul, and he appeared to agree to these terms, but detained the envoys sent from the Sikh camp. Faqir Aziz-ud-din and M. Harlan, pretending to consider them as hostages for the fulfilment of the promise, and making them over to Sultan Muhammad, whom he hoped thus to embroil with the Sikhs. His brother, however, was aware of his object, and conveyed them in safety to their camp, proceeding himself to Michni.

The Sikh arrange-Slugh during 1835-30.

In 1835 and 1836 the Sikhs were unmolested in Peshawar, ments under Harl where Harl Singh continued in administrative charge of the province, and strengthened his position by building a new foreress on the site of the Bala Hisar, and placing garrisons in the district. A force was also cantoned in the plain north of Attack, between the Indus and Kabul rivers, protected by the fort of Jahangira, a place of some strength on the bank of the latter river, and four miles above its junction with the Indus. But his rule could not fall of being unpopular amongst the Pathan proprietors, and many of the Arbaba fled to the hills, where they organized predatory bands, and made the roads of the district unsafe. Sultan Muhammad was in Bajaur devising achames with the chief of that country, Mir Alim Khan, and the upper Molemands for annoying the Sikha in the Doaba, at the same time keeping open a correspondence with Lahore in the hopes of recovering his province by negotiation. Ranjil Singh feeling the difficulties and expense of maintaining his position at Peshawar deemed it predent to lessen both by becoming reconciled to Sultan Muhammad, whom he at last sent for. He restored to him in pervice jugir the tappah of Hashinagar and half Donta, supposed to yield an income of two lakhs, together with Komit and Hangu, where he did not dare to maintain his troops, the annual revenues of which were Rs. 1,50,000.

In 1836 Hari luilds a fort at Jamrail.

At the latter end of 1836 Hari Singh determined to occupy Singh occupies and the post of Jamrud, at the mouth of the Khaibar, contrary to the navice of those native chiefs who were supposed to be the most friendly disposed towards him. The position was, indeed, a fulse one for the purpose of checking the tribes of the vicinity, for being almost within the gerge, the garrion was exposed day and night to be harassed by an active and unseen enemy without being able to effect anything in return. Parties from the bills could enter the plain to the north or south without meeting with obstruction, and the hollows and ravines in the neighbourhood afforded good shelter for bands always on the look-out to cut up some unfortunate atraggler. But Hari Singh neglected the advice offered

him through the contempt he held towards the whole Pathan nation, and his unwillingness to believe that they could for any time thwart him in his plans. The place is of considerable strength. A square of about 300 yards protects an octagonal Singh occupies and fort, in the centre of which a natural mound strengthened with builds a fort at masonry forms a kind of citadel which commands the surround-Jamrod. ing country. There is a fine pakka well inside the place upwards of 200 feet deep. The fortress was garrisoned, and the act seemed in the eyes of the Amir to be preliminary to a further Amir Dost advance, his fears being increased by the fact of his brothers, mines to oppose the Saltan Muhammad and Pir Muhammad, being with Ranjit Singh measure. at Lahore. He determined, therefore, to send an army to oppose the measure, and once more to attack the Sikhs. His minister, Mirza Sami Khan, was sent with the expedition, the forces being placed under the command of Muhammad Akbar Khan who was accompanied by several others of the Amir's sons and chiefs of Kahul and its dependencies. He was influenced probably both by the misgivings he entertained as to ulterior designs, and by the hope of gaining some advantages which would enable him to open negotiations for Peshawar to the exclusion of his brother.

Chapter II.

History.

In 1836 Hari

The force prrived near Jamrud in April 1837, and on the The battle fought 30th of that month the Afghans opened with their guns upon the on the 30th April walls of the place. The reports of this action are various, and shot. Flight of the victory has been claimed by both parties. The facts seem to be that Durania. the artillery fire laid the walls of the place in ruins, and that the Daranis were about to commence an assault when Hari Singh, who had held back until the enemy advanced, fell upon them with his wonted vigour, and without much loss broke their ranks and put them to flight, capturing 14 of their guns. The Duranis were soon dispersed in confusion, a small party only holding their ground with firmness under Afzal Khan; the other chiefs were separated and scattered in groups amongst the neighbouring ravines. The Sikhs, too, soon presuming upon victory, pressed in pursuit without maintaining much order, when Shams-ud-din Khan, a nephew of the Amir's, coming up with a fresh party, and being joined by some of the fugitives who rallied upon him, charged down upon their scattered masses, and drove them back, whilst in their turn Muhammad Akbar Khan, coming up with more troops, recaptured some of the guns. At this critical moment the Sikhs were disheartened by the fall of their intrepid leader, who was shot in charging round upon the Durani right, and was borne off the field, the Sikhs withdrawing and entrenching themselves under the fort. Eleven of the fourteen guns were recaptured, and three were taken from the Sikhs; each party, therefore, retained an equal number of trophies. But the battle can scarcely be said to have been drawn, for the Sikhs held their ground, and as their reinforcements appeared, the Durau's retired in disorder by night, and many of the troops were not checked till they had arrived at Kabul. Even if the victory had been more decided it would have been dearly purchased by the Sikhs,

Chapter II. History. The battle fought Duránia.

with the loss of so brave a warrior as Hari Singh, who died the same night. Háji Khán bad been despatched to operate in the Douba with levies from Bajaur, Kunar, and the upper Mohmands, on the 30th April but he seems to have been playing false, and in concert with the 1837. Hari Stagh Sardars at Lahore. He made, indeed, a display of attacking shot, Flight of the Lehna Singh in Shabkadar, but is said to have accepted a bribe, and certainly retired hurriedly through the Mohmand country to Jalalabad. During his tenure of office in 1841 the revolt in Kabul took place, and the avenging army passed through Peshawar under General Pollock.

Sikh Administration.

Sikh rule was now confirmed throughout the district, and hated and tyrannical though it was, was scarcely more odious to the people than that of the Durani Sardars. The jagirs of the latter were confirmed to them : Sayad Muhammad received Hashtnagar, and Pir Muhammad the Doaba, whilst to Sultan Muhammad were assigned Kohat and Hangu. Ranjit Singh seemed much distressed at the death of his General, and it is said that he would prohably have withdrawn from Peshawar, could be have done so with honour. The position was one which caused him continued anxiety and vexation, and entailed upon him a large expenditure; for the local revenues were to a great extent absorbed in grants and jugirs. As it was, he reduced the annoyance to a minimum by his reconciliation with the Barakzai Sardars which released him from the charge of some of the most troubled portions of the district. Hashtnagar being in their hands, he avoided coming in contact with the Muhammadzais, amongst whom were many turbulent and discontented Chiefs, whilst he was equally freed from the raids of all the petty frontier tribes connected with Swat. Similarly their presence in the Doaba saved him in a great measure from the restless Mohmands; but as a portion of that tappah was retained, he placed a garrison at Shabkadar, a fortress built by Tej Singh in 1837. On the Khalil and lower Mohmand frontiers, exposed to the Khaibaris and Afridis, he assigned large grants to the chief men (Arbabs) taking care that the villages immediately under the hills should form the greater part of their jagirs. Similar grants were made to the chiefs of powerful and remote villages, from which the collection of revenue might otherwise have been attended with difficulty. Having in this manner secured himself on the frontier by foregoing the revenues, he was enabled to employ his strength in controlling the tappahs nearer to Peshawar In Yusafzai he realized the revenue by the periodical despatch of brigades into the country, and thus kept the people under command without permanently locating troops or exercising that direct and constant management which would have embroiled him in a prolonged struggle with the tribes. Kohat being assigned to Sultan Muhammad, he refrained from interference with that close and savage district, or with the tribes occupying the pass connecting the two valleys. Hari Singh was at first succeeded by Sardar Tej Singh, who, however, was shortly relieved by General Avitabile. This officer retained the charge for about five years, from 1838 to 1842, acquiring as great a celebrity

for his internal management of the district as Hari Singh had gained for his early conquests. On first taking possession of the country the Sikhs had left the land revenues much as they had been levied by the Duranis, but in 1837 the demand had been slightly tion, raised by Toj Singh. The state of the district, however, prevented its full realization, and in 1838 General Avitabile again reduced it; but in the following year an increase of nearly one-fifth was made by the demand of the same amount in the Nanakshahi currency, which had been formerly paid in that of Peshawar. The revenue was thus raised to nearly nine lakhs of rupees. These rates continued in force with but little alteration till 1842, when Tej Singh, succeeding Avitabile, still forther increased them. The revenues of Yusafzai being at the same time permanently fixed at a higher standard, and certain extra fees being imposed at the dusserah, the total demand was made up to close upon ten lakhs. No material or general change was subsequently made until the British annexation. From the detail of the Sikh revenues, and the permanent assignments made from them, given in another part of this account, it will be seen that during the last years of their rule the demand on account of land revenue was Rs. 9,96,944, subject to a deduction of Rs. 2,89,767, leaving a balance paid to government of Rs. 7,07,177. Of this, however, large sums were paid away to purchase rebellious subjects back to their allegiance, as sops to turbulent neighbours in the hills, or as retaining fees, under the name of muwajib to powerful Chiefs who might be troublesome. Little more than five lakhs remained for general purposes, even if (as was never the case) the full demand had been realized. The revenue of toppahs and villages was as a rule farmed to the Arbabs and influential maliks, and in the absence of such men, the district was leased to Hindu cupitalists. The agents of the latter class were spread over the country, employing all the means in their power of extracting wealth from the cultivators, to whom a bare subsistence only was allowed. The nominal share of the produce claimed by the government was one-half, but extra fees were demanded, and advances had to be adjusted, which afforded a pretext for unlimited extortion. The revenues were mostly collected by these farmers in kind, so that at every stage of agricultural progress, the homes of the villagers were subject to the visitations of a swarm of rapacious and ill-paid menials. Strife and litigation were constant, for the Hindu farmers felt no compunction in transferring fields from hand to hand in prospect of greater gain, without regard to the ties which bound together Pathan communities, the breaking of which was the sure prelude of affray and bloodshed. At periods when irrigation was pecaliarly required, customary divisions of the water were laid aside for those which favoured the interests of the more powerful farmers; and scarcely a season passed, in which the dams whence n cluster of canals diverged to different properties were not the scene of fierce conflicts, resulting in much loss of life. The realization of the revenues was irregular and precarious in the

Chapter II.

History.
Sikh Administra-

Chapter II.

History.

Sikh Administration.

extreme. Arbabs and maliks constantly fled to the hills to evade the payment of revenue, and if powerful enough to conduct a system of predatory warfare on the border, were usually restored in a few years to their former position, favoured and enriched. Thus Muhammad Khan, Arbab of Mohmand, who farmed the revenues of that tappah in 1837, fled to the hills of the Adamkhel Afridis, where he remained for four years. In his absence, a member of another branch of the family was appointed to the Arbabi, an agency with which the Sikhs could not dispense; but he was mable to control the tribe, and in 1840 Muhammad Khan was recalled by General Avitabile under the guarantee of a jagir of Rs. 6,000, subsequently increased by Tej Singh and Sher Singh to Rs. 8,550. The Khalil Arbabs, absconding in like manner, were similarly recalled receiving a jagir of Rs. 12,000, exclusive of their family possessions styled zarkharid, the revenues of which were remitted to them. Any attempt on the other hand to realize cash payments direct to Government was bitterly and violently resisted. The maintenance of internal order was scarcely attempted. Blood fouds between districts, villages, and families were unchecked or followed only by the levy of fines, when the Government officers deemed it prudent to interfere. Inroads and raids from beyond the frontier were of frequent occurrence, and remained unavenged, unless driven to desperation by their constant recurrence, the tribes of the plain would retaliate under the guidance of their own Arbabs and maliks. The Pathans, in fact, continued to govern themselves by the rude and sanguinary laws handed down to them by their forefathers, which offered to their wild natures a mode of avenging wrongs and adjusting disputes more congenial than the courts of infidels. The Government troops were stationed principally at Peshawar. out-posts being placed in the Shabkadar and Bara forts."

The Sikhs were thus unable to adopt any systematic restraint of those deep-rooted habits and feelings which filled the district with crime and blood, and they refused to consider inroads not directed against themselves as tending to cast discredit on their rule. Yet, when punishment was in their power, it was signal, serving more to startle by its cruel severity than to deter by its instice and certainty. The frequent destruction of refractory villages kept up the fear of their arms, and the gibbets outside the city walls, which attracted the notice of our officers on the way to Kabul, spoke their own tale. Nor was this severity confined to the legitimate punishment of convicted malefactors ; resort was had to every means which presented itself for the destruction of members of the bill tribes, who were looked upon under all circumstances as a race for extermination, and were invariably sent to the gallows upon apprehension. One of the grants upon which Karm-ud-din Khan of Chamkanni held his jagir contained

^{*} The latter is situated on the northern bank of the stream of the same name, and was constructed by the Sikhs principally to protect the dame at that point from which the irrigation canals of both Khalit and Mohmand districts are cut, and at which these tribes amountly fought for their rights.

a stipulation that he should produce annually twenty Afridi heads: and in after days the old man used to relate without a blush the treacherous methods he was sometimes compelled to adopt in sikh order to fulfil the conditions of his tenure. As permanent masters of the valley, the Sikhs found that attacks upon their hill neighbours could not be carried on with the same successful energy which marked their periodical invasions under Hari Singh. Such expeditions now were weaker and less enterprising, and attended, if not with actual reverses, still with such doubtful injury to the enemy and certain loss to themselves as to remier their occurrence rare. For instance, Avitabile's troops, backed by the Mohmand militia and other levies, were unable to make an impression on the Adamkhel Afridis, and so far from effecting an approach to their strong villages of Bori and Januker, they failed to hold their ground on the low detached range in the plain, running from the village of Azakhel to Shamshattu. The attack upon Pranghar again, in the Utmankhel hills, was equally abortive; and in an attempt to surprise Pandiali they did not advance beyond Chingi, a small village Immediately within the hills opposite Matta, where they destroyed a few huts, with a loss to themselves of between 400 and 500 men. At Peshawar, on the other hand, they considered themselves strongly sented, and during the troubled times which followed upon the death of Ranjit Singh their force was greatly reduced; so that in 1841, when Colonel (then Captain) Muckeson was at Peshawar, and applied for a detachment of Sikh troops, General Avitabile assured him that he had not 2,000 available men.

General Avitabile was relieved in 1842. Of his character Avitabile's there are several opinious, but he has left a name in the pro-ministration, vince for administrative talent, tarnished by excessive cruelty, 1842. The latter was, perhaps, in some measure forced upon him by the nature of the people whom he was called upon to control; and an officer who saw more of him than others has said that he was naturally kind and warm-hearted, and exercised an anostentatious charity. Some of his known acts of personal revenge, on the other hand, independent of those performed in the discharge of his public duties, are scarcely to be reconciled

with this favourable view of his character.

To Singh, who succeeded him, retained the Government for nearly four years, but nothing of local importance occurred in his time boyond the capture of Darriya Khan, a noted freebooter at the village of Kandao, situated at the foot of the low hills, south of the Kohat Pass. He was sent to Lahore, and imprisoned in the fort of Govindgarh, whence he managed to effect his escape, and, regaining the hills, was favourably entertained by Saltan Muhammad. Tej Singh is described as wanting in

Chapter II.

History. Administration.

Tei Singh and Golab Singh.

^{*}The evenus of the Afghan compaigns in connection with which this application was made in me way offected this district, and need not be further alluded to In this place,

Chapter II History Toj Singh and Golda Singh.

Col. G. Laurronce a ppointed 1847.

energy and enterprize, but as a mild and just ruler. He was succeeded by Shor Singh, and, after the Sutley campaign, by Golab Singh on the part of the darbar, accompanied by Colonel G. Lawrence as Assistant to the Resident at Lahore.

Colonel Lawrence was appointed a Political Assistant to the Resident at Lahore in 1846, and early in 1847 arrived at Veshawar. His duties, as described by himself in his Forty-fice Years' Service in India, were to not us a friendly adviser to the native officials, but not to interfere directly, except when justice could not otherwise be obtained, and to control a large and officient garrison not less than one-third of the army of the darbar, During 1847 Mashokhel, Mashogagar, Mohmand villages, and Babozai, a village securely situated in the hills in Tappah Baezai, were coerced and compelled to pay up their revenue. During 1848-49 the Peshawar troops mutinied, and Colonel Lawrence left Peshawar for Kohat, where he was received with every demonstration of friendship by Sultan Mulmanmad Khan, who, with his halfitual duplicity, at once entered into negotiations with the Sikha, and on the first favourable opportunity handed Colonel Lawrence and his family over to them as prisoners. After the surrender of the Sikh army, Major Lawrence, in April 1849, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar under the Government of the Panjab. In December 1849 a force was sent into the Baegai tappah of the Yusafzai sub-division to punish some refractory Utmankhel landholders residing near the border. They were abetted by the independent border villages of Palli, Zormandi and Sher Khans, who were also punished, and the operations successfully brought to a close. In 1850 the Kohnt Pass expedition was carried out under the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir C. Napier. Major Lawrence was present and accompanied the force. In the same year Major Lawrence was transferred as Political Agent to Meywar in Rajputana, and succeeded by Major Lumsden, afterwards Sir H. B. Lumsden.

The Mariny,

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken, from the Punjab Mutiny Report:-

The Peshawar division, comprising our aurile-western frontier, and inhabited throughout by a turbulent and warlike people, as are also our neighbours
beyond the border, was a source of the greatest anxiety throughout the
misse. It is made up of the hills and valleys of the Kohat and Pashawar
districts, our most northerly possessions trans-indus, and the mountainous
district of Harara, els-Indus. Kohat and Hasara were held by partison
of the out Panjab Irregular Force; but in the valley of Peshawar a strong
garrison of the regular army had always been maintained. In the
beginning of May 1857 perfect posen reigned in Hasira and Kohat. Their
initiable and bigotod, but simple and simily races, had been samed by may
resumm and kindly rule into that chronic contaminant which is the conrect
approach to hejoty that new conquerous can support. In Peshawar the
same has and prespectly prevailed, but for our crime or another almost
every powerful tribs beyond the border was under a blockade—the Mallikelin

^{*} This common in formilling an offending tribs to trade with Poshiswar and imprisoning any comber of it caught in the ralley till the tribs submit.

Afridis for the assassination of a police officer; the Zakkakhel Afridis and the Michail and Pandišli Mohmands for a long course of raids and highway robberies; the Knkikhel Afridis for the murder of a British officer at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass; and the people of Totye for harbouring escaped criminals. The people of Punjtár, though not actually under ban, were known to be meditating mischief, and to have called in to their assistance a detachment of Hindustani fanatics from Sitana. Thus the valley of Peshawar stood in a ring of repressed hostilities. Beyond that mountain ring lay the kingdom of Kåbul, over the disastrous memories of which some treaties of friendship had freshly drawn a coil. Three British officers, Major H. Lumsden, Lieutenant P. Lumsden, and Doctor Bellew, were on a political mission at Kandahar envoys to-day, but possible hostages to-morrow. On the western frontiers of Kandahar hovered the skirmishers of the Persian army, which had captured Harat in breach of treating with the English. Such was the state of our north-west horder when the electric telegraph finaled up intelligence of the beginning of the mutiny of the native army at Meerut. The events at Peshawar will be read with a palaful interest. This district contained a large native force which for the most part proved mutinous to the core, to restrain whom, and to keep in check the Herce spirits within and beyond our border, we had but few Europeans and other reliable troops ; while it was very probable that on the slightest provocation the Amir of Kabul might pour an army through the Khaibar to overwhelm us when we were hardly in a condition to offer any opposition. How these difficulties were grappled with and overcome by the able officers, civil and military, then in authority at Penhawar, how the disaffected Purhias and Hisdustan's were rendered innocuous, and the wild mountaineers of the country unlisted on our side, will be narrated in the following paragraphs. The late lamented Brigadier-General John Nicholam was at the time of the outbreak the Deputy Commissioner of this district. The military forces in the valley, consisting of about 2,800 Europeans and 8,000 entire soliders, of all arms, * with 18 field guns and a mountain hattery were commanded by Brigadier Sydney Cotton. It was on the night of the 11th May that intelligence arrived by telegraph from Delbi that appears from Meernt were burning the houses and killing the Europeans. This intelligence was confirmed on the following morning by a second message from Meerut, stating that the native troops were in open mutiny, and "the European Groeps under arms defending barracks!" Prompt measures were taken to meet the coming storm. A movable column of picked troops was determined on to put down mutiny in the Punjah. Orders were the same day (12th May) issued for the 55th Native Infantry to march from Nowshern and relieve the Guida Corps in charge of the fort of Mardan, and for the Guides, on being relieved, to join Her Majesty's 27th Foot at Nowshiers. A right examination of scoop correspondence in the post office begin. The 64th Native Infantry, of whom particularly suspicious were entertained, was broken up into three delachments and marched to different out-posts as if to meet an expected raid of the Mohamade, and was thus much erippled for intrigue, whether in its own ranks or with other regiments. Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, was invited over from Kohat to join in a conneil of war. Early on the following morning news was received of the disarming of the native troops at Lahore.

The council of war, composed of General Roed, commanding the Peshawar Division, Brigadiar Sydney Cotton, Brigadiar Neville Chamberlain, Colonel Edwardes, and Colonel Nicholaun, assembled on the forences of the 13th, and the following measures were determined on, all of which received the approval of the Chief Commissioner: Let, the concentration of civil and military power in the Panjab by General Reed (the senior officer) assuming chief command and joining the head quarture of the Chief Commissioner at Bawalpindi, leaving Brigadiar Cotton in command of Peebawar; 2nd, the organization of a movable column of thereughly reliable troops to assemble at Jaclum, and thence to take the field and put down matiny wherever it might appear in the Panjab; 3rd, the removal of a domitful sepoy parrison from the fort of Attock and the substitution of a reliable one in that important post; and 4th, the levy of 100 Patians under Fattais Khân, Khattak, a tried seldier, to hoof the Attock ferry, a vital point in the communication between Peshawar and the Panjab. Brigadiar Chamberlain

Chapter II.

History.
The Mutiny.

^{*}H. M. * 17th, 70th and 67th variance; 5th Light Cavalry; 7th, 10th and 18th Irrogular Cavalry; Guides; 12th, 24th, 17th, 51st, 55th, and 64th Vaitve Infantry; Khelati-Ghiliai regiment; and details of horse and foot artiflery and mountain battery.

Chapter II.
History.
The Mutlay.

was also deputed to consult further with Sir John Lawrence, and an abstract of the above messures was telegraphed to every station in the Pobjab. On the same day (the 13th) the Unide Corps marched from Mardan six hours after it got the order, and was at Attock (thirty miles off) next morning, fully equipped for survices " a worthy beginning," writes Colonel Edwardes, " of one of the rapidest marches ever made by soldiers; for, it being necessary to give General Anson every available man to attempt the recovery of Delhi, the Guides were not kept for the movable column, but were pushed on to Delhi, a distance of 580 miles, or 50 regular marches, which they are omplished in twenty-one marches with only three intervening halts, and those made by order. After thus marching twentyseven miles a day for three weeks, the Guides reached Delhi on the 9th June, and three hours afterwards suggest the enomy hand-to-hand, every officer being more or less wounded." On the 16th a lithegraphed circular drawn up by Captain Bartlett, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, in the common character of sepay correspondence, and in their own provincial dialect, containing an appeal to every loyal feeting and personal interest of the native soldiery, was despatched to many stations of the army, with how little effect is well known. On the same date General Reed and Brigadier Chamberlain joined the Chief Commissioner at Rawalpindi, and Colonel Edwardes was also summoned to a conference. Before starting, he, with the consent of Sir John Lawrence, left orders with Colonel Nicholson to raise a force of 1,000 Mooltani horse. On the 18th permission was given to increase them to 2,000, for it soon became apparent that, whatever gave rise to the mutiny, it had settled down into a struggle for empire, and that Delhi must be regulated at any cost. Dark nows kept coming up from the provinces, and a rapid change was observed in the native regiments. Precautions began. The treasure (about 24 lakis) was removed from the centre of cantonments to the fort outside, where the magazine was, and a European garrison was placed in it. The Brigadier removed his hend-quarters to the Residency in the centre of cantonments, which was appointed as the rendezvous for all ladies and children on any alarm by day or night. The troops in garrison were divided into two brigades under the Colonels of the two European regiments, with guns attached to each. European guards were placed in the artiflery lines, and a watch was set on every ferry of the Indus.

About this time intelligence was received that the 55th Native Infantry, both at Nowsburn and Mardan, and the detachment of 10th Irregular Cavalry at the latter place, were in a state of discontant; a wing of Her Majesty's 24th Regiment was therefore ordered from Rawalpindi. The native newspaper at Peshiwar having published an incendiary report that the Khelatsi-Ghillasi regi-ment had murdered its officers, its editor (a Persian) was immediately put in prison. The movable column was now organized and placed under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain. Major Becher, Deputy Commissioner of Harara, contributed to the column one of the two Irregular Lefantry regiments stationed in Harara. On the 21st May Colonel Edwardes returned to Peshawar and found the aspect of affairs gloomy in the extreme. The most rancorous and seditions letters had been intercepted from Muhammadan bigots in Patra and Thanssar to soldiers of the 64th Native Infantry, revelling in the atrocities that had been committed in Hadustan on the men, women and children of the "Nazarones," and sending them messages from their own mothers that they should emulate these deeds, and if they fell in the attempt they would at least go to heaven, and their deaths in such a case would be pleasant, news at home. These letters also alluded to a long series of correspondence that had been going on, through the 64th Native Infantry, with the fanatics in Swat and Sitana. Another important letter which had been despatched by the filst Native Infantry at Peahawar to the 64th Native Infantry and the Khelat-i-Ghillmi regiment at the outpeats had a few days before come to light. It ran as follows : "This letter is sent from the Peshawar cantonment to the waule Heriot regiment" (name of the 64th Nativo Infantry), "May it reach the Subadar Bahadar," After some Hindu apostrophes, it proceeds, "for the rest, this letter is written to convey from the whole camp at Peahawar obsisance and benediction " (from Brahman to Brahman) "and anlatation and service" (from Mussiman to Mussiman) " to the whole regiments of Heriot and Khelst-i-Ghilrai. Further, the state of affairs here is thus, that on the 22nd day of the month the cartridges will be given to the Dubaran regiment; so do whatever seems to you proper. Again," (i.e., it is repeated) " the centridges will have to be bitten on the 22ml instant. Of this you are hereby informed. On reading this letter whatever your opinion is so roply. For considering you as our own, we have let you know beforehand. Thursfore do as you think right. This is addressed to you by the whole regiment. O brothers the

religion of Bindus and Mahammadans is all one. Therefore all you soldiers should know this. Here all the sepoys are at the bidding of the journalds, subadde-major, and Anvilder-major, all are discontented with this business, whather small or great. What more need be written? Do as you think best. High and low small their obeingnes, bone liction, saintation, and service." (Postscript by another hand). "The above is the state of affairs here. In whatever way you can manage it, come into Peshawar on the 21st instant. Thoroughly understand that point. In fact, cat there and drink here" (a proverb for letting us delay intervens). Strange to say, this latter was given up by the men of the 64th to their officers! There is very little doubt that the regiment was disaffected, and it is apposed that they acted thus because, being broken up into three distantaments, and being unable to not together, and newing ascertained that the Kheland-Ghillan regiment would not not with them, they thought it better to endeavour to gain a name of toyalty for themselves. Another letter in the Persian character was found on the person of a fagir in a small log (or housewife, for holding untimony and soulf) which was concealed under his arm-pit, it was as follows :" My beloved mailah, salais, salutations to you. After salutation and good wishes, this is the point, that instantly on recovering this, on the 2nd day of the festival of the Eed, you must yes, must come here; and if it he easy, bring a few pounds of fruit with you. Now is the time ; admit no fear into your heart. Such an opportunity will not again occur. Set out l'origin you-signed Paquir Mullata Najim." There is no doubt that this war an invitation from Mulummadan conepirators in the garrison to Muhammadan conspirators at the out-posts to come in with a few English officers' hands and join in a rising on the second day of the Red, i.e., the 25th May. Warned by these discoveries and by secret information, Colonel Nichalson endeavoured to raise levies through the chiefs of the district. But the true had passed. It became known that Delhi had fallen into the hands of the mutingers, and men remembered Kabut. Not a hundred could be found to join so desperate a cause as ours. In this extremity Colonel Edwardon applied to Kohat for nesistance, and Captain Hunderson sent 100 levies under Babillar Shor Khan, the Bangush Chief, who gathered about lifty more Africa volunteers as he came through the Kohat Pass. But the train of mutiny had been already fired. A deinchment of the 55th Natice Infantry, on daty at the Attack forey, broke into open revolt and marched off towards Nowshers, being lemed on the way by another detachment of the 24th Native infinitry which was secording commissariat stores to Peshawar, the two bands mustering about forty or the men. Intelligence of this having been sunt by a horseman across country to Newsbern, the mutimors were not at the entrance of centenments by a party

Cavalry did not join the mutineers, but they did not act against them.

The news of this revolt did not reach Peshawar until midnight, and it became evident that desperate measures must immediately be resorted to. It was resolved to disarm the antire troops sarly the following meraning, and to call in the act of the mountainness, to keep whom in order these very univertroops had been assistanced in the valley! This measure was determined on under the streamas exposition of the commanding officers of the condemnad exposition in an "implicit confidence" in their regiments; others advocated "conditation" while one efficer predicted that his men "would attack the gaus if called on to the up their maskets." Severtheers, a parade was entered at 7 A.2 on the morning of the 22nd, when it was determined to discrete the 5th highs Cavalry and the 24th, 27th and 51st Regiments, Salive Infantry. The other native troops are Pashéwar were it 2 21st Native Infantry (who were appred because it had declined to set a mutinous example, and because one infantry corps was infinemable for garrying on the duries of the station) and the 7th and 45th irregular

of the 10th Irregular Cavaby, disarmed and taken priseners. But no somer did the companies of the Löth stationed in Novahara see their countains in this blight than they broke out and fired on the senter, who dispersed. The mutinaries (now some 200 strong) than broke agen the regimental magratur, and, having simplied themselves with ammunition, rached to the bridge-of-boats to cross the Kábul river and join the main body of the 55th at Mardán. The bridge had, however, already been broken up by the Executive Englisher, Lieute-buds f. S. Taylor and the sepoya betook them to the boats a some were drowned, but the majority gos and to the bather bank. The sensors of the 10th Irregular

Chapter II.

History.

The mutiny.

^{*} These man granted the histories and other public halldings at Pechaevar, " The incicient," Colones Edwardon truly remarks, " was at great a covolution as the mutihy of the Histories Army,"

Ristory.

Cavalry ; for at that early stage of the revolt it was hoped that they would be kept quiet by their stake in the service, and it would be easy (after disarming the other regiments) at any time to coerce them. It remained, however, to be seen whether the condemned regiments would sahmit to be disarmed, and if they resisted, whether the three excused regiments would not fraternise with them at once, and reduce the struggle to the simple issue of the black and white races. At the appointed hear the troops paraded under arms, the two European regiments (Her Majesty's 70th and 87th) and the artiflery taking up positions at the two ends of the cantenment, within sight of the parades, ready to suforce obedience if necessary, yet not so close as to provoke resistance. The sepays were completely taken aback; they were allowed no time to consult; and isolated from each other no regiment was willing to commit itself. The whole laid down their arms; and it is said that, as the maskets and sabres were hurried into carts, here and there the spurs and awords of English officers fell sympathizingly on the pile. The result of this measure was at once apparent. As the civil officers rode to the disarming a very few chiefs and yeomen of the country attended them, apparently to see which way the tide would turn . " as we code back, writes Colonel Edwards, "friends were as thick as summer flies, and levies began from that moment to come in." As fest as they came in they were enrolled; and, humanly speaking, to the levying of this militia the preservation of the border at this critical period may be mainly useribed. Afghans, though facatical, are yet more avaricious, and gladly brought their arms to our market. A large number of footmen were collected in a short time. Good borses are scarce in that country; " but the headmen of every village have two or three backs, and the culistment of their form servants on these rips attached all the hamlets one by one to our cause, and got up quite a hearty feeling." Colonel Edwards gives a graphic and amusing sketch of these enlistments. "Long before time," he writes, " crowds of candidates for employment thronged the gateways and overflowed into the garden; the jockeys of unconquerably victous horses endeavoiced to reduce them to a show of decility by galloping them foreignsly about till the critical moment of impoction came. At last, sick at heart from the receipt of a bad telegram from the province, but endeavouring to look happy, ant I used togo and face some hundreds of the chiefs and yeomen of the country, all eagur to gather from the Commissioner Sahib's countenance how the 'King of Delhi was getting on. Then the first horseman would be brought up. The beast perhaps would not move. The rider, the owner, and all the neighbours would assail him with whips, sticks, stones and Pashta reproaches that might have moved a rock; but nothing would do till the attempt was given up, and the hrate's head turned the other way when he went off at a gallep amid roars of laughter from the Pathans, who have the keepest perception of both fun and vice. No. 2 would make a shift to come up, but every man and boy in the crowd could see that he was lame on two or three legs. Then the argument began; and leg by leg, blemish by blemish, the animal was proved by a multimate of witnesses (who had known him for very many years) to be perfectly sound. And so the enlistment went on from day to day affording immesse occupation, profit, and assumement to the people, and are woring a great many good ends. Now and then an orderly of the Hindustani Irregular Cavalry, admirably armed and mounted, would pass the spot and much his opinion of the levies by a contemptance smile. But nevertheless he told his commutes in the lines that the country people were all with the English, and that it was of no use to desert or to intrigue.

On the night of the disarming, about 250 of the sepoys of the 51st Native infantty described and field in every direction. They were promptly seried by the people of the district and the police, and, extraordinary to any, were brought in alive, though hashed with money. The ringleader, the subside major of the regiment, was banged before the whole garrison on paralle, and was the first matinner executed at Peshawar. Beturn we move to the Nowshera intineers. It was soon reported that both the 55th and 10th Irregular Covalry at Mardin were in a mate of disaffection—the former regiment having threatened to murder their officers, and the latter to "rosss" Lisutement Horne, the civil officer stationed there. As soon, therefore, as the disarming had been accomplished at Pashawar, measures were taken to deal with the disaffected troops at Mardan. Major Vaugian's corps was ordered from Attock to Nowshera to protect the families of the Majosty's 27th Regiment against any return of the mulineers, or any outbreak of the detachment of the 10th Irregulars. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 23rd a force of 800 European Infantry, 250 Irregular Cavalry,

horst levies and police, and 8 guns left Peshawar under command of Colonel Chute, of Her Majesty's 70th, accompanied by Colonel Nicholson as Political Officer, and, after being joined by 200 Punjab Infantry from Nowshera under Major Vanghan, seached Mardan about sunrise of the 25th. But no sooner did this force appear in the distance than the 55th (with the exception of some 120 men) broke from the fort and fled tumultuously towards the Swithills. A pursuit was made by the whole force, but the multineers had a long start, and the ground favoured them. The gues and infantry were unable to come up with them; the Irregular Cavalry only pretended to act; but Colonel Nicholson (who was swenty hours in the saddle, and under a burning san must have traversed seventy miles on that day) hurled himself on the fugitives with a hamiful of police sourdrs, and did fearful execution amongst them; 150 dead bodies were numbered on their line of flight; thrice that number must have borne off wounds; 150 were taken prisoners. The people of the border rather favoured than opposed them, and about 500 made good their escape into Swat. The ultimate fate of these men is told in the Hanara Gazetteer. Colonel Spottlewoode, of the 55th, unable to endure the disgrace of the corps he had so loved and trusted, died by his own hand. It enbesquently appeared that there had long been intrigues going on between the 55th and 04th Native Listance and the 10th Lorender Corplex and the Hindurgh Corplex and the Hi Infantry and the 10th Irregular Cavalry and the Hindustani fanatics in Swat. And now another cloud seemed gathering on the frontier. The noted outlaw Ajru Khan came down to Prang, invited, as it was believed, by our Hindustant troops in the fort of Abarn, at the head of the Swät river. Nothing accused more likely than that he would be joined by the fugitives of the 55th, come down to Abarn, and get the ford betrayed to him by the garrison, when the whole frontier would have been in a flame. But the danger was promptly met. The force under Colonel Chute was strengthened and moved rapidly to cover the threatened outpoats. It was seen that, after disarming four regiments and routing another, we still but a force in the field standing on the aggressive. Ajun Khin withdrew into the hills, and our little force encamped on the border mitil Delhi should be regained. But Delhi was not to be recovered by a coup de main, and months of painful anxiety were yet to be endured.

About this time the Commissioner issued a proclamation that any deserter might be killed wherever found in the district, and the property on his person appropriated by the captors. About forty or fifty sepoys were killed in consequence in making for the Indus, and this destroyed all confidence between the soldiery and the people. Now, too, the Multani Pathans from the Derujat began to arrive, and the aspect of affairs greatly to improve. It may be montioned as an instance of the strange things that happened in those days, that a party of 200 of the Mullikilin Afridis (who were under embargo, as has been previously mentioned) marched into cantonments armed to the teeth, and said they had come to fight for us and be forgiven. They formed the nucleus of one of the new Punjab regiments. The several detachments of the 64th at the out-posts were one by one diarmed by the column under Colonels Chuto and Nicholson, and by other forces sent out from cantonments for the purpose. Meanwhite General Cotton had not been idle. He had been dealing out stern justice to such of the mutineers as had openly committed themselves, and he cow turned his attention to making the most of his reliable material. Yolunteers from the Queen's infantry regiments were mounted and armed with the horses and weapons taken from the 5th Light Cavalry, under the denomination of the "Pashawar Light Horse," Subsequently a limited number of selected country of the 5th Light Cavalry were associated with them. The Sikhs and other Punjahls were picked out of the several Hindustan regiments of the line, and formed into a suparate corps, which subsequently did good service. A battery of 9-pounder gaus lying in the magazine was manned by European volunteers from the Queen's Infantry regiments and horsed by the horse of the 5th Light Country. the 5th Light Cavalry. In like manner the native troop of horse artillery was replaced by European volunteers. A depot was established for Afghan recruits, which was soon after embodied as the 18th Regiment of Punjals Infantry. Three more Irregular Cavalry regiments were raised. Lastly, amongst the measures of new organization may be mentioned the "Land Transport Train " for the conveyance of the European soldiers with ease and comfort

Chapter II.

History.
The mutiny.

These were detachments of 6kh Native Infantry, Kheist - Chiltan and 10th Irregular Caralry; but the Ghilman were not concerned in the conspiracy, and indeed remained statuch throughout,

Chapter II. History. The mutiny.

at that inclement season. A number of spars ammunition waggons were fitted up by the Crainance Commissional Officers, no that sixteen men could ride in each waggen and their arms be stowed away in the lockers on which they eat. The waggons were to be drawn by relays of commissarint bullocks at regular stages along the road and it was found that, if necessary, the train could thus accomplish forty miles in one night. It proved of invaluable service when the autumnal sickies set in with more than its neual virulence. "The European soldiery viewed this thoughtful effort in their behalf with gratitude. It literally opened a way to these to get not of this fatel valley when prostrated by favor; and, though many time follows foll victime to the disease, there is no question that many were rescued from death by being removed to Riwalpindi in the Land Transport Train." In the first year of our rule the border was in the faint transport trains of the notification of the contract of Seal. An aged price, called the Akhund, had hitherto been the pape of this country; but, inching at the English career in India as aggressive, he expected as to annex Swatus some as we had satisfy at Poshawar. On his suggestion, therefore, the Swatte created one Sayad Akhar their king, and agreed to pay him a little of their created one Sayad Akhar their king, and agreed to pay him a little of their creates to keep up soldiers for their defence. Providentially for an this Billshich of Swat died on the 11th May, the very day that the first news of the mating reached Peshawar; so that Swat was planged into civil war, and thus prevented from making those aggressions on our territory which might otherwise have been looked for, Sayad Mobarik Shali, son of the decensed Sayad Akbar, wished to succeed his father; but the Swarfs had grown tired of tithus. Both sides uslied in their friends and allies to settle the question by arms. It was at this juncture that the 500 fugitive sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry arrived in Swat. They were at once taken into the young king's envice, but after fighting one batthe demanded pay. The king, not being in funds, barrawed Ha. L.000 from the leader of the sepoys and distributed them amongst the mutineers ; but when this supply was exhunced the fall extent of their folly and misery seems to have struck the ringleader, for he blew out his own brains. The Akhund at this time having sided with the popular party, the 55th sepays were dismissed and the young king expelled from Swat. The peace of our border being thus assured, the column returned to Peshawar with Colonel Nicholson, who was, however, shortly after removed to the command of the Punjub movable column, with the runk of Brigadier-General, in the room of General Chamberlain, appointed Adjusted General of the Army. Colonel Nichalson's place as Deputy Commissioner of Peshiwar was filled by Captain James, then Socretary to the Chief Commissioner, who had previously had charge of the district for many years. On the brank up of Colonel Chute's column the fort of Mardán was garrisoned by a part of the 5th Panjah Infantry, and the Nowshern cantenment by the 4th Punjale Infantry.

It was now time to bring the 10th Irregulars to task. Fart of this regiment was in Pesnawar, part in Nowsbern. Both were simultaneously dealt with. On the 26th June their arms, horses, and property were taken from them and somflacated, and the whole of the men were harried down to Attock, where they were dismissed with its. 2 each, just snough to carry thom to their homes." Shorely after, the disarmed regiments were not only deprived of their extra butto, but put upon subsistance allowance to their great disgast. Two of the frontier out-posts, forts Bara and Mackenon, were garrisoned by detachments of the 24th Native Infantry. It became known to the authorities that some of these man had been regulating with the Afridis to pilot them through the hills to some foreyon the India. They were deprived of their arms and removed to canton-. ments; the ringhader was blown from a gun ; and the cut-posts were garrisoned by Mulrania. Scarrely had this little affair been disposed of whon (on the 9th July) two Afridis of the Sipah tribe entored the lines of the 18th Irregular Cavalry and presented to the souder a letter from Muliik Surajudia, the head of their tribs, and one of the most powerful men in the Khaller, offering an asslum in the hills to "any black men" (so the Hinduntaris are called by the Afghan tribes), either of the cavalry or infantry, who chose to mutiny and come to him. The sewirs at once took letter and emissaries to their communiting officer. The Sipah chief was called upon to explain; he at snoe acknowledged the letter, and said " if the black men had come he meant to give them up !"

[&]quot; the she winding up of the accounts of this corps is was found to be Bs. 00,000 in debt which all the horses, arms, property and arrows of pay the little more than ourse.

It has already been related how Sayad Mobarik Shah and the mutineers of the 55th Native Infantry were dismissed from Swat and told to seek their fortune elsewhere. The mass of the latter made for Kashmir, and mostly perished by the way. The former, accompanied by the few remaining separa, proceeded to the valley of Punjtar, which adjoins the Yusafani side to the valley of Pashawar. Here they found a colony of Himburani Muhammadans of the Wahabi sect, headed by a sarafei named Inayai, who, is recurn for lands at a place called Mangalthams, supported the Khan of Punjtarin oppressing his own clan. Either this chief (Mokarab Khan) or the clan used to be constantly calling in our border officers to arbitrate their mutual disputes, and our decisions being generally in favour of the people, incurred for us the hatred of the Khan. Now was a good opportunity to vent it. He commenced by sending a party of Hindustania and other vagaboods under his cousin, Mir Baz Khan, into our nearest villages and firstigating them to "raise the standard of the prophet;" or, in other words, to refuse to pay their revenue. Major Vanghan, then commanding at Mardan, at once margined out (2nd July) and fall on them with about 400 horse and foot and 2 mountain gone, killed Mir Bax Khan, took prisoner a Robilla leader, hanged him and the headman of the rebels, hurat two of the villages which had revolted, fined others, and thus extinguished this spark of mischief. Captain James at once proceeded to the spot, and by his judgment, courage and intelligence the Yusafani border was saved at this period from a general rise. "The most dissafrons tidings came daily from Hindusian, and echood in still more abarming voices numery these hills. Special messengers made their way from Delhi and proclaimed the extinction of the Namrenes in the Moghal capital. Others came from Poshawar and invited the Ghazis to descend and inflame the country. The Ghazis came with the samen's at their head, and planted their standard (ombroidered with hutchery from the Korán) on the heights of Nariaji. This mountain village was so strongly situated that the police rearrely dared to go near it; and it became a refuge for every evil-doer. Its inhabitants, about 400 in number, welcomed the musici with delight. The holy was seemed anspiriously opened with every requisite-a priost, a banner, a fastness, a howling crowd of bigots, and several days' provisions. But on the morning of the 21st July Captain James surprised them with a force of 800 horse and foot and 4 monutain guns, under communal of Major Vanghan, and put them to a disastrous flight, which the manifer headed so precipitately that his mystic banner remained in the hands of the infidels. No less than 50 or 60 of the Ghazis were stain, and the lower village of Narinji was destroyed." The weather was too hot and the troops too arbansted to destroy upper Narinji, to which place the mentri shortly returned with a atrong reinforcement. It was, however, assailed on the 3rd August by Captain James and Major Vanghan with 1,400 men. " The Ghazis had thrown up some formidable entrenchments, and denced and yelled as they saw a small column advancing in their front. Their shouts were answered by British abouts from a second column under Lieutenaut Heate, which had gained the heights by a hye-path, and now appeared above Narinji. A general flight took place; 30 of the Ghazla died running stoutly, and three were taken prisoners, amongst whom was a combine from Harvilly, who was summarily hanged. The village was then knocked down by elephants, and its towers blown up by the sugments; Narioji was at last destroyed." About this time a general reatlessness was theoryed amongst the chief of the district, as well as amongst the native community. Defhi still held out, and doubts began to be entertained in regard to our ultimate success. The comfact of the managed classes in respect to the 6 per cent, loan, which was opened by order of the Financial Commissioner, may be instanced to show how completely native confidence was the striped. The chief native guatlemen of the city were summaned by the Commissioner and committed on this delicate topic. "They looked grave, made many wise remarks on the duty of everybody to help such a paternal government, affected an entire freedom from the volgar belief that the English recovers coming to an end; but it was clearly their opinion not a ruped would be subscribed." However, they undertook to sound the city corperation, and to bring up the chief capitalists sext day. "About two hours after the appointed time," writes Colonel Edwardes, "the city magnates slank in, each trying to make himself as small as possible and to sit in any row except the front. That hyperbole of gratitude for the prosperity enjoyed under our shadow; that lavish presentation of trays of fruits and augar-caudy with which these comfortable mon formerly rolled in to the presence—what had become of it! Alas, all vanished with our prestige! Behold, a Government, not

Chapter Il.
History.
The mutiny.

Chapter II.

History.

only opening a foun, but impuratively needing it! Not a man would lend a farthing if he could help it." Seeing this, Colonel Edwardes commenced business by fining them all round for being late, and asked them what arrangements they proposest. After half an honr's consultation, they said " they thought 15,000 rupees might be raised with a little contrivance in the course of a few months." But the prestige of the Government was to be maintained, and the Commissioner informed the corporation that if was his intention to levy five lakks towards the loan, the assessment of which he left to themselves, allowing them one day to arrange it. "They at once settled down to the details, but as every house desired to throw an unfair share on its neighbour, I placed the assessment in the hands of the Government treasurer, Man Mall, who carried it out with a patience, firmness, good nature, and impartiality which I cannot too highly preise." Ultimately four lakks were subscribed. These securities fell during the crists so low as 26 per cent, discount, but subsequently rose nearly to pur. The lean operated very favourably on public opinion. The people enjoyed seeing the money-lenders brought to book, and the latter at once became interested in the cause of good order. On the 27th July the reliable force in Penhawar was much weakened by the march of the 4th Funjab Infantry for Delhi , but the new levies had now attained an importance which justified the withdrawal of that regiment. Shortly afterwards most of the tribes in diagrace on the border tendered their submission. Some anxiety was caused by rumours of a rising in the city on the feast of Bukra-Eed (1st Angust), and of its being the intention of the British Government to make over the territories truns-Indus to the Amir of Kabul. The fears caused by these reports were, however, allayed and nothing came of them.

A fresh source of anxiety was now produced (15th August) by a red-hot fanatin named Sayad Amir, of the family of the well known Kunar Badshaha, who came down into the Khaihar to incite the tribes to a boly war. "This man had all his life been a mendicant wandering in Peshawar, Kabul, Teheran, Constantisuple and Meeca, and had just returned from one of these pilgrimages with a few thousand rupes, seed enough for a goodly harvest of davilry on the frontier. He planted his green flag at the village of Gagget In the Peshawar mouth of the Khaibar Pass, and sent summons to the Kukikhel walliks to leave me and join him is a crescentade. There is something delightful in the good conduct of thorough rescale. Who could have expouted the Kukikhei to stick to their agreements of yesterday? But they did. They went back and told the Sayad to be off. He cursed them well and frightened them a good deal with his Koran, flag, and various incantations; but the most he could get from them was five days' hospitality. He certainly made the most of his time, for his emissaries came to every regiment in Peshawar with invitations to join him. * * * At the cort of the five days, when the Sayad showed no symptoms of leaving, the Kakikhei pulled up the pickets of his borses and camele, and even irreverently shut up his flag ; and the Sayad left the pass in a storm of Arabic." But we were not yet stone with him. He went to the next tribe under blockade, the Michni Mobmands, who received him with open arms ; and again incendiary letters and messages were introduced amongst the troops. Great restlessness persaded the dismrmed regiments, and arms were supposed to be finding their way into the lines. General Cotton accordingly (on the 29th August) ordered the suppose to be supposed into tents, and the lines of every native regiment to be searched simultaneously. Weapons of overy description were found. "Exasperated by the discovery of their place, and by the taucis of the newly-raised Afridi regiments, who were carrying out the search, the filst Native Infantry rashed upon the piled arms of the ISth Punjab Infantry, and sent messengers to all the other Hindustani regiments to tell them of the rise. For a few minutes a desperate struggle enemed. The 51st Native Infantry had been one of the finest screy corns in the service; and they took the new irregulars altogether by surprise. They got possession of several stands of arms, and used them well. * * But soon the Afridi coldiers seized their arms, and then began that memorable fusilade which communiced on the parade ground at Peshawar and ended at Jamrud. General Cotton's arrangements for meeting such emergencies were perfect. Troops, horse and fost, were rapidly under arms, and in pursuit of the mulineers. Every civil officer turned out with his perse comitains of levies or police, and in a quarter of an hour the whole country was covered with the chase." Out of a total of 871 men, some 60 or 70 are supposed to have reached the bills, 060 having either been killed in the pursuit, or subsequently executed by sentence of court-martial. The example had a good effect on the disarmed troops, who from that date underwent a marked change. About a fortnight

PRESENT DALL Mayor I Carlottal a

after this event, Sayad Amir, with a body of Mohmanda and 40 or 50 of the escaped 51st sepoys, made a night attack on the fort of Michni. The garrison consisted of a detachment of the Khelát-i-Ghiiznis, who had heretofore behaved well, but they were Hindustanis, and who could rely on them? The Mohmands opened on the fort with their jazzile, but the 51st deserters, with a far more formidable weapon, appealed to every prejudice in the garrison, and screamed to them to betray the fort if they valued their country or their religion. A company of Afridi sepays was hastily thrown into the citadel, but something more was needed. The Mohmands were in the highest excitament, sending the "flery cross" to all their neighbours, and evidently determined to strike a blow for the recovery of a first that they had forfeited some three years before, "We had no troops," writes Colonel Edwardes, " to move out against them. It was a time for yielding with as good a grace as could be assumed. I sent them word that they were just going the wrong way to work, and that, if they wanted to regain their confiscated privileges, they must rouder some marked service to the Government, instead of adding to the embarrassments of a passing crisis. For instance, let them send the fanatic Sayad Amír up to the Court of Kabul and there make him over to the Amir Dost Muhammad Khin. If they did that, and gave hostages for their good conduct till this war was over, I would gladly ask Government to reinstate them, though not on such favourable terms as formerly. Whatever the errors and shortcomings of Englishmen in the East may be they are undoubtedly believed. The Mohmands cent in their heatages to Peshawar, packed the Sayar off unceremonically, and sat down quietly to wait for the return of peace in Hindmatan." The narrative of events at Peshawar during the crisis of 1857 is now ended , but the following statistics may prove interesting. To give a right idea of the way in which the military authorities met the crisis, it may be mentioned that no less than 523 military executions took place for mutiny and desertion, of whom 29 were hanged, 44 blown from guns, and 459 what by musketry.

Chapter II. History. The mutiny.

Of irregular levies rulant in Postsiwar during the crisis (irrespective of regiments of disciplined infantry raised by military officers), there were 1,223 bersa and 1,101 fost, or a istal of 2,324; and if we take into account the levies of the Berajat and Kohat, which were subsequently sent to Peshawar, the total will be raised to 3,697, of whom 1,807 were sent to Hindustan for general survive, where they behaved with credit. Perhaps nothing tended more than these levies to keep the frontier quiet. They absorbed all the idlers and direnturers of the Peshawar valley, and made the campaign against the Hindustan matingers a bighty provided in the present of the parties it. mutineers a highly popular service. To use a common phrase of the natives, it put the people into one boat.

The subsequent history of the border is given in Chapter V. Section B.

Below is given a list of Deputy Commissioners who have officiated in the Peshawar district between Major Lawrence's have been appointed transfer in 1850 and 1896 :-

A list of Deputy to the Peshawar district since 1950.

CHAP, IL-HISTORY.

Chapter II. History.

A list of Deputy Commissioners who have been appointed to the Peshawar district since 1850.

		The second secon
2	100	to the experience and countries of
-	19	The state of the s
	The dates of the periods be	g: I of the first
Prom	重	transport of the state of the s
	1 2	H id to tree
	3	g - Same
ě	9	THE STREET STREET STREET
	3	Total and the same
Prott	日	F153911323421 139 111 111 11115 111
, s	\$5	midpel
	<u> 열립 -</u>	pris se pe l'yrome
2	82	東京 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1	其作 (中) (日) (中) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日) (日
21	Marie Control	发展 17
Trom	Deputy Commissions in 16497.	20 2 11111 Lugari mg 11
	- 22 -	
	25	Section 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
F	Die .	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	una albu	
		12 12 12 12 13 13 13 13
250	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Major Supplem	8 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #
4	X	18
	13	
8	9	89 R F 755 F FS 19 F
Protii	1	180 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	120	
ě	100	
	1	世出出学法有提出。如本任任董皇皇帝主以出学士。中等等群學
	15	ASSISSION AND AND AND AND AND ASSISTED AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
1002	Not moon	は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、 は、
-	1	TO THE PERSON NAMED IN THE
	1 Hel	10.1 com (10.0 (11
	1 1	THE STREET STREET, STR
121	E	
Officer	1	TECHNICAL TECHNICAL STREET
	The _	the state of the state of
Name of	1	Control of the Control of Control
Z	6	Control of the contro
Unall tall	1-2	COLUMN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE
	Oppur June	Contactor (contactor) Many Devices (contactor) Contactor (contacto
TANK DE	10	Contacts (Inflators Anger Doyler Cott Street Cotton Street
The Part of the last	ALL DATE	
-6		

Captain James' brilliant career is closely connected with the district. He effected a settlement which, except in Yusafzai, was a Regular Settlement in all but name. His influence mainly conduced to the satisfactory attitude of the district during the mutiny Commissioners who and his account of the tract in his Settlement Report is a monu- have been appointed ment of his industry and literary capacity. Mr. (now Sir D.) district since 1850. Macnabb also acquired his reputation as a wise and experienced frontier officer in this district, of which he acquired a grasp which enabled him as Commissioner to deal so successfully with the reports of the Regular Settlement in 1868-73. This was carried out by Captain Hastings, whose name is still remembered with affection by the people, who raised a marble pavilion to his memory in the Andar Shahr. Mr. Bickett controlled the district successfully during the troubled times of the Afghan war. Mr. Tucker's name is connected with improvements in the revenue system and in canal construction. The interior administration of the district was organised by Mr. Merk, while Major Deane's tenure of office was marked by the successful demarcation of the border and a general tightening of control over the transborder clans as well as by the resettlement which owed much of its success to his strong support.

Chapter II History.

A list of Deputy

The tabails were in 1871 six in number, known as Changes of tabail

Name of ori- great scheils.	Number of	Name of new tabuils.	Number of	Area in	Rovenus
Pashawar Davisasi Dasisa Hashinagar Yusafasi Normhora Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Peshavar 3 Doates Band 2 zai Hashrenger, Martler Utman Bolak Nowalters Total	155 150 73 111 101 123 725	374 192 383 632 505 514 2,564	10x. 2,86,434 1,01,430 1,00,851 21,675 1,07,010 74,670 8,09,084

Peshawar, Daudzai, boundaries. Hasht-Doaba, pagar, Mardan, and Nowshern. This distribution was a very unequal one, and with the sanction of Government changes were made, the details of which can be seen in the statement in the margin; the change took effect from 1st April 1872.

In tabsil Peshawar there were 123 villages, 32 from tabsil Nowshera were added, total 155. Doaba and Daudzai were formed into a single tabsil; 20 villages of Daudzai were included in the new Nowshera tabsil. The village of Shahi Kulali to the north-east was included with Hashtungar. In tahsil Hashtnagar there were 74 villages; one village from Doaba was added, and two hamlets-Lunda and Khuni-across the river were included in the new Nowshera tabsil. In the Mardán tabsil there were 197 villages, 85 of these composing tappahs Razzar and Utman-nama, with 16 from Nowshera formed the new tahsil of Utman Bolak. The villages of Nowshera tabsil were 151; Ristory.
Changes of tahail boundaries.

32 villages to the west were included in Peshawar; tappah Bolak-nama to the east (16 villages) was included in the new tahsil of Utman Bolak, and 22 villages to the north were taken from Daudzai and Hashtnagar.

The chief features in the new distribution were the throwing of Doaba and a great part of Daudzai tabsil into one. Tabsil Yusafzai, an unmanageably large one, was divided into two, and a portion of Nowshera on the left bank of the Landai below Nowshera added to the new tabsil. Nowshera received some villages from Daudzai, while a portion of it running up past the city was included with the Hazur tabsil, and the natural boundary of the Bara taken. Hashtnagar remained very much as before.

No further changes occurred down to the revision of settlement in 1893, when it was considered desirable to further reduce the number of tahsils by adding Doába to Hashtnagar and Daudzai with four Daudzai villages—Dab, Buniadi, Mamnu and Garhi Sharif, formerly comprised as Chak Kinára Hájizai in the Doába—to Pesháwar. The Doába Daudzai tahsil was abolished by Punjab Gazette Notifications Nos. 379 and 386, dated 13th May 1893, and the new tahsils are known as Chársadda and Pesháwar.

Utman Bolak was not an appropriate name, as it omits mention of Razzar, the most important section of the tract. The name as in the case of the other tabsils has therefore been altered to Swabi after the head-quarters.

Owing to the great distance of the valley from Kohat and its vicinity to Cherat and Nowshers, and also to the fact that the population is Akora Khattak, and most of their dealings are with this tabsil, the Khwarra Nilab valley, which with Zira had been transferred to Kohat in January 1854, was retransferred to this district and attached to the Nowshera tabsil by Punjab Gazette Notification No. 45, dated 19th January 1896.

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our bands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. The following figures

show the revenue of the district at ten-yearly intervals so far as statistics are available :-

Chapter II. History.

Development since Imperial recenus, 1851-52, 1861-62, 1871-72, 1881-82, 1891-92, annexation. 1896-97.

Sin Di	180		Line	Bayan	OFRER RE				ERUS.		
Years.					iş.	En	ter,	Carrie		0118	
			Proper.	Tribuid	Themating	Spiritz,	Druges.	Antonopt Tax	Stamps	Missoftensous	
			08820	Bai	306	He.	Tia	Rei	Rs.	Ba.	
indian II (10	7,30,544	111	3,278	47,020	18,020	22.0	2,984	21,684	
1801-02		***	6,19,144		13,409	27,004	21,561		39,900	75	
1971/72	++	***	6,81,210	***	12,792	13,718	20,000	23,560	63,629	277	
1641-52	*	***	6,N2,059	-	17,909	165,161	32,457	7,205	1,17,577		
1991-92)	***	85,96,411	791	1,028	48,024	24,870	10,528	1,20,407	900	
T100977			11,145,050	***	19,590	65,088	46,2000	32,972	1,45,487	1,900	

manufacture of the second of the second

by amore August and

mile that you want to be a second to

Will Haller - 10 A

35. T.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A -STATISTICAL

Chapter III. A.

Statistical Distribution population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each taball and for the whole district of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families, of while the figures for the district as a whole are as below. Further information will be found in Chapter I of the Census Report of 1891. Except where specially noted the tables include Khwarra, but the remarks in this section refer to the old district and exclude Khwarra.

		7	Persons	*		31.25
Percentage of total populati	ion who live in village		Males			79-59
	and seed of the bull bullions		C-MATTER	444		84:20
Average rural population pr	revillage		W. C. College		-	736
Average total population pe					-	891
Number of villages per 100		144		694	FILE	230
		1,000	100	250	211	
Average distance from villa	de to cittado in miles	98	E 22	125 Car a	uff.	143/3
	Total area		Total pop	ulation	1117	267
ALTONOMIC TO A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE	September 1997	100.0	Rural	at the same	-	211
Density of population per	Cultivated area		Total pop	ulation	1	507
square mile of	Custivated area	117	Brown	60	1100	414
			Total pop			380
	Culturable area	ten	Bural	310175	Paris I	310
SECTION STREET, INC.		-	Villages	10	-11	1.36
Number of resident families	per occupied houses	200	Control of the Contro	***	***	100000
			Towns	FOX	311	1.20
Number of persons per occu	pied house		Villages	140	See	6.75
The state of the s	bion nouse	1111	Towns	147		6:16
Number of persons per resid	Sand Branden		Villages		***	4:98
transver or persons per rean	mer ramity	235.7	Towns		-	514
		- 1	Control of the Control	17.70	-	1000

In his District Report on the Census of 1891 the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows regarding increase of population:—

"There has been a very marked increase, the ratio having been suddenly accelerated, for the figures since the first census are as below:

Year.							Population.
1855	210.7	600	-110	1460	200	***	450,099
1868	***	110	444	1646	7644	-	523,152
1881	***	***	-110	246		200	592,674
1891	110	1100	444	710	7000	His	703.768

"From 1868 to 1861 (thirteen years) the increase was only 60,522, in the past decade it has been 101,094. This rise is spread over the whole district, and in each tabell there is an increase; the population which has settled on the Swat Canal lands which were opened to irrigation in 1885-86, no doubt accoming for the greater part of the figures in the Hashituager and Mardán tabells, but this does not apply to the other and greater portion of the district, and I am inclined to attribute this remarkable increase partly to greater core in taking the escause compared with previous years, especially as regards females (see the roturns) for the Nowahera tabell, where, however, a considerable proportion of the male population is always absent on their trade of salt carrying; but principally to the increased presperity of the district in consequence of (1) the influx of manney and occupation during the Afghas War; (3) the opening of the Railway;

(3) the opening of the Swat Canal; and (4) instly greater peace and security of life and property in the district. The people of independent territory are also becoming more accustomed to immigration into the district than was formerly the case, although the figures for the Hashtungar and Mardan tabails fall short of the expectations raised by the settlement of Mohmands and Bajauris on the population. Swat Canal lands. A large increase in well lands, due to the sinking of many wells and to spread of cultivation in the lightly assessed taheil of Utman Holak, accounts for the comparatively highest increase of population there, of the six tabells of the district."

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and States with hirth-place of popuwhich the district has exchanged population, the number of lation migrants in each direction and the distribution of immigrants by tabsits. Further details will be found in Table No. XI and in Abstracts 64 and 65 of Appendix C of the Census Report for 1891, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part I of Chapter X of the same report

PROPORTION PAR mills OF TOTAL POPU-LATION.

NEWE			Gain.	Lou.
Persona Mules Females	11	220	197 171 97	17 23 11

N. B.-Khwarra not included.

The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 96,618, of whom 65,355 are males and 31,263 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 12,042, of whom 8,577 are males and 3,465 females.

		and the second	
	Males.	Foundes,	Persons.
	974	988	981 901
197 441	898	933 999	914 994
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100 acc 100 acc	974 881 808	974 988

N. B .- Khwarra not included.

The following remarks on migration into the Peshawar district are taken from the Census Report of 1891 :-

Six-sevenths of the population is indigenous to the district. Immigration from the Paujab is triffing except from the neighbouring districts of Jhelum and Mawalpindi. The large figures for matives of Gudh and the North-Western Prowinces are accounted for by the presence of the large garrisons of Peshawar and Nowshers and the cantonment population of these places and of Mardan. The 18,125 Afghan natives are chiefly winter clabourers and Mohmand corriers (Knochis). The former come single, the latter being their families to the district for the winter months. This accounts for the preponderance of 5,000 men. immigrants from independent territory constitute one-third of the total "immigration and with the Afghan more than half."

With the natives of Yaghistan also the men are greatly in excess of the woman by over 8,000. Many of the Yaghistanis are single labourers and raturn

Chapter III. A.

Statistical.

Distribution of

Migration

Chapter III, A. Statistical

Migration and birthplace of population.

home in spring. The cultivators of the Swat Canal lands also who belong to independent territory, many of them leave their families at home and only temporarily visit their canal hamlers."

The following remarks from the Census Report of 1891 on the subject of immigration are interesting:

"In making the comparison it must be remembered that in 1881 there was an enormous temporary immigration from beyond the border on account of the famine and distress in the hills, the domand for labour in connection with the war, the preparation of the railway to Peshawar and the road to That and the excavation of the Swat Canal. There were no corresponding special inducements to immigrate on the present occasion, so that where we find a small increase in the figures as we do in Bannu, Kohat, and Hazara, it really represents a much more substantial increase of immigration; while in Peahawar where so much of the labour was accumulated in 1881 and where yet we find a very large increase in the present figures, the development of immigration represented near be semething quite out of the common. The number of immigrants in Peshawar from beyond the herder is now 50 per cent. greater than it was in 1881, in spite of the great temporary inducements to immigrate which then prevailed. This implies that the district has now greater attractions than before, either for the periodic immigrants or for permusers settlers on the sed, or for both. The improvement in the security of the valley and the development of trade and the facility of intercourse by means of the railway would develop the limingration of the periodic type. This is largely from Afghán territory, and the immigrants of this type are chiefly winter labourers and Mohanad carriers (Koochis). The latter bring their families with them, but the former come single; hence the number of females in the immigration from Afghanistan is barely half as large as of the males. The immigration from independent territory is also largely that of temporary labourers, but probably a very considerable part of this immigration has been attracted by the extension of cultivation on the formerly waste hands of Hashtnagar and Mardan which are now irrigated by the Swat Canal. The inhonrers come almost always single, and even the cultivators very frequently leave their families behind them and only temporarily visit their canal hamlets, so that there is nothing surprising in finding that the number of male immigrants from Independent Territory almost doubles that of the females,"

Increase and decrease of populaion.

The following was written shortly after the census of 1881 and has been brought up to date:—

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the four enumerations of 1855, 1868, 1881, and 1891:—

	Commun.	Census. Persons. Male		Females.	Density per equare mile.	
	1855	450,009	254,981	195,118	172	
Actuals	1868	523,152	286,006	237,146	200	
	1881	592,074	329,524	263,150	227	
	1891	711,795	387,214	324,581	273	
	1868 on 1855	116-2	112:2	121/5	110	
Percentage of	1881 on 1868	118:3	115.2	1110	113.5	
	1891 on 1881	191	117:5	123	:119:1	

Nore .- Khwirrs is included in 1891 figures only.

The average rate of apparent increase of population cal- Chapter III. A. culated on the three periods 1855-68, 1868-81, and 1881-91, is therefore considerably above 1 per cent. per annum. Part of the increase reported at the close of each period is probably unreal crease of population. and may be in part attributed to the superior accuracy of each enumeration as compared with the preceding one. fact that the female population seems to have increased by 21 9 per cent. between 1881 and 1891, while the male population only increased by 19 3 per cent. appears to indicate that a large proportion of the former escaped enumeration in 1881.

The increase is naturally most marked in Yusafzai and amounts to 36 per cent. in Mardán and 22 per cent. in Swábi, as here under a more settled Government there has been a great development of the natural resources of the tract, while the Swat Canal in the western half of Mardan and in the Hashtnagar Maira has of course led to an enormous increase in cultivation and population. Everywhere, however, except in Nowshera, where the population was almost as heavy as the previously available cultivated area could stand, and the rise only amounted to 3 per cent, there has been a large increase, and still all the northern half of the district can stand a much larger population owing to the increased outturn due to extended irrigation. In the old irrigated area to the south-west the population must almost have reached its highest limit as it stands at over 700 per square mile of cultivation, while in these circles there is hardly any room for expansion of cultivation or irrigation. In the northern and central portions of the district the population is still only about 250 per square mile of cultivation, and, as most of the area here has been or scon will be irrigated, a very large increase may be looked for at the next enumeration.

Shortly after the Census of 1881 Mr. Ibbetson wrote in the last edition of the Gazetteer as follows:-

"It will be seen that the annual increase of population since 1868 has been 110 for unles, 80 for females, and 96 for persons, at which rate the male population will be doubled in 636 years, the female in 866 years, and the total population in 72'2 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for Persons the next ton years the population for each year would be in hundreds as shown in Males the margin. But it is improbable that the rate of increase will be sustained." Females

Facts have shown that even experts can be mistaken and the increase has been more than sustained.

There was an apparent decrease of '2 per cent. in urban population in 1891 as compared with 1881 and an apparent increase of 24 per cent. in rural population. As the percentage of increase in the total population for the same period is 121 per cent. it may be conjectured that the towns were somewhat crowded at the Census of 1881 in consequence of the abnormal conditions induced by the Kabul War, that their regular population has been approximately stationary since then, and that the expansion of the district has been mainly agricultural.

Statistical. Increase and de-

1891 652,4 387.5 285,1 Chapter III, A Statistical.

This conjecture is in no way inconsistent with the agricultural history of the district between 1881 and 1891, of which one of the main events was the opening of the Swat River Canal and a crease of population great increase in irrigation from wells.

The population of individual towns at the respective enumerations are shown under their several headings in Chapter VI. Within the district the increase of population since the first Census in 1868 for various tabsits is shown in the margin. The

	POPULAT	tion of tion of a that		
Tansil	1 1868.	11 1881.	111 1891.	Fercental papala 1891 or of 188
Chársadda	94,243 70,389 96,076 195,700 66,744	108,368 83,939 107,804 202,479 90,584	132,917 113,877 130,687 226,113 108,291	123 112 119 136 122
Total	523,152	592.674	711,795	121

alterations in the boundaries of tubsils made at the Regular Settlementrender it impossible to compare the figures of 1855 with those of Inter e n umerations.

Nota .- Khwarra is included in 1891 figures only.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1891-95. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever

- PARTIE AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		THE COLUMN			for these five year		
	E991.	1802.	3893.	1894.	1900-	over the twelve	
	-	_	-	-	-	months of the	
Males	17	27 21 25	21 36 19	20	30	year is shown in Tables Nos. XI A	
Persons	14	24	30	25	29	and XI B. The	

annual birth-rates per mille calculated on the population of 1391 are shown in the margin.

The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1891 calculated on the population of that year as compared with the death-rates of preceding periods. The latter, it should be said, are not worthy of much reliance.

		Average, 1868—81.	Average, 1881-00.	1801.	1892	1803.	1804	1895.	Aver-
Malex	144	16	18	25	30	20	21	nt	23
Females	311	14	18	25	40	20	21	21	23
Persons	299	35	18	25	30	20	21	21	33

Registration is imperfect but it is yearly improving, and though the figures always fail short of the facts the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1842 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

The figures for age, sex and civil condition are given in condition. great detail in Tables VI to VIII of the Census Report of 1891, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. XII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter V of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures

or any statistics for tabells.

The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the male and female population according to the

census figures of 1891 :-

estands of Persons Motes	784 785 854	364 307 397	370 350 394	324 311 340	1,842 1,723 1,985	1,450 1,478 1,423	897 970 810	1,100 1,007 1,235	913 913 935 884
A 1Z and a 1Z and T Persons	1,103 1,100 1,100	30 -34 478 478		253 270 233	449 440 460	124 140 104		289	10,000 10,000 10,000

N.B .- Khwarra not meluded.

Population.	Vilinges.	Towns.	Total.
All raligions [1855] 1868, 1881 1891 Hbutás 1891 8ikha 1891 Mamilmána 1891 Christians 1891	5,602 5,227 5,227 5,770 6,048 5,252	6,131 6,082 6,593 7,484 5,734 8,151	5,685 5,467 5,560 5,440 6,240 7,017 5,248 9,154

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In

Chapter III. A.
Statistical

Age, sex and civil condition.

Chapter III. A. the census of 1891 the number of females per 1,000 males in the statistical. earlier years of life was found to be as shown below:—

Age, sex and civil condition.

Y.	mr of	lifø.			All religions.	Hindes.	Muhamma- dans.
9 9		***	144 244 244 244 244	1 514 1	964 1,017 988 946 918	\$82 991 1,156 941 1,648	968 1,019 990 947 007

Note.-Kliwarra not included.

On the subject of sexes and conjugal conditions, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Report on the Census of the District:—

"Here too the change of balance since the last census between Hindus and Sikhs is noticeable, from their position in a totally Mussiman country. The number of numerical Hindu and Sikh males much exceeds that of unmarried females of the same religion; the disproportion among Mussimans is not so great and is due to immigration of winter labourers from Afghánistán as regards adults, and as regards females between 10 and 19 by the fact that objection prohibited the mention of marriageable but ammarried girls to enumerators. No doubt also many an numerical girl who is only hetrothed has been returned as "married." This of course is the case of the males and females returned as married between the ages of 0 and 15; the same applies to the "widowed" up to the age of 15. Even Hindu girls in this district enterly marry before they are 14. It is very noticeable and suggestive how small are the numbers of annarried males and females after the age of 29 as compared with the untried of the same ages, the total population and returns of the population of England on the same point."

The figures for civil condition are given in table which shows the actual number of single, married and widowed for each sex in each religion and also the distribution by civil condition of the total number of each sex in each age period.

Infirmities

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf,

Infirmity.		Males.	Females.
Insane Blind Deaf and dumb Leprous	3333	29 11 1	2 25 7 1

mutes and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of each sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the marginal table. Tables Nos. XIII to XV, both inclusive, of the Census Report of 1891, give further details of the age and religion

of the infirm. In the District Census Report for 1891 the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows:-

"The Civil Surgeon is absent on leave and his focus fence is not generally are painted with the district. The number of persons of insenant mind. 232 seem small for a population of 703.000, and the disparity between males and females is striking and is due probably to women not indulging in sharer amoking. The large number of deaf mates among the Awins as compared with the number of persons of ausound mind to the same casts is remarkable, and I am unable to explain it. Allowing for the increase of population the number

of totally blind persons has decreased considerably, possibly this may be due Chapter III, B. to greater resort to our hospitals.

"The pancity of lepors is remarkable; as a matter of fact leprosy is a rare Social and Relidisease both here and in the dry and arid country known as Khorasan, of which Poshawar lise at the eastern extremity. The climate and soil, mode of living and descent of the bulk of the population approximate closely to those of Khoravan proper, and I think at the last census enumerators must have included other skin diseases, which are not uncommon here, in the head of 'leprosy."

gious Life. Infirmities.

The figures given below show the composition of the Chris-European and Etatian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables A, Part II, X and XI of the Census Report for 1891 :-

sian population.

Details.			Femnles.	Persons.
Races of Christian {	Europeans and Americans Eurasians Native Christians	4,246 68 47	298 44 59	1,544 92 106
The same of the sa	Total Christians	4,341	401	4,742
fanguage{	English Other European languages .	4,280 LO	336 6	4,616 16
	Total European languages	4,200	843	4,632
Birth-place {	British Isles Other European countries	4,001 13	152 5	1,153 18
Contract of the last	Total European countries	4,014	167	4;171

The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chapter V, Section B, and the distribution of European and Flurasian Christians by tabsils is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B .- SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

The division and distribution of the lands forming the village site is effected in the same manner as in the case of the enltivated fields, a separate quarter | kandi) being apportioned to every khel or clan, and within the clan to every section or Each kandi is a collection of separate tenements sub-section. of the individual families forming a khel or clan section. Each tensment is termed kandar, and consists of the house, termed kor, and the court-yard, termed gholai; these shelter the family as well as their dependents and cattle. Each kandi has its own malik or chief, whose authority is confined to it. His duties are to maintain order, settle disputes amongst the house-holders of his kindi, to collect the revenue, and see to the fair distribution of the crops, &c. Each malik is subordinate to the chief or khan of the tribe ; to him he makes his reports and from him he receives his orders. Each kandi has its own mosque or jumaat, its own assembly-room, or hujea, and in villages beyond the border, its own tower of defence, or burj. The jumaat is under the care of an establishment of priests

Villages.

Chapter III. B.
Social and Religious Life.
Villages.

(mullah) who are subordinate to a leader, styled imim. are supported by rent-free lands attached to the mosque, and receive besides duily supplies of food from the residents of their kandi. Their duties are to lead the congregation in their prayers, instruct the people in the doctrines and observances of Islam, to teach the young their belief and prayers, to perform marriage, circumcision, and burial services when required, to fix the times of the appointed feasts and fasts, &c., &c. On each occasion of a marriage and other services they receive presents of money, cattle, food, or clothes, &c., according to the means of the donor. The hujra is a public room with court-yard and stables attached. In most instances it is the property of the malik of the kandi, who is expected to feed and shelter all visitors and travellers; beds, bedding and forage are provided by the fagirs or hamsayahs in rotation. In the hujra the malik meets the residents of the kandi for the discussion and settlement of their public business. Here also the residents and visitors assemble to smoke, gossip, learn the news of the day, and discuss politics. Here, too, guests are entertained; and loose characters of the village more frequently pass the whole night at the hujra than in their own houses. It is also the sleeping place of all the bachelors of the kandi; for, as is customary with the Afghans, no friend, nor traveller, nor relative, a bachelor at manhood, is allowed to sleep in the house. This custom is possibly owing to the construction of the houses, which provide no privacy for the women. The bury, or watchtower, now chiefly exists in villages beyond the border. It is always attached to the house of the walik, and is in constant use as a place of refuge and observation in case of fends between the different khels of a village community, as well as against enemies outside. But they are still to be found in our territory, survivals from days gone by when one ward was pitted against another in deadly fend, or when the whole village had to watch against the advent of a neighbouring clan, or of Sikh officials. Many of them have now been converted into cattle sheds or ordinary dwelling-houses. In villages where a khan resides, there is, besides the bury of each kandi, a fort or garrai, which encloses the whole of the khan's kandi. The villages have for the most part an air of great comfort, the court-yards being large, with, in most instances, a patch of vegetables or a clump of mulberries in the enclosure; the mosques and hujras are chiefly in the outskirts, with wells and groves in the vicinity. In most villages there is a good supply of running water, which not only encourages plantations of this kind, but saves the female portion of the community the labour of grinding, as water-mills are universal and hand-mills unknown.

Habrentions,

The dwellings of the villagers are mostly constructed of mud, one-storeyed and not higher than ten feet. In the Khattak hills, stone, of which there is plenty, cemented with mud, and unplastered, is used; it gives the houses a cleaner and more lasting appearance. Most dwelling-houses (kor) are within a walled enclosure, known as the golai, one side of which is taken up by the dwelling-house. Inside the house will usually be found a kundu (corn bin) made of clay; this contains Social and Religithe corn supply for immediate use; some beds (kat), stools (katkai), a swing cot or two (zango), according to the number of children, a cloth chest or safe made of wood (tanrai), some spindles (tsarkhe), and earthen dishes of various size. In the enclosure (golai) there is often a shed for the cattle, and in Yusufzai, Hashtnagar and Nowshera always a large corn bin called khamba; this is raised from the ground, in shape like a bathing machine, and contains the year's supply of grain; it is from this the kandu inside is replenished. The mosques of a village are easily recognizable by the groups of talib-ilms, or seekers after learning usually to be found carrying on their studies in the enclosure in front of the mosque; at the corner of the mosques there are small walled-in enclosures, where ablutions previous to prayer are made; the corners of the roof of the mosque are frequently decorated with markhor horns. The hujra, or guest-house, which, as a rule, attaches to each section of the village, is also easily distinguishable by the number of charpoys in front of it, and the large chillam which is quickly filled for the passer-by. The houses of the headmen too are generally distinguishable by their greater privacy, and more substantial look; they have sometimes small fruit and flower gardens attached to them.

Chapter III. B Habitations.

The food of the common people is of a most simple character-during the summer, a mixture of wheat and barley cakes, vegetables, pot herbs and wild fruits, milk in its various forms, but seldom ment. In the winter maize is the staple diet as it is said to be more heating. They have two meals, one esten about 10 o'clock (dodai waqt); if any is left it is finished in the afternoon at 2 o'clock (mas pakkhin). The evening meal or the makham dodai is usually taken about 8 o'clock. The better class keep the same hours of meals but live better, and indulge frequently in meat, fowls, and rice. Sugar and the wild honey found in the Khattak hills are in great demand

Food.

	Irnins.		Agricul- turists.	Non- agricul- turists.
Wheat Barley Indiau Masic Mang Bakila	corn	1 時間	600 240 800 80 80 60 40	540 320 600 82 60 40
	Total	1544	1,820	1,642

and much used. The average annual consumption of food by a family of five persons, including an old man and two children, was estimated in sers for the Famme Report of 1879 as shown in the margin.

The hospitality for which Afgháns are notorious is carri-

ed to such extremes, as to cripple their means of paying the revenue; an unlimited supply of beds, blankets and food is the mark of a true Afghan malik; one who resorts to economical Hospitality.

Chapter III B. ous Life. Hospitality.

Dress.

arrangements in his household is lightly esteemed, however excellent his character may be in other respects; so also is the Social and Religit malik who keeps food of two qualities, the superior for his own use, the inferior for that of his guests. To a great extent it is true that a malik's influence largely depends on the hospitality which he exercises,

> The dress of the agriculturists consists of a pagri of white cloth (patkai), a loose coat (khálka) or shirt* (kamiz), and loose paijamas (partug) tied round the body by a running string or band ; the whole outfit is made of course country cotton cloth, coating between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8; the coats are often coloured blue to save washing, and are worn sometimes till they drop off. The chiefs and well-to-do wear the same pattern of clothes, but they are made of finer materials, and in the winter Peshiwar langis or scarves take the place of malmal or khassa pagris. A round cap or topai is worn either under the pagri or alone, but to the south the kullah or peaked cap is also found. Sheep-skin coats (postins) are worn in the winter by the poorer people; they last for three years and are obtainable at prices varying from Rs. 8 to 15. The better class generally wear chages, the prices of which vary between Rs. 10, 12 and 14. Stockings are not in general wear, except by a few of the better class in the cold weather. The common shoes are of thick red leather, and cost Re. 1 or 1-4 a pair. The better class wear a better made shoe, inlaid with gold thread. Garhi Amanzai and Akora are noted for the good shoes made there. Some of the city people in the winter wear inner shoes (moza) of soft yellow leather, over which the ordipary shoes are worn. A leather belt (malaband), to which is attached the talear and pistol, is always worn on a journey by those who have weapons to carry : a small ring (silver) is worn by many on the little finger of the right hand, on the stone of which is engraved the wearer's name. Some of the turbans are of vast dimensions, especially those worn by mullahs or men of importance, and they are sometimes stuffed out with rags to make them look the more imposing. The head is always shaved. The dress of the women only differs from that of the men in the substitution of the oranai, or chequered sheet, for the patka. This sheet is of the same material and pattern for the whole tribe, with which it varies.

Commun usagus of society.

The people are frank and open, the better class extremely courteous and easy in their manners. The inhabitants of the villages near the border, who are less thrown in contact with us, are sometimes very plain, and show little distinction of rank, but this is only ignorance, and not intended. All show great outward reverence for old age. Their greetings and salutations are numerous,-salam alai kum, and the reply wa atai kum salam are always interchanged. It is not unusual for friends to have a mutual embrace (bara gara), during which each passes his head three times from right to left of the

other's breast; during this follows a string of inquiries, made Chapter III. B. with great rapidity, for example, jor-ye (are you well), khajur-ye Social and Religi-(are you quite well), khushal-ye (are you happy), takra-ye (are you strong), kha-takra-ye (are you quite strong), tázah-ye (are you cheerful), kor khair dai (are they well at home), zaman di of society. jor di (are your sons well), &c., &c. The common salutations are, starai mashai (be not wearled), makhwaregai (may you not be poor), harkala rashai (come ever), lee sha (be grest); this is the reply usually given to the salutation of a boy. When a person enters a house or hujra he would be greeted with harkala rasha, to which he would reply harkala osai (may you always abide). Gratitude is expressed by Khudai de obakha (God pardon you), or, pa izzat osai (live in honour), bache de los shui (may your sons grow up), Khudai de osata i God preserve you). The speeding salutations are Khadai pa aman (to the trust of God) ; he would reply Khudai dar sara neki-oka (may God do good to you). Falsehood in kachery is not looked upon as wrong, when balanced against saving a friend, or paying out an enemy. Evidence given by witnesses has to be accepted with the greatest caution. In their domestic habits they are very simple. Their dwellings are mean mud and lath cabins, full of vermin and foul air, and surrounded by cess-pools and heaps of every kind of filth. In their diet they are frugal and often abstemious, very few are intemperate. Their food is plain and wholesome, and almost entirely the produce of their cattle and lands. Milk in its various forms, the common cereals, vegetables, and meats, together with pot-herbs and edible fruits that grow wild, constitute the diet of the mass of the people. Sugar, and in some parts wild honey, is much used, but spirits are quite unknown. Ten is very little used and only by the rich ; coffee is not even known by name. Tobacco for chewing, smoking and snufflug, is in too general use. Opium also is used to some extent, and so are the different preparations of Indian hemp, but mostly in the plain country and only amongst the abandoned and debanched, who are pointed at as disreputable characters and a disgrace to their names. In their persons the Patháns are singularly indifferent to cleanliness. Their ablutions seldom extend beyond the aodas or wisu appointed as the necessary purification before prayers. Many wear clothes steeped in indigo to hide the dirt.

Most Afghan tribes have a natural fondness for field sports, such as hawking, hunting with dogs, and shooting. Frequently they combine with these pleasures the more exciting business of highway robbery, cattle-lifting, and burglary. With many these are the ordinary meant of livelihood; otherwise the population is more or less wholly devoted to the care of their flocks and fields. Many take military service under the neighbouring governments, but none ever engage in the industrial or mechanical trades, and few have the capacity to manage the business of a merchant. All such are the special occupations of different classes of the vassal population. At home the Pathans are of a

Common nangue

Amusements

Chapter III, B.
Social and Religious Life.
Amusements.

lively and merry disposition, and are very fond of music and postry; to enjoy these they have frequent social gatherings at their village hujras. The poetry possesses some merit, and is worthy of attention from us by way of encouragement. Their music, too, though noisy, and the result of vigorous performance, is not without its own peculiar merits, to judge from its exciting effects on a Pathan andience. In all cases the professional musicians belong to a distinct class, termed dum and minist, Their instruments are the nagara or drum, the surnai, or flageolet, and the rabab, or violin. The last is often accompanied vocally. The miraris are improvisatores and actors. Their recitations are of an epic character, generally some departed warrior of the tribe being the hero; but love songs and burlesques are also common subjects. Some of the last named are clever and witty, and do not spare the British officials who have become noted in the country. Often, however, both the recitation and acting are of quite a different character. The obscenity and beastliness of these equally with the others draw lond plaudits from the audience.

The wemen.

In their social gatherings and amusements, the men are never joined by their women. These have their own separate gatherings, where they sing and dance to the music of the dums in an adjoining court, and on Fridays it is the custom for them to visit the grave-yards. The women, however, except on the regular festival days, to be mentioned further on, have few gatherings for amusement or recreation. They are mostly occupied with their several household duties, but find time also to visit each other from house to house, gossip, talk scandal, and do other quarrelling. With rare exceptions they are entirely uneducated, and are described as coarse and obscene in their conversation. They are kept as far as possible secluded; in public they are silent; and even the poorest classes always veil themselves before strangers. They are said to possess a martial spirit, and often urge their men to many a deed of blood to gratify their own private piques, or to resent some imagined or real slur on their honour. They exercise great influence over their husbands. Their daily occupations are the usual domestic duties of the household, such as fetching water, preparing butter, grinding corn, cooking, spinning cotton, &c. Often the wealthier classes engage in the lighter of these duties by way of occupation, but more frequently they are better employed with their dress, jewellery, and personal adornments, such as plaiting the hair, dyeing the hands and feet with nákriza, or hinna, and painting the eyelids with ránga or surma. The mass of the people have only one wife; but Khans and wealthy men indulge themselves to the legal limit. The Mohmands of Peshawar, it is said, do not follow the shara in this respect at any rate, but marry as many wives as they can afford. Instances of 7 and 8 wives are quoted, all of whom are considered lawful. Pathans are most suspicious and jealous of their women. It is quite enough for a man to see his wife

speaking to a stranger to arouse his passion. He at once Chapter III. B. suspects her fidelity, and straightway maltreats or murders ber. The women are never allowed in public to associate with the men, though amongst themselves they enjoy a certain amount of liberty. The abuse or slander of a man's female relations is only to be wiped out in the blood of the slanderer ; and not unfrequently the slandered one, whether the calumny be deserved or not, is murdered to begin with. The Pathans, though so jenious of them, treat their women with no respect or confidence, but look on them, as so much property in which their honour is invested, and to be watched and punished accordingly. Nevertheless elopements, termed matiss, are one of the most fruitful cause of fends.

Social and Religious Life. The women.

In Yusafzai and Hashtuagar a game called skhai is much played; it consists in holding up the left foot in the right hand, and hopping on one log against an adversary; sides are made. Fighting rams and quails are amusements also much admired.

Games.

The birth of a male child is an occasion of great rejoicing and feasting amongst the friends of the happy mother, who does not, however, partake in them till the forty days of her purification be accomplished; for during this period she is kept strictly secluded, ministered to by temale friends, and made to observe the most absurdly superstitions rites before the final ablution that restores her once more to society. The birth of a female child is in no way noticed except as a misfortune.

Birth.

About the eighth year, often much earlier, the boy is Childhood, admitted into the fold of the Muhammadan church by the outward sign of circumcision. The ceremony involves some days of music, feasting and rejoicing. After the final dinner, it is customary for the guests to contribute money, according to their means, for the expenses of the entertainment. The general result is profitable to the host if a man of rank ; but it is otherwise with the poor. After circumcision, the young Pathan is taught his creed and the ordinary forms of prayer, and is instructed in the principal tenets and observances of the Muhammadan religion, and this, with but few exceptions, is all the education he receives. At twelve or fourteen years of age, he joins his father in out-door work, either tending the flock or working in the fields. From this time, also, he is obliged to sleep away from the rest of the family, and either spends the night in the hujra of his kandi with the rest of the bachelors, or if the season allows of it, sleeps at his father's khirman, or threshing-floor, or his harat or irrigation well. At twenty years of age, or thereabouts, he receives a portion of his father's land as his share of the patrimony, and seeks a wife if about to settle at home; otherwise he leaves his home and seeks a livelihood by military service in foreign countries. In the decline of life, he returns to his home, resumes his share in the land, and

Manhood.

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life. Old age.

spends the rest of his days ; if old, in idle case, under the shade of his own fig tree, and areks to make amends for the sins of his youth by a punctual performance of the stated prayers and extra devotions at the mosque of his forefathers. His last wishes are to be baried in the family grave in his own village cemetery. The Pathans are very particular on this point, and it is considered a point of honour to convey the bones or bodies of relatives dying in foreign lands, or places, to the village grave-vard. If already buried in another place, the relatives travel down, however far it may be, and, exhuming the body, carry up the bones for interment in their own village burial ground. The grave-yards are consequently often enormous and with the graves covered with round stones are a conspicuous feature of the country. To the east of Yusafzai the upright stones at the loot and head of the grave are often ornamented with incised wheels or figures of ships or shoes or other conventional objects. The largest grave-yard is perhaps that which extends along the high bank . in Hashtnagar from Sherpao to Prang almost with a break, a distance of some eight miles. In most large grave-yards some saint is buried and there is a sidrat marked by a tree or trees and a flag with strips of coloured cloth tied to the branches.

Marriage contracts.

The marriages of the Afghans of the district are usually determined by considerations of family convenience; it is very common for a man to marry his first cousin, and his deceased brother's wife is, by custom and opinion, his right (haq). Sometimes in out-of-the way places, the contract is made by mutual desire of parties well acquainted with each other. Overtures from a Dalazák, or other person not recognized as an Afghan, would not be entersined, although Afghans have no objection to take the daughters of Hindkis as their wives. It is also usual to object to overtures for a younger daughter if there should still be an elder unmarried sister. The amount payable is fixed according to the position and means of the suitor; it includes a sum of money for expenses, another for jewels ; this is allowed for in the dower (maker) fixed, and is the only portion of the dower paid previous to marriage. A certain quantity of rice, shakar and ghi are also included in the demand. There is often a good deal of haggling about the amount demanded. As soon as the money is paid, betrothal (kofhdan) is made, and may or may not be followed immediately by the marriage ceremony (wadah). The ceremony is performed by the imam, after ascertaining from the relations who have been witnesses to the kabul iljab, or acknowledgment of acceptance by the girl of her suitor, The amount of dower (mahar) varies very much : it is usually settled at the same amount as has previously been fixed for other members of the family; this is known as mahar-i-mical, It is common for the bride, if satisfied with her husband, to forego her right to dower, and it is always done if the husband

at any time should become dangerously ill after marriage, The bride's own portion, received from her father and mother, is called dhadzor parunai.

Chapter III. B. Social and Religious Life.

Marriage contracts. Betrothat.

Generally, the selection is made without previous acquaintance through the means of members of the dum class, who are termed raibar or dallal, i.e., " go between," or " agent " This class, both men and women, are the repository of the family secrets of the whole tribe; and, in their special calling, they play off the negotiating parties upon each other according as they are paid. They are very circumspect, however, and, for their own safety, keep their secrets to themselves. As soon as the parents of a girl have accepted the proposals of a camilidate for their daughter's person, he visits the father in company with the dallal and takes with him presents for the parents and the object of his desires. If approved of, he is invited to visit again, when the amount of dowry is agreed to. If in possession of the requisite means the marriage day is fixed; if not, he is acknowledged as the betrother, and a period fixed for him to collect the dowry. As soon as the terms are agreed to, the father and the wooer drink can sucré out of the same vessel, as a token that the compact is binding, and as a proof of good After this ceremony the engagement is published, the friends of either party congratulate each other, and the hopeful benedict makes frequent or few visits, according to circumstances, with presents for his affianced, though he never sees her. The engagement is termed kezhdau, the dowry mahar, the youth salmai or chandghal, the maid peghla or chandghala, the ceremony nikáh, the fenat wádah, the procession janj, the bride named, the bridegroom sakhtan, the mother massman, the father mairah the infant mashum, the girl jinai, and the boy halak

The marriage festivities are called shadi, and consist of a The wedding. wedding feast (phwara) and the procession or janj which accompanies the bridegroom to the bride's house. The junj comprises the friends of both parties. On the appointed day the bridggroom sets out with his friends, male and female, to the house of his bride; they go along in a divided procession, the men by themselves and the women by themselves, with music, singing and firing of matchlocks, &c. This party is termed janjian. At the house of the bride they are welcomed by her party of friends, termed manjian. The two parties coalesce, and the men and women in separate associations pass the day and night in feasting, music, and gossip. During the night the bride and bridegroom are made man and wife by the priest who, in the presence of witnesses, asks each party if they accept each other on the conditions he at the time names in detail. This repeated three times, and affirmative replies being received from each on all three occasions, the priest, naming both parties, declares them man and wife, and asks a blessing

Chapter III. B Social and Religious Life. The wodding.

on their union. This is the nikah. Next morning the bridegroom takes his bride to his own home, and is conducted thither by his own janjian with the usual demonstrations of happiness. The manjian remain at the bride's house to comfort the parents. At his own house the bridegroom keeps the guests three days and nights occupied in feasting, music, &c.; then, dismissing them, unveils his bride, and sess her for the first time. Both parties receive presents from each of their friends; but it is an understood agreement that they in turn will make presents of the same value to each of them when a similar festival occurs in their respective families. Failing to do this, and to return jawels borrowed for the occasion, is a fruitful source of feuds. The eve of Friday or Monday are generally the days chosen by the husband for taking away his wife. The ceremony is generally performed in the month of Shawal; seldom in the month of Muharram, which is considered unlucky for marriages; and never during the Ramazón, or between it and the loi akhtar or id-i-kurbán, because the first is a period of fasting, and the second the time for making pilgrimages. All the expenses of the marriage are borns by the bridegroom. The expenses known as the haktora payable to the Khan or malik of the kandi in which the bride lives, include fees to the village servants, which are paid by the bridegroom and on his arrival with the jan; they usually amount to Rs. 10, and include payment to the village artizans, imam and hak pagri for the malik The expenses fall on the bridegroom; to help him it is the custom for his friends to contribute sums (nendra). an equivalent for which he is expected to pay at their weddings. The cheapest marriage with a virgin (peghla) would probably not cost less than Rs. 100; as average one about Rs. 250; and for an arbab, Khan, or leading man, the expenses might reach as much as Rs. 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000. In Yusafsai the large expenditure on weddings and presents to the bride's father is mainly responsible for many of the mortgages in that tract. The rites and ties are for the most part binding according to the Muhammadan code. But in this there is much variation in the different divisions of the tribe. The majority are content with one wife at a time, many marry two, and the chiefs and wealthy take the full number of four besides as many concubines as they can afford to keep

In some parts of Yusafzai and even elsewhere the bridegroom actually goes with his friends and carries off the bride and the wedding is performed in the bridegroom's house which is an interesting survival of old custom of which the ordinary junj only marks the decay.

Death.

Mourning for the dead appears to be the special duty of the women. When a sleath occurs in a family, the women of the kands, or quarter, and others in the neighbourhood, repair to the house, and guthering round the corpse, which is for the purpose laid out on a bad in the court, perform the rir, of

wurde, the lamentation. It is a very mournful and impressive Chapter, III. B. sight. The women, some twenty or thirty, if the deceased were a man of position, stand round the corpse and weep in concert, and in an accostomed manner and tone. They are led by the semior matron, who, advancing a step or two in front of the rest, slaps her face with both hands, and amidst loud sobs, exclaims in sharp, shrill, and hurried breaths, hai! hai! huai! alas! alas! woe, alas! and at the last syllable stamps one foot on the ground. The rest repeat in chorus after the leader, and continue the same exclamations and gestures with increasing vahemence and gesticulations for half an hour or more; by which time their faces are swelled from repeated slapping (at least those of the near relatives), the eyes are bloodshot and sore from the unusual drain of tears, the hair hangs in wild dishevelled locks, and the actors are more or less exhausted by the performance. The sound of the wazar, or vir, can be heard at a considerable distance. Often the weepers divide into two parties, who repeat the eir in rapid succession, but in different keys; the one party commencing at the cadence of the others' exclamation. At the conclusion of the lamentation, the women retire. The body is then washed in the prescribed manner by one of the Shahkhel class, who for his labour gets his day's food and the clothes on the body. After the washing, the corpse is swathed in burial clothes-a winding sheet, in two pieces of course cotton cloth. One piece is wrapped all round the body, and the other is spread over its back and front from head to foot. The two great toes are fastened together with a string. In this state, placed on a bed and covered with a sheet, the corpse is carried off to the burialground, where round the grave are collected the priests of the quarter in which deceased resided, his relatives, friends, and a growd of beggars and idlers. Women form no part of the assembly. On depositing the corpse near the grave, the assembly rise and stand in rows to its cast and facing the west. The priest then advances a few paces and performs the prayers appointed for the burial of the dead in an audible and solemn voice, and is followed by the congregation repeating after him. At the conclusion of the prayers, the body is lowered into the grave, which lies north and south, and is next laid in the lahad with the face inclined to the west. The lahad is a small sepulchre on the west side of the grave or kabar and a little below the level of its floor. It is comy enough to allow the corpse to sit up when summoned to render account of his life and deeds. After the body has been deposited in it, the lahad is shut off from the kabar by large flat bricks placed upright against its opening. The kabar is then filled up with earth, none of which reaches the corpse itself.

Social and Religious Life. Death.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each tabeil and in the General statistics whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Cen- and distribution of sus of 1891, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. religious.

Chapter III. B. Social and Religious Life.

General statistics and distribution of religious.

Tables VI, Part I of Supplementary Table A, and Part E of Supplementary Table F. of the report of that census give further details

Section	Rural population.	Total population
Sunnis	1,000	095
Sbiāha	0'8	5-4
Wahābis	0'1	0-1

Religion.	Rand	Urban	Total	
	popu-	popu-	popu-	
	lation.	intion.	lation.	
Hindu	331	1,860	663	
Sikh	23	158	52	
Masalmān	9,645	7,664	9,215	
Christina	1	315	69	

on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindus, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report, The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalman population by sect is shown

in the margin. But it is believed that the number of Wahabis is under-estimated, and that of Shiahs somewhat overstated. The Pathans of Peshawar are bigoted Sunnis; and the Shiahs are almost wholly confined to the city itself. The sects of the Christian population are given in Part I of Supplementary Table A of the Census Report, but the figures are for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce themhere. Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities; and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by tahsils can he gathered from the figures of Table No. VII; and regarding the population as a whole no more detailed information as to locality is available. But the landowning classes are wholly, and the village mentals almost entirely, Musalmans, the Hindus and Sikha being confined to the mercantile classes, their priests and the camp-followers of the cantonments. The people of the district are nearly all Sunnis, or followers of the traditions of the four Sunni sects called after the respective doctors whose tenets they have adoped; the Afghans generally belong to the sect known as Houses. In all matters of outward form, the keeping of fasts and saying of prayers, they are most particular. The prayers consist of two parts, farz and sunat; the former must be repeated, the latter may be omitted in case of pressing harry. Before any prayer can be repeated, ablution by audas or, in the absence of water purification by tayamam must be performed. The religious man is easily told by his always being

on the look-out to avoid contact with what he considers impurities dogs are his chief aversion. There are five fixed prayers, the first at sahra, i.e., at daylight, mazpakhin at noon, mazdigar afternoon, mazkham at sunset, and mazkhalan at evening.

Dr. Bellew thus describes the superstitions character of the Pathans:-

"Their superstition is incredible and has no limits. Miracles, charms, and omens are believed in as a matter of course. An incrdinate reverence for saints and the religious classes generally is universal, and their absurdly impossible and contradictory dicts are received and acted on with eager credulity. The cidrot, or "sacred shrine," is habitually resorted to by all classes and both sexes. At these the devotes confess their sins and implere forgiveness, unburden their hearts of all manner of secret desires, and beseech favours, all in the full belief of a sure braining and answer. The wayfarer sever passes one without checking his steps to render obcisance or invoke a blessing. The people prife themselves on these entward signs of a holy life, and beast of their love and reverence for their pure prophet, and his "blessed religion," and congratulate themselves on their resigned obsdience to his commands as conveyed to them through their holy men and priests. With all this, however, they never allow their religions to the way of their desires when these run counter to them. In their religions teacts they are Sunni Muhammadans, and divinguish themselves as chiralities. In common with other Musalmens, they hold the observance of prayer, alms, fasts, and pilgrimage to be the hinding and fundamental duties of their religion. To omit any of these is considered a great sin, and if persevered in appears the offender to excommunication as an infidel. The observance of prayer, especially with the appointed coremonies and at the fixed periods, is decored the most impurtant duty, and is less neglected than any of the others."

Some of the siarats are very holy and all riders must dismount when passing. It is also a matter of some importance on which hand the shrine should be left in passing. Failure to observe the proper practice even by Kañrs is said to have entailed in some cases serious consequences, as in the case of the shrine at Shamshattu where a European officer did not dismount and soon after sustained a severe fall.

The distribution of alms is very generally observed by all classes according to their means. The priesthood, widowsorphans, maimed, blind, aged, &c., are the recipients. Alms are sometimes given in money, but more generally they are gifts from the produce of the fields or flocks, &c. None of the Yusafzai pay the ushr, or tithe for the support of the church, though its exaction has frequently been attempted. Their objection is that by so doing they would acknowledge themselves the subjects of a sovereign, whereas it is the glory of most of the tribe to boast of the independence they maintain. The fast of Ramazan is very strictly kept from sunrise to sunset every day throughout the month, and is considered a meritorious penance, ensuring abundant future reward. Only travellers and invalids are allowed to eat during the fast : children are classed with the latter. The knowledge of the tribes in the plain is little more than that possessed by their brothren in the hills; their bigotry and superstition is great. Everywhere Mullahs, Shekhs and Sayads are objects of reverence, whose temporal wants are freely attended to. Mullahs of note attract to their mosques a number of wandering adventurers from other countries known

Chapter III. B Social and Religious Life Superstition,

Alms.

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life.

as a tdlib-ilm or seekers after learning; but who are most frequently idle vagabonds, ready to join in any piece of mischief which comes in their way; and sometimes the regularly employed spies of robbers and dacoits.

Raligion of woman.

The women are even more superstitions and religiously disposed than the men; and their credulity increases with the absurdity of what is offered for their belief. They are very fend of visiting the rearts and the graves of departed relatives. On Fridays, it is a common sight to find the village grave-yards and reart enclosures crowded with troops of women, old and young. Some in silence move about between the graves, strewing them with flowers, or pebbles, or bits of pottery. Others sit down and indugle their grief for a lost dear one in load sobs and wailings of the deepest sorrow, and for hours together call to the dead in the most affectionate terms mingled with loving rebakes for deserting his own to the cares and toils of a weary life.

Priosts-Mulldha.

The mullahs or priests, as distinguished from the astanadars, who may or may not be devoted to a religious life, are the active portion of the clergy. They are of four classes : the imam, the mullah proper, the shekh, and the talib-ul-ilm. They are for the most part lamentably ignorant. The imam is the leader of the congregation belonging to a mosque, or jumual, the head official attached to it. The mullah is an ordinary pricat. There are generally several attached to each mosque. They call the azan and perform the prayers and other duties of the imam in his absence. They are mostly occupied in teaching the village children. They often succeed to the office of imam. The shekh is one who, relinquishing worldly pleasures, becomes the disciplo or murid of some buzrg or saint. Neither the title nor occupation is hereditary. The talib-ut-ilm, or " seeker of wisdom," is the name applied to a mixed class of vagrants and idlers who, under the pretence of devoting themselves to religion, wander from country to country, and, on the whole lead an agreeable and easy life. All these divisions of the mullah community are supported by the produce of rent-free lands attached to the mosques on which they quarter themselves. They also receive periodical presents of clothes and daily supplies of food from the people of the kandi or quarter in which their mosques are situated. The class of holy men is described in the next section of the chapter.

Pfigrimages.

The proper place of pilgrimage is Mecca; but as few are able to undertake so great a journey, the mass of the people go the round of the zicirals in their own vicinity. There are three principal places of pilgrimage, and each has its own fixed annual festival. These are the Jhandah at Peshawar, Kaka Sahib in the Khattak country, and Pir Baba in Buner. The

first two festivals are termed mela, and last three or four days Chapter III, B. each. Immense crowds of holiday folk assemble at these shrines, at appointed times, once a year; before the Ramazán at Peshawar for the Jhandah mela," and in the month of Rajab for the Káka Sáhib mela Numbers of Hindús and petty traders attend at these festivals, and in temporary booths open out shops for the sale of a vast variety of merchandise. Bands of musicians, actors, &c., move about the crowd, delighting the women and children with their obscene jests and disreputable performances. The men are amused by wrestlers, conjurors, &c., and vie with each other in equestrian exercises (neza bázi), trials of strength, and other athletic sports. Gamesters and prostitutes also are present, and reap rich harvests from their viotims. In these festivals enemies often meet and settle their disputes with their swords. Previous to the British rule, these assemblages were always very nursily and disorderly crowds, and much blood was spilt. Now, however, they are better conducted, but still four or five deaths from violence may occur. At the Pir Baha ziarat there is no mela owing to the unsettled state of the country. It is a sober place of pilgrimage. In the spring, however, parties of both Muhammadans and Hindas collecting there, set out for the siarat of Jogiano Sar on the summit of the Tortaba spur of the Ilam mountain. Here they encamp for three days, and in separate parties sujoy a season of recreation, described as a mixture of religious devotion and debauchery. The people going to this festival (which is termed by the Hadús Ramtakat) collect a sum of four or five hundred rupees for the chief of the district, before he ensures their safety. Frequently, when the country is actively disturbed, the festival is altogether passed over.

Social and Raligious Life. Pilgrimages.

[&]quot;In honour of Sakhi Sarwar - Ed.

Chapter III, B. A list of the principal fairs and religious gatherings is Social and Religious in the statement below:—
gious Life.

A list of the principal religious and festive gatherings.

List of the principal Muhammundan Beligione Gatherings

-			
No.	Name of prin- cipal gather- ings.	Date	Releases
100	Slerer Kake Sehib.	18th to 34th Rajob	This religious festival is held yearly at the village of Zairus in the Khaitak country to communicate the anniversary of Shath itakinsay's (testee known as Kaira Shihl) death it has eight or nine days. Large crowds (80,000) assemble and make offerings at the shrine; the proceeds are divided among the descendants of Kaka Shib). On the 7th or sit days the flosh of sheep and posts is larged, and a general screenile made for it by the holding folk, index abovers of scome thrown by the Kakashals and Mojawars of the shrine. The nice is that no harm and he influed, but there are broken heats at times. Water and to be a great difficulty and sold for an anna a just a but in 1863 a supply was brought from a stream that the difficulty.
	Idul Ataronera- kor Abbier.	Let Blowd2	This religious festival is colobrated from the let to the first Shawal, the loth month, the nest after Ramasan. On the first day about 9 clock, after having given the usual kheirest to the poor, the people thresed in new and clean clothes, assemble in the meaques and perform prayers. The remainder of the day is speat in visiting and songratulations; the second day is the sele day, and is now hold at the open ground, near the cattle areal on the sight of the Grand Trunk Road, locking inwards Attock.
	Edulante las Abbier,	tom Zul- Airs.	On the third day another sele is hold at the Chitta Gumbat, in the Gullman village boundaries. This religious festival, called the great festival, commences on the fisch of Zallajs, the last munit of the year, and, like the other, lasts three days; weilthy persons stay sheep and years, the fisch of which is discribined among their friends, relatives and the poor. With the exception of sacrificing, the same customs are observed as at the minor festival and the facilial is hold in the same place. The minor festival is observed with more injoining, probably owing to the fasts of one month previously gone through.
4	Mobarram	Moharren	This day is hold secred becomes it is the auniversary of the day on which Imain Husen, the Prophe's grandson, was slein at the battle of the plain of Karhalle, it is also believed to be the day in which the first meeting of Adam and that on which Nosh left the Ark. Alme-giving, and other good works, are immumbent on all.
	Phendal	let or 2nd Monday of Sugger	The featival known as the Jacobal sale is beel yearly, mar- the city at the open space near the entile market, so com- memorals the sanitversary of Bakhi Sarwar's death; it least only one day. There is no shrine, and the featival is dress pot off a day or two in the evant of rain, or may other exist, precenting a large seasonbly. There are these of isotoprorary shops eracted, and a good deal of business of flags wrected by the fabric.
3			

The chief Hindu festivals are the Baisakhi, held in April, and the Dosaihra in September or October. The former takes place at the Gorakhnath tank, near Babu Garhi, and the latter near the city, on the land known as the jabba. They attract large crowds.

The Church Missionary Society established its Mission to the Afgháns at Peshawar in 1855, in response to an offer of Rs. 10,000 Mission. from Major W. J. Martin. At the time some apprehension of danger was felt regarding the propagation of Christianity in so bigoted a stronghold of Muhammadanism, and when the Peshawar Mission was first started, an officer of the station put his name down on the subscription list for "one rupes towards a Dean and Adam's revolver for the first missionary." These appreliensions have been shown by experience to have been wholly without foundation. The first missionaries were the Revd. Dr. Pfander, the Revd. Robert Clark, M.A., and Major Martin. Dr. Pfander was the eminent controversialist, the author of the Misan-ul-Hagg, and other works. The Peshawar Mission has suffered much from the sickness and death of its members, the following having died at Peshawar: -Revd. T. Teiting, M.A., 1862; Revd. R. E. Clark, B.A., 1863; Revd. J. Stevenson, 1866; Revd. J. W. Knott, M.A., 1870; Mrs. Alice Wade, 1871; Miss A. Norman of the Zenána Mission in 1884; and several others have been invalided. Soon after the establishment of the Church Missionary Society's Mission at Peshawar, the Revd. Isidore Lowenthal, of the American Presbyterian Mission, arrived, and engaged himself in the translation of the New Testament into Pashto, the language of the Afghans, which was printed and published in 1863 at Hertford. Mr. Lowenthal was accidentally shot by his watchman, April 27th, 1864.

The Mission has now Branch Missions at Nowshera, Mardan and Haripur in Hazára, and it is hoped that a Medical Mission will very soon be at work in the Pesháwar district.

The present Missionary clergy of the Church Missionary Society stationed at Peshawar are the Revd. W. Thwaites, Revd. C. Field, M.A., the Revd. Imam Shah. The Central Mission House is situated at the side of cantonments next the city and opposite the well known Muhammadan shrine called the Nau-Gaza, or the shrine of the saint who was nine yards long. It contains a valuable library of about 4,000 volumes including a unique collection of Pashto manuscripts. At the corner of the Mission compound, and opposite the Cantonment Railway Station, is a cold-water well constructed by Pathán friends to the memory of the late Henry Thorpe Robinson, M. A., of the Bengal Civil Service, and presented to the Peshawar Mission for the use of its native guests. Within the compound is a hostel for Afghán boys, pupils of the Edwardes

Chapter III, B.

Social and Religious Life.

A list of the principal religious and festive gatherings.

The Peahawar Mission. Chapter III, B.
Social and Religious Life.
The Peshiwar

ad Reliad Reliad Aujra or guest-house for the reception and entertainment of
Peshiwar Afghán visitors and travellers.

The City Mission House in the Ghorkhattri is now the residence of the lady missionaries connected with the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society. This Mission is partly medical and partly evangelistic and educational. The present staff of missionaries is as follows: - Miss Mitcheson, M. D., Miss Werthmuller and Miss Kutter, and connected with the Duchess of Connaught Hospital which stands on a piece of ground near the Ghorkhattri, and connected with the Evangelistic and Educational Department of the Mission, Miss Phillips and Miss Houghton. There is a large staff of native assistants in connection with both the Departments of the Zenána Mission work. Amir Sher Ali Khan during his visit, in March 1869, resided in this house at the invitation of the Missionary clergy. The Mission Church, which is dedicated to all saints, is a saracenic structure erected to the memory of departed missionaries, and is situated in the city near the Kohat Gate and the Mission School. It is 80 feet long and has two small transcepts, an apse, and a bell tower. The west window, which is of richly stained glass, is erected to the memory of the late Sir Herbert Edwardes. Close to the Church is the Parsonage, the residence of the Reyd. Imam Shah, and also the Church Library for the use of the Christians and a reading room. The number of Christians on the rolls of the Peshawar Mission Church is about 50, some of whom are converted Afghans. The services, which are in Hindustani, are held daily, morning and evening. The Native Christian cemetery is situated about a mile from the Kohat Gate. It is on the site of an old European and American cemetery used at the time of the first British occupation of Peshawar in 1849-50.

The literary efforts of the Peshawar Mission have been chiefly confined to the translation of the Scripture into Pashto. The whole Bible has now been translated, in which work the Peshawar Mission gave considerable help as also in the translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Pashto. Several Pashto tracts and hymns and a few controversial and religious books have been translated, and have been either published or are now awaiting publication.

The Martin Lecture Hall and Institute, in connection with the Mission and the Mission Schools are also interesting and useful institutions.

Mission Schools.

The Edwardes Collegiate (Mission) School is the Educational Institution of the Church Missionary Society in the city of Peshawar established A. D. 1855. It is a large and convenient building with an oriental portice situated immediately opposite the Kohat Gate of the city. It consists of a large central hall and numerous class rooms. A portion of the building still shows the remains of the apartments once occupied by

the harem of the Barakzai Sardar Yar Muhammad Khan. The Chapter III. B. school educates up to the Matriculation Standard of the Calcutta and Punjab Universities, and has 400 pupils, many of whom are sons of Afghan gentlemen. Though the number of papils is not so large as formerly, this is easily to be accounted for. The Mission School was at one time the only Anglo-Vernacular Educational Institution in Peshawar. The desire for education has apread and with it too there has sprung up in some quarters a very easily understood objection to Mission School religious teaching. The result is there are now three other schools in the city of Peshawar teaching up to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab University, but the Edwardes School, which once stood alone in Peshawar, has well maintained its place in the educational race. This school draws a grantin-aid from Government of Rs. 330 per month, and the monthly fees amount to about Rs. 250 per mensem. The pupils receive instruction in English, Persian and Urdu, and there are also Arabic and Sanskrit classes. In the presence of other schools, which any one objecting to the teaching of Christianity can attend, religious teaching is now compulsory. The Educational Staff consists of the Revd. W. Thwaites, Manager, Mr. T. A. Brooks, Officiating Principal and Headmaster, Mr. Sturgeon, and Lala Datta Mal, Assistant Masters, and a large staff of Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular teachers. Female education is now carried on under the superintendence of the Zenana Missionaries, and Miss Phillips has two or three schools in different parts of the city.

Connected with the Edwardes School there are two Branch Schools, one in Karimpura in the city and the other in the cantonments.

There is also a small Mission School in Utmanzai in Hashtnagar.

The Medical Mission was begun in a small way in 1884, The Peshawar with one small dispensary, to which but few women ventured, Zenana Medical with for fear that they would be confronted by a medical man. In Duchess of Con-1886, a few empty store rooms were altered and adapted to naught Hospital. serve as a hospital. This was the nucleus of the present Duchess of Connaught Zenána Hospital near the Ghorkhattri in the city of Peshawar. At that time there were three small rather dark, ill-ventilated rooms containing six beds and a cot. Now in nine years' time there is a fine roomy and well-ventilated ward containing twenty beds and four small rooms, with one or two beds in each for private cases, making a total of twentysix beds in all.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, who had visited Peshawar in the first year of the Medical Mission and had

Social and Religious Life.

Mission School.

Chapter III. B

Social and Religious Life.

The Poshawar Mission and the Duchess of Connaught Hospital.

become its Patroness graciously consented that the hospital should bear her name. The foundation stone was laid in 1894 by Mrs. Udny, the wife of the Commissioner of Peshawar, and it was completed and set apart for its special work by a service of Zenana Medical dedication in October 1895.

> At present the hospital consists of the following buildings: -To the right of the entrance gate is the dispensary block containing two consulting rooms, surgery, examination room, drug store and dispensary. At right angles to the dispensary is the Barwise memorial block, which at present forms the entire hospital, and consists of one large ward and four small corner rooms. One of these has at present to be used as an operating room and for the surgical ward and theatre, which, as also the maternity ward, are still unbuilt.

> It is hoped that a Blind School may be started in the premises of the old hospital. One of the workers has studied hasket making and the blind type for this There is also a guest-house in connection with this hospital, where many women are received for a limited number of days free of charge. This branch is supported by friends in Chelsea, London, S. W., and is a very useful adjunct to the work.

A comparative statement of the work since it started will be interesting. Dividing the period into two groups of five years' each, it is clearly shown by the testimony of figures how it has silently and gradually developed. During the first period 1884-89 the visits to patients in their houses were 3,000, those attended in the dispensary, 13,500.

In the second period 1890-95 the visits to patients in their homes numbered 6,505; in hospital 1,012; at the dispensary 30,913.

It should be mentioned that the work has been unavoidably closed for fully five months in two years running owing to the illness of the workers and the smallness of the staff.

During the year ending December 1895 the number of inpatients was 183, dispensary patients 3,688, private patients in Zenánas 274, number of medical visits 221.

Language.

Table No.	VIII shows	the numbers who speak each	of th	11
	Proportion	principal languages current	in th	19

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindussini	151 1711
All Indian Languages Non-Indian Languages	7,000 7,000 110

district separately for each tabsil and for the whole district. detailed information will be found in Table No. X of the Census Report for 1891, while in Chapter IX of the same report the several languages. are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution

of every 10,000 of the population by language, omiting small Chapter HI, B figures. Panjábi is spoken in the Khálsa iláko, and by Hindús and Hindkis all over the district. Dogri and Kashmiri are spoken by immigrants from Kahsmir and Jammu, and Guiari by the Gujar chepberds of the hills. Hindustani is chiefly confined to the troops and camp-followers. The mother tongue of the inhabitants of the Peshawar district of Afghan descent (except the Khattaks) is the Pakhto, or northern (usually, but erroneously, styled the eastern) dialect of Afghani. This dialect is also spoken by the miscellaneous classes of naturalized settlers who reside in the valley. It differs in many respects from Pashto or the southern (usually, but erroneously, styled the western) dialect, mainly in employing kh in lieu of the sibilant sh, and the hard g for the softer zh which prevail in the latter. The Pakhto of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai is noted for its purity, both of idiom and pronunciation. The Khattaks of the district speak the soft or Pashto dialect. The name Pakhtun, an Afghan (plural Pakhtanah), by which a Pathán designates himself in his own language, has been variously derived. Dr. Trumpp agrees with Lassen, and traces it back to the Paktues mentioned by Herodotus; whilst Raverty relies on the Afghan tradition that Pakht, or Pasht, in the vicinity of Kesar-ghar, in the Suleman range, was the head-quarters of Afghana, the commander-in-chief of King Solomon, and derives thence the name of the language, Pakhto or Pashto, and of the people, Pakhtun or Pashton. The Afghan language was, there is every reason to believe, for an extended period purely colloquial. The first prose work connected with it, of which there is information, is entitled Sarah or "The Pure," of which according to Raverty Akhund Darweza (A.D. 1559) wrote that it had been in the possession of the Yusafzais for some period before his time. The title is an Arabic one, and Raverty does not say in what language it was written. The earliest prose work was by Sheikh Mali, Yusafzai, in A.D. 1417. It is a history of the Yusafzais, related their conquests, and recorded the distribution of the property held by the tribe. No copy, however, of this work is procurable. The earliest Afghan poetry was by one Mullah Arzani, who flourished in A.D. 1550. Their great poet was Khushat Khan, the renowned Khattak Chief : he was born in A.D. 1613 and died 1691; he must have had a good opinion of himself, having recorded that he was grateful to God for many things; but above all that he was Khushat Khan, Khattak.

The principal works from the pens of European authors are six-four grammars and two dictionaries. The grammars are Vaughan's (1854), Raverty (1855), Bellew (1867), and Trumpp (1873). The lexicons are by Raverty, 1860, and Bellew, 1867. The following works have been published by Major T. C. Plowden, Bengal Army :- A translation into English of the

Social and Religious Life. Language.

Chapter III, B. Social and Religious Life. Language.

Kalid-i-Afghani, the Government text-book, with copious notes; idiomatic Pakhto colloquial sentences, in parts; a Grammar and Syntax of Pakhto, or the north dialect of Afghani, as spoken in British Afghánistán. In Appendix D to Captain Hastings' Settlement Report will be found lists of every work in the language.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at

	Kducatio			
25	Education,	popula- tion.	Total popula	
Male Male	Under instruction - Can read and write	100 243	204 626	
Females,	Under instruction Can read and write	11	20 65	

Ditalli.	Hoye.	Only.
Europeanu and Eurasiana Native Uhrbathana Hindus Status Status Others	407 2,363 62	
Children of agriculturests of one-agriculturious	1,833	***

the census of 1891 for each religion and for the total population of each tabail. The figures for female education are probably verv imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex nocording to the census returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and aided schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers as it stood in 1896-97 is shown in the margin. The Mission Schools of the district have

been described above. The accomplishments of reading and writing were chiefly confined to the priestly class, but of late many of the young men of good family have learnt, besides a smattering of Arabic and Persian, to read and write Urdu, as they see it is their only chance of obtaining employment in the civil and police branches. Few, if any, of the ordinary landed proprietors can read or write, but the rising generation, with its better opportunities of education, will not be so deficient as the present one. The women as a rule are quite aneducated.

Character and disof notified people.

The character and disposition of the people are described in the the following paragraphs, which are taken from Captain Hastings' Settlement Report. Tables Nos. XL, XLI and XLII give statistics of crime, while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants :-

"The Afghans generally, and especially the Mandaur and Muhammadasi, Physical characteristics of Pathan are manly, muscular and full-statured; their complexions are dark without tribes.

The Argmans generally, and especially to Statured; their complexions are dark without tribes.

being black; and many of them have a Jewish cast of features which, added to a back of high bearing aspecially noticeable in some of the Armit and Khankbel families, make them a handsome race. The inhabitants of the Peahawar valley differ from each other is physical characteristics according to the nature of the locality in which they dwell. Thus the Khattaka, who occupy the hilly tract forming the southern boundary of the valley, are the finest, tallest and heaviest of

all the Peshawar tribes. Of twelve Khuttak mon-between the ages of 25 and 45 Chapter III, B. years weighted and measured by Dr. Bellew, the tallest measured 5 feat 1149 Inches and weighed 1400s. 12ozz. The shortest measured 5 feet 2 inches and Social and Religiweighed 107ths, 12cas. The average height was 5 feet 7% inches and the average weight 1250bs, 13cas. The Yusafesi, who inhabit the open elevated plain in the northern and central parts of the valley, come next to the Khattaks, teristics of Pathan in size and weight. The tallest man measured was 5 feet 8 15 lockes and weighed tribes. 130ths., the shurtest 5 feet 3 inches and 111lbs. The average height was 5 feet 514 inches, and weight 1180bs. 13cms. Nort in order came the Mohmands, located on the clovated but ill-ventilated truct occupying the south-western corner of the valley. Of twelve of those mon the tallest was 5 feet 8% inches, and weighed 128 the flors. The shortest was 5 feet 1 /2 inches, and weighed 102 hs, 4cms. The average height was 5 feet 5% inches, and weight 116ths, 12ozs. Inferior to there egala are the inhabitants of the low marshy tracts of Doaba and Daudsai. Of these the tallest measured was 5 feet Big inches, and weighed 150lbs.; the shortest was 5 foot 111 inches, and 80ths. Some The average height was 5 feet 4.5 inches, and weight 1110s. 15cms. The inhabitants of the city are still more interior as a whole. The tallest measured was 5 feet 77 inches, and 135lbs. The shortest was 5 feet I inch, and 103the, los. The average height was only 5 feet 4% inches, and 183(hs. lex-

Character of the

oua Life. Physical charac-

"The Pathans are a lively people, superstitions beyond belief and proud to a degree, but brave and bospitable, two virtues compensating for many vices, people. among which may be mentioned distrustfulness, eavy, resentment and vindletiveness. The chief occupation of the mass is agriculture; they seldom engage in trade or bandleraft, because they have no capacity for it, and look down upon these means of gaining a livelihood. The wealthier men are very fond of hawking; all have the bump of destructiveness strongly developed, which they call shikir, but they have no idea of sport as sportsmen understand the term. A sudding life has a charm for the younger men, many of whom are enlisted in the native infantry regiments and make good soldiers. Festive gatherings are frequent, althor at the shrines of popular saints, or at centrical places where smill meetings are held periodically, and where people seem to come together, not to buy or sell or even to quarrel, but simply to make a noise and be happy. Tilting, shooting at a mark, racing and wild music relieve the monotony, whilst the boustrous groups of children and young lade to be seen at these fairs as well as in the villages, are a save indication that this happiness is not morely a holiday garb, but attends the Afghan in his home, be he peasant or noble. As a rule they are orderly and pass away the time vising with one another in equestrian exercises, sem ban, and shooting, relieved by songs (landas) and their wild surem music. They are not, as a rule, athletes -wrestling, racing on foot, or performing feats of strength do not form a part of the village youth's amusemouts, and this does not wear off in manhood when they mix with Punjable and Sikhs after culistment. An Afghan thinks a Panjabi or Sikh who appears in a semi-ande state for gymnastics as utterly without shame. Their love of home is great I this, counted with pride, keeps many younger members of good families wasting their lives in Penhawar with next to nothing to live upon. It is also attributable to a custom which does not allow their wives to accompany them when they leave their homes. Service too in the army or civil department for young men of good family generally commences on such low pay as to render their living, and keeping the follower or two who would usually accompany them, impossible.

"According to their neighbours, the Pathana are said to be asturally very avaricious and grasping, selush, and merciless, siratgers to affection and without gratitude. They have all these faults, but the condemnation is too awarping and severe. Though not always sincere in their manners, the Pathans observe many outward forms of courtesy towards each other and strangers that one would not expect in a people living the disturbed and violent life they do. Not to puture the solder is always considered wrong, and not unfrequently is taken as a personal alight, and avenged accordingly. Friends meeting after a long absence, subrace, and in fervent phrases inquire of each other's welfare, never stopping to give a due reply in the midst of their counter-gabblings. They are very amenable to the orders of authority; a single shapeds is enough sometimes to stop a riot and often sufficient to bring in two factions, ready to light one another on the slightest provocation. It is often difficult to make them understand the why and wherefore of procedure; they will not, or pretend and to do so, but they fully understand the meaning of the word Autin (order).

"The pride of the Afghins is a marked feature of their national character.

Chapter III. B.

Social and Religious Life.

Character of the people.

lustiour.

It is also a prominent one of the Yumfrai. They eternally boast of their descent, their prowess in arms, and their independence, and cap all by 'Am I not a l'abbina?' This exaggerated notion of their own honour (Neast-Pakhtana) affords the most remarkable illustration of their pride. Any slight or insuli to it is instantly resented. The existence of such sentiments amongst them is very stronge, for they glory in being robbers, admit that they are avarielous, and can-Pride and code of not dany the character they have acquired for faithlessness. The distinctive laws of Nong-i-Pakhtons are very numerous, both as ragards their dealings with their own race and with strangers. The chief are Nanascator, Badal, and Muslmustar. By Nanamita', or "the enturing is," the Pakhian is expected, at the sacrifice of his own life and property, if occessary, to shelter and protect any one who is extremity may flee to his threshold and seek an asylum under his roof. This applies even to the protector's own enemies, and by some tribes the saylum is extended to all living areatures, man or brute or fowl, but the protection is only vouchsafed within the limits of the threshold or promises. Beyond these the best himself may be the first to injure the late protops. Basel, or rotalistion, must be examinal for every and the slightest personal injury or rotalishon, must be station for every and the alignment personal injury or insult, or for damage to property. Where the avenger takes the life of his victim in rotalishim for the murder of one of his relatives, it is termed kind. The laws of maximum to find the Pakhtan to feed and shelter any traveller arriving at his bouse and demanding them, and much of the debt is caused by the hospitality exercised. Hospitality above all things wins the heart of an Afghin ; the hospitable men are the most popular, while a saving man is colled a show (missr) and possesses but little inducers. To omit or disregard any of these observances exposes the Pakhtun to the ridiculo and scorn of his associates, and more especially as regards the hadal and bisds.

> "Crimn is prevalent, and connected, as the people generally say, with son, per or stance, i. c., woman, money or land. The murders are more numerous than slawwhere in the Punjab; many originate from old blood found, and no small number are the result of quarrels regarding women and boys, the object of unnatural lust, one of the vices of the district. Section 32 of the Arms Act is not in force, and consequently there is no difficulty in finding the means to commit murdle, which is often effected by carefully planned midnight assessinations, cruel and brutal in their character. Cattle polanting and rick burning are also essumes; they are the axual means of gratifying spite. For a marked reduction in crime, time is required. A generation or two honce, when the present code of their forefathers, which encourages the committal of reprisals for certain acts is a matter of history, and a man is not looked down upon for declining to take the law into his own hands, then only a fixed noticeable reduction may be expected. The introduction of section 32 of the Arms Act in the interior villages of takells where crims has been prevalent will certainly have a determent effect as regards other parts of the district, for if there is one thing a Pathán values, it

> These are mover forgotian, and whilst aptly illustrating the revenuetal spirit of the people, show the means by which it is keps up. It is a common thing for injuries received by one generation to be revenged by their representatives of the next, or even by those two or three generations further removed. Children in their infancy are impressed with this necessity as the object of their lives.

is arms and the privileges of wearing them."

Change in people

Crime.

Captain Hastings, who knew the people well, writes :-

"The people are very different to what they were at the commencement of since aumeration : British rule, to judge from the difference I myself can see, during the last 12 probable future years; it is most apparent in Yumfral, some villages of which tabail were abnora-change. independent and but little interfered with. These villages used a few years ago to settle their disputes according to their own Pathan code, but latterly they have burnt, and acknowledge, that the Covernment is strong, just, and very different to any former governments. It is nothing unusual for villagers who never dreams of using our courts, to use them freely for even small matters. But although with our rule, life and property are undoubtedly more secure, and justice is available to all, still I think the mass of the people would prefer to revert to the old state of affairs; they have not learned to like us, although they fear and admirs us in many things, and also fully appreciate the justice of much that is done. By the proper the people, under the influence of our strong government, coupled with the many local improvements of caeats, bridges, routs and wells, yourly being carried on, will change from a hardy, warlike race to a perceful agricultural class, and with this change may be expected a great decrease to serious crime."

So Dr. Bellew writes of the Yusafzai : -"For those of the Yusafrai tribes who have come under British rule, the con-ditions of life have in a measure become changed for the better. To outward ap-pearance, the turbulent, resiless, and savage Yusafrai of but a few years ago is now gious Life. a peaceful, well-behaved, and industrious agriculturist—a remarkable contrast to Change in people his still savage and fulthless brother in the hills, beyond the influence of British since appearation; rule. Such is the result brought about by a strong, just, and merciful Govern- probable future ment under which life and property are secure, the fruits of industry reaped by change. the labourer, and liberty of speech and action, so far as not seditions or crimi-nal, unbindered; whilst a justice, such as was before unknown to them, is now available with equal facility to all, of whatever tribe, creed or rank. That those blessings are appreciated by the people is made apparent by the improvement of their condition during late years, and the inflax of settlers from beyond the border. Indeed, they themselves, though owning many discontented characters, admit the blessings of their present condition as compared with their former state of life. The villager now never troubles himself with anxieties as to the safety of his cattle or crops, and is not always on the watch for an enemy in every corner. The alarm drum new is never heard, and the youths are untu-tored in the use of arms. Owing to their long enjoyment of peace and case, and their confidence in the strength of the foverament, many have sold their firms to triles boyond the border. Despite all these advantages the mass of the people would gladly revert to their former state of imbarism and anarchy, for

they have not yet learned to like their beneficent rulers, though they cannot dany being satisfied with the results of their government." It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the Poveny or wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures of the people, below show the working of the old income tax for the only threeyears for which detaits are available, with the figures of the new income tax from 1892-93 to 1896-97 for purposes of

comparison-

Poverry or wealth

Chapter III, B.

		-						er:	
Class.	Assessment.	1865-76.	125041	Betun.	tander.	1883.04	190600	1900-000	1200.05,
- H	Number taxed Amount of tax, fig. Number taxed Amount of tax, fig. Number taxed Amount of tax, fig. Number taxed Amount of tax, fig.	6,473 103 2,100 64 6,131	291 3,476 9,275 1,677 21,176	150 1,371 60 371 37 7,304 5	(A)	4,755 4,755 4,757 4,250 60	221 8,010 937 5,155 130 2,160 2,600 2,600	007 7,750 121 4,060 3,160 2,600 2,600	7,780 401 4,090 153 3,120 92 2,256
vi vii	Number 18204 Amount of tax, Ra. Number taxed Amount of tax, Ha. Number taxed Amount of tax, Ha. Number taxed	THINE	5,200		1,974 1,974 1,974 1,975-2-7	1,607-0-5	1,756 47 1,882 29	1,925 51 2,181 25 1,571-11-8 52	1,863 48 1,848 38 1,821-6-7 36
VIII)	Amount of tax, its Number taxed Amount of tax, its Number taxed Amount of tax, its Number taxed	111111	HI EST	FLEET,	6,788.4-1 18 3,180 c-s 4 1,411-6-9	1,885-0-10	768-2-0 1,703-8-6	5,381.9.7	2,037-0-1
ZIII ZIII	Amount of tay, its, Number taxed Amount of tax, its, Number taxed Amount of tax, its, Number taxed Amount of tax, its,	THE R	11111111	11111111	1,00514	*17-11-5	1,002-11-1	1,5627-0	1,683-7-0
Total !	Number taxed Amount of the Re-	13,010	494 10,074	2004 4,315	1,500 30.311-7-9	1,na0	1,807 36,157-3-1	1,450 15,751-0-0	39,810-1-2

Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax from 1878-79 to 1881-82, and for the income tax collections from 1892-93 to 1896-97.

Chapter III. C. Families.

of the people.

In 1872-78 there were 164 persons brought under the Tribes and Castes operation of the Income Tax Act as enjoying an income in excess of Rs. 750. In the preceding year, all incomes above Rs. 500 being liable, there were 342 persons taxed. Of these, 12 Poverty or wealth were bankers and money-dealers; 45 merchants of piece-goods; 14 grain merchants; 12 other merchants; 19 traders in food. Of landed proprietors, 64 persons paid Rs. 1,184. The total

111	tim	n st.	38	81-62.
	Todani.	Villages,	Tourn	Villages.
Number of ti- enters Annual of free	2112 2,000	loi Lervi	217 5,116	257 2,500

collections amounted to Rs. 6,720. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1880-81 and 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls is shown in the margin. But the numbers affected by these taxes Bro small. It may

said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce, while even where this is not the case the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed below in Section D.

SECTION C.-TRIBES AND CASTES AND LEADING FAMILIES.

Signistics and local distribution of tribes and rastes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district, with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IX A shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Peshawar are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter XI of the Census Report for 1891. The census statistics of caste were not compiled for tabsils, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as custes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes is very clearly defined, each tribe or clan occupying its own tribal territory, which is described in each

case with the description of the tribe in the following pages ; while the distribution by villages is given in the table at page Tribes and Castes 128.

Chapter III, C. and Leading Families.

Details of the tribal distribution are given in the Assessment Reports of the Rovised Settlement, and the following extracts from the Final Settlement Report, paragraphs 18 and 19, give a general idea of the present distribution and how it originated :-

Main tribes.

18. Of the people no less than 339,069 persons, or 472 per cent., are true Pathians and 502,649 persons, or 90 per cent., speak Pashto. In reality the infusions of land-holders belonging to other tribes is unusually small and much less than the figure for the total population would lead one to expect, and the nur-Pathin population consists mainly of tenants, village servants and Himtis engaged in trade. The distribution of the main claus of owners will appear from the more attached, which clearly shows how the district was percelled out amongst the various invading tribes, and illustrates the tenscity with which a Pathan clings to the lami which has descended to him from his fathers. The only part where the ruces are much mixed is the tract immediately to the east of Poshawar along the main read, which lay open to the depredations of successive invadors and the more regular epoliation of the constituted governors. The stiginal Pathan proprietors here, who seem to have been mainly Tarakzai Mohmands, last their lands in the seventeenth tentury and were replaced by ordinary cultivators from the Punjab, or farmers and favourites of the ruling power. All Punjable, except Sayale or other hely personness, are known as Hindkis, irrespectively of their sect or origin; but the bulk of the Hindki cultivators call themselves Awans, and muster as many as 105,557 souls. The only other important classes of touants are the Guiars, 14,343 persons who are mainly to be found in Yosafrai and who, it is believed, represent the original owners of the sail; the Malls, 12,320, who lie to the cost in Swald and Nowshera; and the Baghlians, 13,205, who are scattered all eyer the district, but are most numerous. I believe, in Poshawar, though Abstract 85 floor not quite bear out this.

19. The first Pathans to invade the district appear to have been the Dilaraks. Who at some time between the tenth and fourseenth centuries made Pathan occupation themselves masters of the whole tract. At the close of the fifteenth century of the district, the Yusafani and Gigiani claus of the Khakhai stock, with the Muhammadzai and Usman Khet, left Julalabad, where they had been settled for some years, and obtained land in the Dealt from the Dilaraks. Subsequent disputes arose ending in war, and the Dilaraks were defeated and fled across the Indus. The Gigianis then received the Doaba; the Muhammadual, Hushtnagar; and the Yushfrais the whole country to the east as far as the Indus, to which they have given their name. Subsequently they conquered Swit and Roner, and in a re-adjustment of the tribal territory, the tract in this district fell to the Maudan subdivision of the tribe, while the Yusafiat proper received the hills to the north.

The Dilamks still held the country to the south of the Kabul river, but in 1554 they were attacked by the Khali), Mohmand and Daudgai class of the Ghorey Khel stock and dispose med of all their territory in Poshawar; while at about the same period the Khattaha emerged from the bills to the south-west and openied the eastern portion of Nowshera. The Dilazaka are now hardly to be found in the district, though they hold two or three villages in the Boats and one or two near Poshawar. They are not recognized as true Pathana by the nther tribes.

With the exception of an extension of the Khattake across the Kabul river and their dispossession of the Mandans of some of the southern villages here in the accounterath century, and the appropriation of the greater part of the Baissi valley by a colony of this stock and some Urmin Khel, who had been called in to assist the Yuanfasi in holding their own here, the district is still held as it was originally parcelled out amongst the lavaders.

The Pathan has been fully described in the preceding Section of the Chapter, while the history and colonisation of the Peshawar tribes have been narrated in Chapter II. The origin

Pathan tribes.

of the

History

Tribes and Castes and Leading Families. Pathán tribes.

Chapter III. C. of the Pathan is discussed in Part II, Chapter VI of the Punjab Census Report of 1881 : while a summary of the evidence and opinions on either side of the much-vexed question of whether he is of Jewish descent is given in Captain Hastings' Settlement Report. The following figures show the Pathan tribes as returned at the census of 1891. It will be seen that there is much cross-classification owing to the varying nature of the entries, some returning their tribe, some their clan, while others returned both, and are shown twice over under the two headings :-

Sub-divisions of Pathans.

Name.	Number.	Mario.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Afridi Baber Babgeah Daudeni Daudeni Darmei Darmei Daumei	9,388 143 408 9,461 6,668 10 6,951 13,360 17,336 40,512 171 854	Mangal Marwat Mishwau! Momand Mokili! Mullagori Muss Khrl Nist! Graknat Stinwar! Stinwar! Tarkinni Tarkinni Turi	18 168 50,088 187 187 188 69 1,127 164 1,018 1,07 1,610 1,07	Muhammadzai — Utmen Khol Wezir Wartog Ynaschi Banschi Banschi Dilasak Gadan Kheshiri Swati Swati Umar Kiseslancons	7,098 1170 01,413 138 1,909 204 980 3,713 84,222

Each of these tribes has its special locality, to which in most instances it has given its name. The Yusafzai hold the northern portion of the district, from the Kalpani (and its western feeder the Bagiarai) to the Indus. Hashtnagar, the remainder of the northern half of the district, is held mainly by the Muhammadzai. The Khattaks hold the pargana of the same name south of the Kabul river together with the lowlands north of the Kabul from Hind on the Indus to Nowshern. They have also a colony in Yusafzai. The Mohmands, Khalils and Dandzai have given their names to the parganas whose boundaries have been described in the opening paragraphs of this account. For purpose of description, the tribes may be ranged under two main heads: (1) the residents of Yusafgai and Hashtnagar; and (2) those of Doaba and the country south of the Kabul river. This division is suggested by Major James. The tribes falling under the first head he describes as presenting "a fair specimen of civilized Pathans "-on the one hand, brought by power? ful rulers into practical obedience and subjection, yet retaining, on the other hand, in all their essential features the individual freedom and patriarchal institutions of their hill brethren. In the second division (south of the Kabul), which was brought by the Sikhs into more complete subjection, the chiefs have been able to reduce their clansmen to a more subordinate posttion, and here accordingly the peculiar characteristics of Afghan communities, though not lost, have become blunted, the will of the chieftain being in many cases substituted for that of the brotherhood.

The chief tribes are the Mohmand, Khalil, Dandzai, Gigiáni, Chapter III, C. The chief tribes are the Mohmand, Khang, Data All but the Tribes and Castes Muhammadzai, Mandan, Yusafzai, and Khattak. All but the Tribes and Castes and Leading of the sons of Qais or Abdul Rashid, From Sharkhabun, a brother of Kharshabun, are descended the Tarins, Shiranis, Mianas, Waraiches, Urmar, and other tribes represented in the Pathan tribes. district in smaller numbers. Kharshabun had three sons, Kansi, Zamand and Kand. There are few descendants of Kansi iu Peshawar. From Zamand are descended the Muhammadzai of Hashtnagar, and the Kheehgi, which no longer exist as a tribe. Kand had two sons, Ibrahim Ghori and Khakhai. To the former were born three sons who are the eponymous aucestors of the Khalil, the Mohmand, and the Daudzai who form the Ghoria Khel. Khakhai married two wives, Mast and Bassu. From the latter are descended the Tarklanri, By the former he had two sons, Mak and Mand; Mak was the ancestor of the Gigiánis of Doaba, while from Mand are descended the Yusafzai, who are divided into two great sections; the Yusafzai proper descended from Yusaf, and the Mandanr descended from Mandau, son of Umar; both Yusaf and Umar being sons of Mand. The Yusafzai proper are now scantily represented in Peshawar, there being only a small settlement in the Baizai valley. The Mandanr are divided into the Usmangai, the Utmangai, and the Razzar, the last tribe including the descendants of Razzar, Mahmud, and Khizzar, three of the four sons of Mandan.

The Khattaks trace their descent from Karran through Luq- The Khattaks, man, surnamed Khattak, a son of Burhan and grandson of Kar- The derivation of the ran. The name Khattak is derived from a Pashto expression used tauntingly after a disappointment that Luqman met with in the choice of a maiden. The story goes that he and his three brothers, Usman, Utman, and Judran, were one day out hunting, when four young women were seen coming towards them; three brothers proposed that lot should determine the choice of the prizes, but Luqman, who was the eldest, demanded the first choice, which was agreed to. Luquian's choice, owing to the faces of the maidens being veiled, turned out contrary to his expectations. His brother, amused at his disappointment, remarked Lugman pa khatékéh, "Inquan has got in the mud"—hence the name Khattak. There are, besides, small colonies of other Afghan tribes, a mixed population, not recognized as Afghaus, who differ so slightly, however, from the Afghaus that no stranger could distinguish them, and a few Hindús.

Families. Descent of the

The statement on the next page shows the distribution of The distribution of the tribes and the number of villages occupied by each. These the tribes and the number of villages main divisions or tribes have each a separate tract of country, occupied by each. generally known by the name of the tribe now or originally occupying it; for instance, the tribal portion of the Mohmanda is known as tappa (district) Mohmand, of the Khalils as tappa

Chapter III. C. Tribes and Castes

Tribes and Castes and Leading Families

The distribution of the triber and the number of villages occupied by each.

Name of Taball.	Name of manu- tribo.	Namber of All- lages occupied by them.	Colorine at other Atghese his belong- ing to the main tribe.	Number of 4th	Missit popula-	Number of vib- lages accupied by them. Total villages.
Chimaddae	Sata musilent Gigiani	41	Khaitas) 3 20	Mise	21 170
Pediéwara	Makanand Dandani Khalibi	92 74 70	Seriol Milanum Aviet Akinn Khel Dinsol Swatth Tirshi Daiarah Khani Maliar	167	Mile, in 162	4 207
Mossilana	KRAHAK: /iii	n	Muhammadani) BE	Mue.	20 130
Meridin	Kemalisai Amanan Yusatsai }	36	Sudfaces — — — — Utanings — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	61	Magnet and	4 133
Beath	Recess Saddoon Unicanas	44 94 13	Sayof Avin Cadan	}	Minns	# 191
Total	17	561	**	223	-	26 839

(district) Khalil, of the descendants of Daud as Daudzai, of Chapter III. C. the Gigianis as Doaba,* of the descendants of Muhammad Tribes and Castes as Muhammadzai, or more generally Hashtuagar, of the and Leading descendants of Yusaf and his nephew Mandan as Yusafzai.

The Pathans in their own country are altogether an agri- the Pathan tribe. cultural people, and live entirely on the produce of their fields and flocks. In former times, previous to their migration eastward into their present limits, they were shepherd tribes, more or less nomadic, and used to a hardy, open-air life. Like other barbarons people similarly situated, their nation was composed of a number of tribes, or great clans, each of which was split up into a multitude of lesser tribes, made up of numerous small societies of members of the same family. Though collectively bound to each other by the relationship of a common descent and capable of coalescing against a common enemy, the tribes individually formed distinct communities, governed by separate tribal cheifs or patriarchs, each possessing its own tract of the country holding it by force of arms, and vigilantly guarding it against encroachment by the neighbouring tribes. Each tribe consists of a number of families who form asparate but concordant societies, and who in matters that affect the interests of all alike, confederate under the elders of the senior family. The larger divisions of the tribe are termed kaum or "race," and bear the adjunct rai after the proper name of each, as Yusafzai, "the sons of Joseph," Hisszai, "the sons of Elias," &c. The lesser divisions are termed khel or class, with the proper name of each profixed, as for example, Ako Khel, "the clan of Ako," Madda Khel, "the clan of Madda," Musa Khel, "the clan of Moses," and so on. Each zai and khel has its own representative chief or malik. As many of them are generally associated together to form one tribe, the chief of the most powerful clan is recognized as the head of the tribe they collectively form. Each malik is subordinate to the chief or khan of the tribe; to him he makes his reports, and from him he receives his orders. The offices of khan and malik are hereditary, except in the case of manifest incapacity from mental imbecility or physical deformity, or from some objectiousble quality of temper or general conduct; but there is nothing to prevent a man of conrage and ability raising himself to the position of either. The independent powers of these

Families.

Constitution

chiefs-for the terms merely represent different degrees of rank of the same kind-are very restricted indeed. In matters affecting the welfare or interests of the tribe or clan, they cannot set in opposition to the wishes of the general community. These are ascertained through the maliks by jirgah, or council of the " elders" of each clan, and its sectional khels, separately first, and collectively afterwards. Each clan is a separate democracy. Their members are guided in their views by the

^{*} Owing to its position between the rivers Swat and Kabul.

Chapter III. C.
Tribes and Castes
and Leading
Families

"grey beards" or elders, the patriarchs of the different families, who, in concert with the malik, decide all matters relating to their own society. This is the regular course, but, in actual practice, the Pathans generally take the law into their own hands, and, on the principle that might is right, generally act much as they please.

Internal adminis-

Disputes between members of the same clan are sometimes settled by their friends, the injured party receiving an equivalent for the injury suffered, but very seldom without the assistance of the elders and the malik; and they in their decisions are guided by the usages of pukhtunucali, a code framed on the principles of equity and retaliation. Thus A kills B's plough bullock ; the matter is referred to the jirgah; they decide that B shall kill one of A's plough bullocks; he does so, and all parties are satisfied. Or A kills B's charaikar, or bondsman, B must be provided with another by A, and the matter ends. But if A kills B then B's relatives demand the life of A ; and if the jirgah succeed in handing him over to B's next-of-kin for revenge, the matter ends in A's death; or the payment of the price of blood (khins baha) where the case is not a bad one. Otherwise, if A escapes, and one of his family is not sacrificed, a feud breaks out till the injured party is revenged. Between members of the same clan such disputes seldom lead to extremes; but where members of different clans are the principals, their respective clan divisions take up the quarrel as a personal one, and a settlement is seldom effected; for reprisals are made on both sides, and ultimately lead to a lasting estrangement or feud between the tribes; for, barbarians as they are, they are most sensitive! to any insult or siar on their bonour and independence. When undisturbed from without, the several tribes (in their natural state) are always opposed to each other; fends, estrangements, and affrays are of constant occurrence; the public roads and private property are alike unsafe." The men, although wearing arms as regularly as others do clothes, seldom or never move beyond the limits of their own lands except disguised as beggara or priests Everywhere family is arrayed against family, and tribe against tribe, -in fact one way and another every man's hand is against his neighbour, Fruds are settled and truces patched up, but they break out afresh on the smallest provocation. Such is the ordinary condition of Yusafzai beyond the border. But when danger threatens from without, all family fends and clan jealousies are at once forgotten, and all units to repel the common enemy. Previous to the British occupation of the Yusafzai plain, men ploughed their fields with a rifle slung over the shoulder or a sword suspended at the waist, and watched the growth of their crops with armed pickets night and day. Similarly, their cattle never went out to graze except they were protected by armed guards. Happily all is now

^{*}This of course applies at the propose day only to the occurry beyond the burder,

altered, and the change is appreciated by the mass of the Chapter III. C. people. The cultivator now casts his seed on ground far away Tribes and Castes from his village, and is troubled by no anxieties for the safety and Leading of the crop. Children now lead out the cattle to graze and amuse themselves at play on the mounds formerly held as Internal adminispickets which are still known as Badraqa Dheri from the use tration. which they were formerly put. Men and women follow the tracks across the dreary and desert maira wastes unhindered and undisturbed, and in their visits from village to village daily perform journeys their grand-parents never dreamed of. The tales of heroism and deeds of bloodshed, of which almost any mound and hollow in the country is the site, are now fast becoming traditions, and are only heard of from actors amongst the old men, who in their village homes delight the youth untutored in the use of arms with thrilling recitations of the manly deeds of their fathers.

Families.

The arbabs, khans, or chiefs were never powerful enough Status of the to act in opposition to the tribe; they were the acknowledged arbides, and heads of their clan, which position they had acquired in the first chiefs. instance by force of character. They could call upon the tribe to arm and take the field, and they were supposed to take the lead; but in matters affecting the welfare or interests of the tribe, they could not act without the wishes of the community, ascertained by the jirgah or council of elders. Some of them have acquired exceptionally large shares of the common land, but in the daftar, i.e., Shaikh Malli's allotment of land, they have nothing more than their proper share, which is in many instances very much less than that of other families.

It will now be necessary to describe briefly the present Distribution of the distribution of the Afghans and miscellaneous tribes resident tribes resident in in Peshawar, their members, leading men, and the settlement Peshawar. of the sub-tribes or claus, commencing with the tribes occupying the tract of country known as Yusafzai, which forms the north-east portion of the district. At Shaikh Malli's allotment the Yusafzai tract included, besides its present limits, the tracts allotment. of Swat and Boner. The main divisions of the tribe were Yusafzai and Mandanrs. Shaikh Malli allotted each tribe a portion in the plains, as well as in the hills; the Mandanra were strongest in the plain and the Yusafzais in the hills. In time the Mandanr tribes in the plains appropriated the plain lands of the Yusafzais, and the Yusafzais gained the hill land of the Mandanrs. This will account for the tract of country bearing the name of Yusafzai, although now held almost ultogether by Mandanrs.

Mandanr had four sons-Manno, Razzar, Mahmud The pedigree table and Khizzar. Manno's sons were Utman and Usman; their of Manno, the son descendants occupy the eastern corner of the Yusafzai plain. Utman had two wives. From the first are descended the Akazai, Kanizai and Alizai, collectively known as Utmanzai proper; from the second the Saddozai. A full

At Shaikh Malli's

and Leading Families.

The pedigree table trict, of Manno, the son of Mandany.

Chapter III. C. pedigree table, tracing the descent of the leading families, is Tribes and Castes given opposite page 89 of Captain Hastings' Settlement Report. is now known as Yusafzai, a sub-division of the Peshawar Dis-

> Tappa Baizai to the northwards was originally a portion of the allotment made to the descendants of Baxid, also known as Baixai, a grandson of Yusaf. At the present time possession in Baizai is held by some Baizais, Khattaks, and Utmon Khels; the last two tribes were called in by the Baizais to strengthen themselves against the Kamzais, and the original feudal tenure on which they first held has grown into a proprietary one, which was upheld at settlement. Some of the leading families enjoy the title of khans. The generality of leading men in villages are called maliks.

Tappa Muhammadmagar.

Continuing in a south-westerly direction, we come to the trims known as Hasht- bal tract of country occupied by the Muhammadzais, and known as Hashtnagar; its northern boundary abuts on the independent territory held by the Utman Khels and Ranizais. Commencing from fort Abazai, it lines the left bank of the river for a distance of twenty-three miles as far south as the large village of Kheshghi. The average width of the tract is thirteen miles; on its outer or eastern boundary lies the Yusafzai tract, above described.

> The leading men are Muhabbat Khan of Toru, Khwaja Muhammad Khán of Hoti, Ibráhim Khán of Mardán, belonging to the Ranizai section, the Amezai Khans of Sadum, Akhun Khán of Ismails in Razzar, Habib Khán of Khunda and Abdul Ghafúr Khán, of Zaida.

> The following extract from the Yusafzai Assessment Report of 1895 summarises the character of the population of that sub-

Population tribal distribution.

Practically the whole of the area, except in Baizai and Belaknama, is held by the Mandanr or Mandan brunch of the Khakhai Pathana. The main sub-divisions of the clan are the Kamalissi and Amazai in Mardéo and Rezzar, Sadozai and Ulmanssi in Swabs. These and their sub-divisions are fully explained on page 84 of Captain Hastings' Final Settlement Report, where the old distribution of the land amongst the class by Shakki Malli is also noticed. The Utman Khel is Kharki, Kui Barmúl, Pipal, Mián Khán and Sangao and the Khuttuks of Lumikhwar, Kutlang and Jaliata were brought in to protect the Yasafani who still hold Babeeni, Shamural and Matta in Balesi. The others in Bolaknama acquired their lands by conquest, and some of the estates in this circle have a very mixed population. The Khudu Khol own Baja and Bam Khel, and the Gadun Babini against which must be set the fact that the Utmanzai own Tornels in Hazara and Kabbal and one or two trans-horder villages near Mahában. Zarobi in the Kindru Darpa circle is owned by Bajauria, who were formerly Malatar tenants, who still divide the area by sward hills. The people as a whole are a fine manly race of independent has respectful bearing, and are certainly the plenament to deal with of my of the tribes holding the Peshawar valley. The Khattake and Utman Khel are industrious and fair cultivators, and their wives help in the field work generally. The other Pathans are but indifferent cultivators and are particularly had at getting ornor their wells to work effectively, which is probably due to the fact that this is comparatively a new form of agriculture amongst them. The Amana in Sadam are perhaps the least satisfactory. All are jealous, superstitious and supergraful proud of their descript and the strict observance of the Pathan point of hence. but brave and hospitable to a donreu. They are more industrious and less given.

to extravagance and gambling than the Muhammadrai of Hashinagar, but not above highway robbery and house-breaking and are endowed with but a scanty respect for human life. In their ordinary dealings they are frank and open to Tribes and Castes all catward appearance, but in reality are prome to every form of intrigue and and Leading trickery to gain their suda. In Swahi and Bairal the number of self-cultitating proprietors is large, and throughout the subdivision the area in the hands of tenants is much less than in Charactia, while Awans and other Hindkis are tribal distribution, comparatively rate. A good many estates are held by Gujars as isnants or owners tribal distribution. who, it is believed, represent the original population, and more have been taken over by Tanawali and Mallife tenants and other miscellaneous class. Sayads hold 12 estates, but are not sutisfactory landowners, and in Mahib Banda at any rate have a very unsuviable reputation.

This tribe is the most important among the mixed population of Hashtnagar, where they settled towards the close of sai otherwise known the reign of Akbar. Dr. Bellew says of them: "They have always remained distinct from the Yasafzai until recent times on account of sectarian differences in matters of religion ; and, moreover, being nearer to the city of Peshawar, they have always been more or less subject to its successive governors; whilst the Yusafzai on the adjoining plain managed, by the aid of their mountain retreats, to maintain more or less of independonce. The district was for a long time held as a hereditary jugir by the Ali Khel kháns, till Yar Muhammad Khán, Barakzai, became ruler of Peshawar; he then farmed it himself, in common with the rest of the Peshawar District. His rule lasted sixteen or seventeen years, and was succeeded by that of the Sikhs in 1832. During their stay they squeezed as much as they could out of the country, and in 1845 made the district over to Syad Muhammad Khan, the son of Sardar Pir Muhammad Khan, and he held it till the British annexed the country in 1850. The population of Hushtnagar is a very mixed one, and is reckoned in all at about five and twenty thousand souls, and can muster about five thousand matchlock men. The tribe is descended from Muhammad, son of Zamand, and is divided into eight branches-Tangi, Sherpao, Umrazai, Turangzai, Utmánzai, Razzar, Chársadda and Prang. Their pedigree is given at page 103 of Captain Hastings Report. Each branch holds one of the eight large villages of which the tappa is composed,

They have a bad reputation and are desperate gamblers notwithstanding the great benefits which they have derived from the canal which has raised ordinary maliks to the wealth and status of khans; they are perhaps the most discontented, treacherous and disloyal clan in the district, and large numbers of them from Tangi joined in 1897 in the attacks on our troops at Malakand.

General Country ham, at page 50 of his Ancient Geography of India, considers the modern name of Hashtungar may be name Hashtmagar. only a slight alteration of the name Hastinagra or "city of Hasti," which might have been applied to the capital of Astes, the Prince of Penkelastis, and that the reference given by the people to the derivation of the name, from the eight towns, is simply a plausible meaning given by a Persianised Muhammadan population, to whom the Sanskrit Hastinagra was unintelligible.

Chapter III C.

Population

The Muhammad-

Derivation of th

Chapter III. C. Tribes and Castes and Leading

Families. of property.

The distribution of property in the four upper villages is puchawari, i.e., the areas are considered as representing 6,000 puchas or shares ; in the four lower villages the areas are considered as representing 480 bakhrás or shares. There is no pro-The distribution portion between a bakhra and pucha : both mean a share ; the different scale of internal distribution can only be accounted for by the fact that the shareholders in the Tangis, Sherpao. Umarzai and Turangzai must have been so numerous as to necessitate the division into so large a number of shares for distribution purposes. There is no fixed area for a share of pucha. There are both sholgira (rice-bearing land) and maira (highland) hamlets. The former are along the banks of the Swat river; some of them are still held by the tribe, but many have alipped from their hands ; the maira hamlets to the north and west are of recent origin and, as a rule, were enjoyed by the leading kháns and maliks. The seven maira divisions of tahsil Hashtnagar are (1) the Tangis, (2) Umarzai, (3) Turangzai, (4) Utmánzai, (5) Razzar, (6) Chársadds, (7) Frang, each of which has its main village and hamlets.

> The large villages of Kheshgi and Nowshera were originally outlying hamlets of the Umarzai and Turanzai sub-divisions; they have been, since British rule, included with Tahsil Newshera. Here also the leading men are known as khoas and maliks.

> The chief are Afzal Khan and Ghulam Haidar of Trangi, Abdullah Khán of Umarzai, Núr Muhammad Khán of Rajjar and Muhabbat Khán of Prang.

The Mandanys and

This completes the Mandaurs and Baixais occupying the Muhammandzais the Yusafzai plain and the Muhammadzais; they, of all the tribes in the district, may be put down as the most manly and plain spoken, probably owing to their having remained independent so long after the other tribes, and consequently retaining much of the independent bearing of the Afghan.

The Gigianis.

South of Hashtnagar, enclosed by the rivers Swat and Kabul, and lying between the site of Panjpao on the north, and Garhi Sharf Khan on the south is tappa Doaba, the heritage of the Gigianis. They are the descendants of Daulat Qadam, said to have been an adopted son of Makh's ; he was married according to some to Mussammat Gagi, said to be a daughter of Makh's ; others say she was a daughter of Torbin Tarin, and it is after her they are called Gigianis. They are divided into two main clans, Hotak and Zirak. Captain Hastings gives their pedigree table at page 108 of his Settlement Report. The original distribution was by kandis ; each kandi was made up of 100 bakhrás (shares). Tappa Doába consisted of 36 kandis. The villages were either full kandis, or some proportional shares of a kandi.

The lands of this tribe were for many years held in jagir by the Durani Sardars. These jagirdars were adepts at the art of rack-renting, and their exactions almost destroyed the proprietary tenures of the Gigianis. Had these jagirdars held the

lands of this tappa a few years longer than they did, it is probable that no distinction would have remained between the Tribes and Castes old proprietary and tenant classes, except in a few leading and Leading families. The treatment thus experienced by the Gigiánis has left permanent traces on their character. They are good cultivators, but have few of the stordy qualities ordinarily attributed to Afghans. The leading men of the Gigiánis are Mahbiib Khan of Matta Moghal Khel, Akram Mian of Kangra, Nasrulla Khan of Ambadher, and Malik Mozaffar of Nabakki.

Chapter III. C. and Leading Families. The Gigiánia.

The remainder of the tappa is occupied by Haliman Mohmands and miscellaneous classes : to the former belong the Panjpao lands situated to the west of the tappa; they pay only a nominal revenue. Their village was rezed in 1863, during which year they had given trouble; permission to rebuild on other sites has been granted, but as these sites are commanded by the Shabkadar fort they prefer residing in independent territory, only visiting Panjpao at sowing and harvest time. This course agrees with their reputation for pride and stubbornness. The hamlets of Panjpao are Mian Isa and Mardana,

The next tribal tract on the left bank of the Kabul is Dandzai occupied Dandzai, occupied mainly by the descendants of Dand, a colony scendants of Dand, a of the Tarakzai clan of the hill Mohmands, and miscellaneous colony of the Tarakclasses of Afghans and Hindkis. The limits of the tract which rai clan of the bill formed the original tabsil boundaries were between the Adexai Mohmands, and misbranch of the Kabul river, the Shaikb-ka-katha and the Budni and Hindkis. stream, and from Michni in the north-west to Akbarpura in the south-west. The tribe belongs to the Chori Khel division, as distinguished from the Khakais and settled in the district with the Khalils and Mohmands and received the rich lowlands on the right bank of the Kabul between tappas Khalil and Khalsa. There are three main sections of the tribe-Mamur, Yusaf and Mandki. Captain Hastings gives their pedigree table opposite page 111 of his Report.

The Gulbela, Charpriza and Khazana families are the best known now in Daudzai, but the khans have not much influence.

Commencing with the upper part of the tappa we come to a colony of the Tarakzai clan of the upper or Bar Mohmands, of the upper Bar They occupy the upper villages, and like their neighbouring kinsmen, the Halimzai Mohmands, pay only a nominal revenue. The Tarakzai section of the Mohmands are said to have originally resided in that portion of the district known as Khalsa; they either left or were turned out in Jahangir's rule and settled in the hills above the present Michni fort. In an encounter with the Daudzais they lost five men, and in exchange as blood-money (khan baha) received the villages of Bela Mohmandan and Zormandi; these villages represent daftar and belong to the tribe. In Ahmad Shah's reign Zain Khan, one of the leading men in the tribe and the ancestor of the Murchakhel section, was recognized as khan, and had 12 villages ade over to him in consideration of their command of the

The Turakral clan

Chapter III. C.

Tribes and Castes and Leading Families.

of the upper Bar Mohmands,

The Khalile.

dams which turn the water of the Kabul river into the irrigation cuts of Khalil, Dandzai and Khalsa. A further account of these and the Halimzai Mohmands is given in Chapter V. Section B. Their land is minutely subdivided, the people are much addicted The Tarakzei clan to gambling, and there are no wealthy men amongst them.

> A pedigree table of the Bar Mohmands, traced to their main clans, is given on page 113 of Captain Hastings' Report.

> The Khalil tappa of this district extends for 20 miles along the foot of the Khaibar hills, with an average breadth of ten miles from east to west, from the Kabul southwards to the commencement of the Mohmand tappa. It is bounded on the east by the tappa of Daudzai. Its area is 72.80 square miles. The Khalils are descended from Khalil and are divided into four main clans-Mattezai, Barozai, Ishaqzai and Tallarzai. Captain Hastings gives their pedigree table opposite page 117 of his Report. They, with the Mohmands and Daudzais, formed the Gheria Khel clan of Afghans and were formerly settled along the banks of the Tarnak river, south of Ghazm. They descended to Peshawar in the reign of Kamran, son of Babar, and with the assistance of that prince drove the Dalazaks across the Indus. From their residence in the open plain they have always been more subject than other tribes. Their chiefs are styled arbabs. They resemble the Yusafzai in a great measure, They wear, in winter, dark blue coats of quilted cotton, which are thrown aside as the summer advances, when a large Afghan skirt and a white and blue turban form the dress of the people. A lungi, either twisted round the waist or worn over the shoulder, is always part of their attire. The Khalil arbabs in the time of the Sikhs beld their lands in jagir on condition of service, and this was continued to them on the annexation of the Peshawar district by the British. During the Mohmand disturbances in 1850-51 they permitted a number of the hostile members of this tribe to escape through their fief. For this misfeasance their jugirs were reduced, and they were temporarily exiled to bahore, but afterwards were allowed to return to their homes, and their grants were restored. The tappa is irrigated by both the Bara and Kabul rivers; but even with this help in irrigation from the Kabul river the tract is not as well cultivated or valuable as that of the Mohmands, their neighbours on the opposite bank of the Bara. The portion of Khalil known as the Garhis to the north-west originally belonged jointly to the Dandzai and Khalil tribes. They gave it to some Mians, from whose ancestor, Shan Rasal, the Khalil arbabs, allege they purchased. The title of the leading men in this tribe is arbab, * a word meaning lord, master or cherisher, and conferred in the first instance by Shah Jahan Badshah on Muhammad Asil Khan, Khalil. Previous to that time their headmen were known as The arbabs are all of the Mitha Khel section, and are

^{*} The Arabic broken plural of habb (a lord) used in a canulative bense for gmater dignity.

now represented by Dost Muhammad Khán, Farid Khán and Chapter III, C. Bahadur Khan, of whom the second and third are in Govern-ment employ as Political Tahaildar and Subadar, Border Military and Leading Police, respectively. Their power and influence is much decreased since the Khaibar tribes came under direct management.

Across the Bara stream, on the south-west corner of the Tappa Mohmand. district, come the Mohmands. Their villages, with a few excep. The Mohmands. tions, are situated between the right bank of the Bara and the Afridi hills. All but the five southernwost villages are irrigated by Bara water. The irrigated land is very productive, and, compared with the adjoining land of the Khalils, is superior, and it is more productive because of the greater number of proprietors, who are better farmers and more hardworking. There is a marked difference in the character of the occupants of the villages nearest the Afridi border and those whose villages are near the city. The troublesome villages in the Sikh time were Mashokhel and Adezai ; their revenue was never collected without a show of force. The tribe is divided into five main sections-Mayarzai, Musazai, Dawezai, Mattanni and Sirgani. The pedigree table will be found on page 122 of Captain Hastings' Report. These plain Mohmands are of the same stock as the Bar or Hill Mohmands, but have been separated from them ever since the migration described at page 53. The Mohmand division is a very important part of the district, the character of the people, their proximity to, and frequent intercourse with, the independent tribes on their border being considered. In the more fertile part, on the south side of the Bara, there are several large and important villages, amongst which Mashokhel, Sulimankhel, Shahabkhel, Sheikh-Muhammadi, Bazidkhel, and Badabher may be considered the principal. There are no villages in the district excepting perhaps Tangi and Charsadda in Hashtnagar and some of the large villages of Yusafzai, in which there is more crime committed than in these. The Badabher thana is partly from this, and partly from its situation on the Kohat road, and the passing and re-passing of Bassikhels, Galiwals and Hassankhels to and from Peshawar, carrying on their trade in firewood and salt, one of the most important in the district. The most remote large village on that border is Sheikhan, inhabited chiefly by a race of Sheikha who are somewhat venerated by the Africis. The leading man now in the village is Sheikh Muhammad Akbar. In the further part of the Mohmand division, on the road to Kohat (i.e., towards the Kohat pass) there are the important villages of Mattanni and Adezai, which have often figured in the criminal annals of the district. Next to them may be mentioned Azakhel. The headmen of the Mohmands are also styled arbibs, and they allege this name was conferred by Shah Jahan Badshah, but this is doubtful, as they are unable to produce sanads like their neighbours the Khalils, and it is quite possible the title after being conferred on the Khalils was assumed by them. The leading arbab of the Mohmands, on whom has also been conferred

and Leading Families.

Chapter III. C.
Tribes and Castes and Leading Families.

the title of nawab, was Sarfaraz Khan, who was drowned by a flood in the Bara, some eight years ago. He has been succeeded by his son Muhammad Husain Khan. The second arbab is now Muhammad Azam Khan, and both enjoy large grants from Government.

The Khattak tract of country.

It now remains to describe the tract of country hitherto known as Tahsil Nowshera, occupied mainly by Khattaks and miscellaneous classes. That portion of it known as Khálsa and the Bandaját were originally the ontlying hamlets of the Mohmands and Khalils. Nowshera and Kheshgi, as already stated, were Hashtangar hamlets. The Khattaks occupy the hills, the strip of plain between the hills, and the Landai river to Nowshera, and a small tract of country between the stream and the Sir-i-maira included with the tahsil of Swábi. Its length is 50, breadth 15, and area 309 square miles. The different claus and classes of people, with the number and name of the chief villages in their possession, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Name of clan or class of people.	Number of villages and hamlets held by them.	Names of the chief villages,
Khattaka Afridia Miscellaneous Afgháns Miscellaneous Patháns Sayads Sikhs Hindkis	84 8 13 27 8 2 20	Akora, Dag Ismail Khel. Silla Khana. Nowahera Kalan, Pabbi Jallomi. Kheshgi, Urmar, Taru Lahore. Pir Sábaq. Kund. Jabángira, Khairabad, Budhai, Harguni, Masmab.

The Khattake,

By far the largest number of villages are held by Khattaks; they are located in the south-eastern corner of the district. The derivation of their name has already been given at page 127. They are divided into two main branches known as the eastern or Akora, and the western or Teri Khattaks. The greater portion of the Eastern Khattaks are attached to the Peshawar district, while the remainder and the Western Khattake are attached to Kohat. The tribe was originally under one chief, who in the time of Akbar undertook to protect the road to Poshawar, receiving in return a grant of the plain from Khairabad to Nowshera. At that time the communication with Peshawar was in danger of being cut off by the depredations committed in the Giddar Galli: the chief had also sufficient power to collect from his tribe a small revenue, deriving further emoluments from the Jutta Salt Mine. His successors appear to have held their chiefship under the confirmation of the Delhi Emperors and usually met a violent death at the hands of their relatives. The celebrated Khushal Khan was their most noted chieftain, whose wars with Aurangzeb in the latter part of the seventeenth century and temporary imprisonment in the fort of Gwalior have been noticed above,

The last chief who held sway over the entire tribe was Saadat Chapter III, C Khán, who received from Timur Sháh the title of Sarfaráz Khán, Tribes and Castes by which he is more commonly known in recognition of services rendered by his brother Khushal Khan to the king's father Ahmad Shah when the former engaged the Mahrattas near Hassan Abdal and lost his life in the action. At his death his son succeeded to the Khanship of the eastern Khattaks and resided at Akora on the Kabul river; his authority extended to near Khushalgarh on the Indus, below which the western Khattaks remained under the authority of the sons of Shahbaz Khan, a younger brother of Sarfaraz Khan who resided at Teri. When Ranjit Singh made first a passing visit to Peshawar he received assistance from Abbas Khan, the great-grandson of Sarfaraz, who was then the chief of the Akora Khattaks, which led to a friendship that aroused the jealousy of the Barakzai Sardárs who invited him to Peshawar through Alim Khán, Orakzai, where he was imprisoned and afterwards poisoned by order of Yar Muhammad Khan. Khwas Khan, brother of the late Abbas, was murdered by Afzal Khan, whose father, Najaf Khan, succeeded to the chiefship of Akora. He continued in power for a long time owing to his connexion with the three Barakzai Sardars, who married three of his nieces; but they received from him an annual tribute of Rs: 12,000. When the Sikhs took actual possession of Peshawar Najaf Khan fled to the hills and they assumed the direct management of all the plain country of the eastern Khattaks and built a fort at Jahangira. Subsequently, Jafar Khan, cousin of the two murdered brothers Abbas and Khwas, forming an alliance with Arsla Khan, the Chief of Zaida in Yusafzai, went against Najaf Khan and expelled him from Nilab. This Jafar Khan had been a Jamadar of horse under Captain Wade, but now became a rival for the Khanship with Najaf Khan. The Sikha had left all the hill villages as a jagir attached to the chiefship, stipulating that the Attock road should be kept open and free from plunder. Its value was estimated at Rs. 10,000 including certain ferry dues and customs, and General Avitabile continued to transfer it at pleasure uutil it was finally divided betwee Jafar Khan and Najaf Khan. Their jagir was confirmed to them by the Darbar, and when the second Sikh War broke out Jafar Khan is said to have joined Chattar Singh with 1,000 men and Najaf Khan to have gone to Pir Muhammad Khán at Peshawar. The latter was murdered soon after in the fort of Jahangira by the sons of Khwas Khan in revenge for their father's death, and they immediately fled to Swat. Muhammad Afzal Khan was confirmed in his father's position by Dost Muhammad Khan, then at Peshawar, and together with Jafar Khan was found in possession at the annexation of the country. Jafar Khan is said to have been the first man to enter the fort of Attock for plunder after the retirement of Major Herbert, but neither he nor Muhammad Afzal Khán attempted to oppose or molest

and Leading Families. The Khattaks. Chapter III, C.
Tribes and Castes
and Leading
Families
The Khaitake

the British force on their way to Peshawar. Jafar Khan is a man of much cunning and intrigue, but not wholly devoid of qualifications for chieftainship, whilst Afzal Khan is both cruel and cowardly, and lowly esteemed throughout the country.

The Khattaks, as a people, are a most favourable specimen of Pathans, and deserved better leaders than have lately been in power over them; they retain all the good qualities for which they were renowned under Khushal the Great, are brave and independent, and the only Afghan tribe which can lay claim to faithfulness Active and industrious, they are largely engaged in trade, and the evil name they at one time acquired was caused by the Afridis of Bori and Janakor, who plundered in the Hawalpindi and Peshawar Districts, and found an asylum for themselves and a place of concealment for stolen property and imprisoned Hindus, in the Khattak jungles, under the sanction of Afzal Khan, against whom the Khattaks were powerless as long as he exercised unlimited control over them. There are three classes amongst the Khattaks, apart from the general body of the people : 1st, the Khan Khel, which includes all the reintives of the chiefs; 2nd, the Fákir Khel; and, 3rd, the Káka Khel. The leading Khan Khel families now are those of Akora, Saidu and Manduri. The Fakir Khel are the descendants of the elder brother of the renowned Khushal Khan, who retired from the world at the instigation of Rahimkar, the great Khattak saint, since which time they have acquired a character for sanctity, and to them is entrusted the keeping of valuable property in times of public danger or internal feuds. The Kaka Khel are the descendants of the above saint, whose shrine is seven miles from Nowshern, much resorted to as a place of pilgrimage and believed by popular superstition to be the scene of many miraculous cures. Very large numbers of people assemble annually from all neighbouring countries in April at a fair held at the shrine, which is picturesquely situated amongst the low hills skirting the plain, covered at this point with dense brushwood. This class has acquired a veneration beyond the district and is respected amongst the wildest tribes of Afghanistan; one instance only has occurred of a Kaka Khel being killed even by the Khaibaria, who were compelled to pay a large fine on the occasion. Zaid Gul of this tribe lived at the foot of the hills to the south of the Kohat Pass, near Fort Mackeson, and was the Pir of Adam Khel Africia; other members of the family are Afrab Gul residing at Abazai on the Swat river, whose influence in the Utman Khel hills is considerable, and Rahim Shah and Rahat Shah, well known in connection with Swat and Chitral affairs, who now live in Hashtnagar. The remainder of the Khattaks are exceedingly poor: their country, with the exception of a small strip on the bank of the river, being rugged, full of ravines and unfit for cultivation. Their hills afford good pasturage for cattle and goats, of which they have large herds. All their bullocks are trained to carry loads, and the Khattaks

form the principal carriers of salt to the countries north of Chapter III, C. Peshawar and all Afghanistan. To this circumstance of foreign Tribes and Castes travel, which cannot but tend to civilize, combined with a desire to retain the respect entertained for large divisions of their tribe, they are, perhaps, indebted for the good qualities which so remarkably distinguish them from all other Afghans. An immigration from the Khattaks to the Lund Khwar valley in Yusafzai took place some generations back. That valley was then occupied by several clans of the Baezai tribe of Yusafzai, the remainder of whom were in Swat. Apprehensive of the encroachments of the Mandan clan, they called the Khattaks to their assistance, who finally succeeded in establishing themselves on the lands of the Mattorzai, which have remained in their possession to the present day.

In the Khattak country there are—besides the well-known shrine of Kaka Sahib in the village of Ziarat-the following

shrines :-

Sheikh Bábar Sáhib's, | Faqir Sáhib's, Habak Sahib's. Mirza Gul Sáhib's,

An account of the shrines will be found in the English village note-books of Ziárat, Dag Ismail Khel and Jalozai. The buildings are not very interesting, architecturally speaking, and consist of law domed masonry constructions.

The following extract from paragraph 52 of the Peshawar-Nowshera Assessment Report, 1895, describes the character of

the population south of the Kabul river :—
The oldest in date of arrival are the Dilazaks, who hold Dilazak and Gulomai in the Shahi Mahal and Hazarkhani near Postawar. They are, however, but a wretched remnant of a ones all-powerful clan, and are in very reduced circumstances and hopelessly in debt. The Mohmands are the strongest clan in the Peshawar tahed, as they have multiplied exceedingly and holdings are relatively very small both amongst the Barn Mohmands and their congeners the Tarakras Mohmands of Michni. They are rather a surly, discontented set, and the Tarakras are determined gamblers, but they are industrious and culti-vate themselves to a greater extent than any other class of Pathán proprietors except the Khattaka

"After the Mohmands the Khalils are the most prominent clan. Though not so strong in numbers as the Mohmands, they have always played a leading part is history owing to their position near the Khaibar. They are not as satisfactory as cultivators, and the leading clan, or Arbábkhal, who hold their lands from save for the payment of one-fourth revenue, are very numerous and on very ball terms, which gives rise to constant friction and trouble. The Bararai section to the north of the tappe have always been very leniently treated and even now enjoy farge remissions. I do not think that the clan has benefited by this leniency and they have a good deal too much wind in their heads considering

their present status

The Daudzais are weak in numbers and appear to be a steadily dwindling This is probably due to the unhealthy character of the riverain and awampy trace in which they live. They do very little cultivation themselves and are decidedly extravagant, and so are not as a rule well off. Otherwise they are peaceable and easily managed and do not peasess any great political importance.
Of the miscellaneous cribes in Peahawar the Awans are the most important as, with their cousins the Khunds, they own nearly the whole of the Khulm and Kasha tappas and formal the bulk of the tenants in Dundsai. They are industrious cultivators and get as much out of their holdings as possible. The vicinity of the city, however, has led them into extravagant habits, and the load of deba on many of the estates, especially those containing leading families who have conformed too fully to Pathan usages, is very heavy.

and Leading Families. The Khattaks.

Chapter III. C.
Tribes and Castes and Leading Families
The Khattaks.

"In Nowshers the Khattaks are by far the most important class. Living as they do in a liftly and dry portion of the district and being compelled to work largely as carriers and traders for their living, they are a singularly healthy and fine set of man. Brave addiers and industrious caltivators, they deserve well in every respect of Government, and though they have inherited a considerable share of the Pathin vices of treachery and repacity, they possess in a marked degree the best qualities of the race and are always pleasant to deal with.

"The Muhammadzais of Kheshgi and Nowsherz rescathle in most respects their brethrea of Hashmagar, but as they were outlying settlements of the clan, consisting probably of the poorer members, they are not so hanghty or extravagant and are much more easy to manage. The Urmars on the border of the Penhawar taked ner closely akin to the Khatinks and are hardy traders, though very quarrelsoms and litigious. The Tarins, Tirabis, Besuds, Babars and other inscellangeous Pathans, who with the Hindkis hold the bulk of the Chahi Nahri circle, deserve no special mention, and they have lost most of the characteristics of the true Pathans and resemble cedimary cultivators in the Panjab. The Uriyakhal Afridis of the Sillah Khana group of villages near Cherát were the poorest said the worst behaved clan in the district. Thanks, however, to the Cherát allowances and the excellent opening they have for tabour in the cantonnent, they are now exceedingly well off and have settled down considerably since last settlement, though still much addicted, among themselves, to murder and violent crime."

Sayuda.

Amidst the fanatical Pathan population of this district the Sayads naturally occupy a position of great social prominence. Writing especially of the Yusafzai Sayads, Dr. Bellew says: "Their bold, obtrusive and continual publication of their sacred character and descent draws from the ignorant a reverential and awful respect, and at the same time gives them great influence over the mass of the people they dwell amongst. They use this to their own advantage and manage to get from the Afghans considerable tracts of land in gift as a perpetual and hereditary possession, besides the usual alms-offerings. The astanádárs (persons who hold land acquired by virtue of the reputed sanctity of their ancestry) of this class are very numerous, and in some localities constitute entire village communities. On this they live peaceably and undisturbed as agriculturists, and enjoy the respect and good-will of their duped neighbours. The Sayad is always addressed by the title of Shah."

In the popular phraseology of the district all the tribes of Indian, as opposed to Pathán, origin, are massed together under the designation of "Hindki." With the exception only of the trading classes (separately noticed below), these are all Muhammadans. The principal tribes among them are those of the Gujars and Awans. The Awans are fully described in the

Gazetteer of the Jhelum district.

Gujary.

Hindlefe.

The Gujars are especially namerous in Yusafzai, where they form the entire population of many villages. They are distinctly of Indian blood, and are probably descendants of the original Hindu population of the country, though they have adopted much of the Afghán into their customs and mode of life. They are found also in some numbers beyond the border of British Yusafzai. There they have no hereditary possessions, but are held in a state of vassalage under Afghán masters, paying a land-tax for their holdings in each or kind, and liable to

military service and forced labour at the call of the Khan under Chapter III, C. military service and forced labour at the tantor as fine, healthy Tribes and Castes whose protection they live. As a class they are a fine, healthy Tribes and Castes whose protection they live. As a class they are a fine, healthy Tribes and Castes they dwell. They are exclusively engaged in agriculture or as graziers. As a rule they are said to be "comfortably, if not richly off, according to their own standard of comparison," maintaining more independence than the other tribes located among the Pathans. Dr. Bellew states that in Yusafzai "they equal in numbers about the whole of the rest of the population not Afghan," and he puts down their total number (apparently in the whale of the Yusafzai territory including Independent Yuanfzái) as 75,000 souls.

Families Gujary.

The Awans, Kashmiris and other Hindkis constitute the Hamasyas class of mechanics, artificers and petty traders throughout the district. They are styled collectively hamsaya or fakir, terms which Dr. Bellew renders 'dependant' and 'vassal.' The same writer gives the following list of trade-guilds represented in Ynsafzai ; baghwan, gardener, fruiterer, &c. ; charikar, ploughman, cultivator ; chamar, tanner, currier, &c. ; darri, tailor ; dum, musician, &c.; gadba, shepherds and cattle graziers (they are also called rawanri); jolah, weavers, rope-makers, &c.; kalál, potters and brick-makers; lohár, ironsmiths (called also taudi karigar); musalli, sweepers, grave-diggers, &c. (also called shinkhel; nandap, cotton dressers and cleaners; rangrais, dyers (also called dhobi); nai, barbers, dentists, cappers, &c.; pansari, druggists, perfamers, &c. ; paracha, carriers, pedlars (also called tattar); teli, oil and soap-makers; tarkhan, carpenters (also called sari kárigar); sargar, gold and silversmiths, jewellers. The members of each profession or trade-guild live in separate societies, intermarrying only among themselves. They have as a rule no proprietary rights in the soil, but rent their houses from the Afghan owners, and generally a patch of land as well; for, as a rule, none of these classes can live entirely by their trades, the demand for their services being too small to yield a return sufficient for the support of a family.

One stage lower than the hamidya is the ghulam, or slave. These are said to be still numerous in Yusafzai, even within the British border, where, however, they are of course no longer bought and sold They are the descendants of former captives of war, or purchases from the hill tracts north of Kabul, They perform household, farm, or agricultural labour for their mastars, and are in return fed, clothed and sheltered, and, as a rule, are much more comfortably off than many of the independent mechanic class. The men are t-rmed mrai, and are valued as faithful servants and body guards. They are said to be true and heave in the defence of their masters. The women be true and heave in the defence of their masters, are formed wineat. They perform the household duties in the women's departments, grind the corn, &c. They often serve as the concubines of their master, and sometimes rise to favour, are set free, and then legally married to their former master.

Tribes and Castes and Leading Families.

Chapter III. c. Most of the khans and maliks still possess their hereditary slaves, and some of them own over a hundred of both sexes. They are, however, now fast diminishing by desertions and prohibition of new purchases within British limits."

Religious classes. Astanadarz.

There are several classes in the enjoyment of religious respect from the Afghans. They are often collectively described under the designation of astanadar. The astanadar, as the name implies, is a "place possessor"-one whose ancestors in remote or recent times acquired the title of sburg, or busurg, or " saint," by a notoriety for superior holiness and piety and the performat a of miracles during life, and who after death left either memorials of the same in the shape of mosques, shrines, or other macred spots, or at least a traditional reputation for sanctity. The descendants of such, by virtue of the sanctity of their ancient shurg and the present benefits dispensed at his shrine (astán or ziárat) as well as by the unanimous accord of the people, enjoy at the present day besides a superior and uncontested character for sanctity and righteousness many secular and religious privileges. Any Musalman may become the founder of a race of astanadars, provided he have the qualification of a sburg, and be acknowledged as such during life. With the Afghans there are four different classes of the astinadárs-(1) sayad; (2) pír; (3) mián; and (4) sáhíbzáda. The sayad class has been already commented upon. The pirs are the descendants of Afghans or Pakhtuns, whose ancestors become recognized as aburgs during life or received the title after death through the cunning and exertions of interested parties. As descendants of holy Pakhtuns, the pirs exact many exclusive and hereditary rights and privileges from their own people. Their hereditary share in the soil is rent free, their tribes are exempt from labour and taxes of every kind, and in common with the rest of the priestly order they receive a share of the produce of the fields and flocks. They claim the pre-eminence amongst their own religious orders and the precedence amongst their own people with its concomitants of respect and deference wherever they move amongst them. The pir takes the front rank, and leads the congregation in their prayers. He is addressed as badshah whenever spoken to, and on joining an assembly is welcomed by the rising of the congregation, who remain standing till the pir is seated. The pir has also the entrée to the women's apartments, a portion of the Afghan's house most jealously closed to all others of whatever creed or caste. All pive are comfortably off if not rich. Their social position and privileges are hereditary, and quite independent of individual merit, for many can neither read nor write and are equally ignorant of the religion they profess. Many of them are bad characters, and some of them are notorious high

the Bellew. This dose not apply to the same surface now, but still there are Bellew. This does not apply to the who are burdly distinguishable from the

waymen and burglars. The midne in hereditary privileges and Chapter III. C. qualities of sanctity much resemble the pirs with the difference that their ancestors were not Afghans but hamsayas. They Tribes and Castes enjoy similar privileges and powers to those of the pirs, but are debarred from entering the women's apartments. The sáhibzádas though resembling the pirs and mians in most points rank Astanadárs. after them, because their ancestors are supposed to have been of a somewhat lower grade of sanctity. They are not so numerons as the other classes, but are more wealthy. The Swat suhib or akhun is an instance of a zburg whose descendants will be styled schihaida. The pir of Kotah in Swat was well known, and his descendants enjoy this title. The best-known pir at present is Abdul Wahab of Manki in Nowshera who is known as the Manki Mullah. His doctrines are of the Wahabi School, and so he is on bad terms with the midns of Ziarat, and is also at loggerheads with the Adda Mullah on the question of the isharat at prayers. His influence is great amongst the people of Mardan and Charsadda and across the border amongst the lower Swatis and Utman Khel. In his own country it is rather on the wane, and as he is over 70 he cannot live much longer, He has acquired a good deal of land in Kheshgi and the village of Gumtar in Hashtnagar and is well off. He usually spends the summer at Spankhara just across the Tangi border.

Of the Hindu population Brahmans, Khatris and Aroras represent the greater portion. A few Hindu families are found in almost every village conducting the local trade and in the capacity of bankers and money-lenders managing the pecuniary affairs of the agricultural population. But a large majority of them are collected in Peshawar where, though not engrossing the whole trade, they yet form a most influential body to whose enterprise the commercial prosperity of the city is mainly due. A few Brahmans engage in the professional duties of their caste, but the majority devote themselves to secular business. There is nothing in their manners or mode of dress to claim remark. Though dwelling in the heart of a bigoted Muhammadan population they retain most of their religious rites and national characteristics andisturbed. As being the channels through which all the money matters and other business of the population are carried on they onjoy the protection of the Afghana and are on the whole a very flurishing class. Of the Aroras, 4,152 returned themselves in 1881 as Uttaradhi and 2,818 as Dahra in the census of 1881. The chief Khatri claus were as follows :-Bunjai, 2,778; Bahri, 1,217; Charzáti, 1,983; Kapár, 743; Marhotra, 608; Bedi, 317; Daighar, 312; Sarin, 174.

and Leading Families.

Religious classes.

Hindas.

Chapter III. D.

SECTION D.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village Communities and Tenures Village tenures.

Part L.-Rights in Land.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure as returned at the Settlement of 1895-96. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any one of the ordinarily recognised tenures, the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follow another form, which itself often varies from one sub-division to another.

Further particulars of tenores will be found in the Assessment Reports and in the following extract from paragraph 21 of the Final Report:—

Tenures.

Absoluted shares still form the measure of right over most of the Khalil and Mohmand toppes and in Tarakzai villages in Peshawar, and in Yunafani except where the Swat Canal has been extended, and ordinarily complete portion has been effected, so that actual possession is now the basis of distribution of the revenue. I have done my last to try and, keep the people to the old system of distribution of the revenue by shares, but elsewhere they have generally fallen back on possession owing to the inequality in the holdings which has gradually grown apple some cases, unfortunately, the water is distributed by ancestral shares, while the revenue is paid on possession; but every effort has been unde to prevent such an arrangement wherever possible, and it is hoped that inconvenience will not arise in future in the cases where, of necessity, it has been adopted. The following table shows the result of the new distribution of the assessment and the change thereby introduced into the courses of the district.

Tanon	Detnil.	Zaminniání	Pattidièri.	Whilinchim	Total	REMARKS.
Charmada (Pormer	25	115	85	178	The supplier
Į.	Prosent	16	3.	359	178	
Mardin {	Former	. 16	his.	7.5	100	Por the take
A	Present		7	97	100	the former
Swata	Former	15	600	26	101	oumbee of
7	Present.	15	29.	88	101	been taken to be the name.
Poshiwar	Former	34	221	:12	267	Where the
	Present	27	167	70	267	ed to the pre-
Nowsbarn 1	Former	52	70	-37	150	formed part of a tilrage old
	Presinst.	9	-6	144	100	former tenure
Total	Former	17-6	501	11000	986	of the old
	Present _	.700	211:	594	388	licon shawn.

In the Peshawar District tribal take the place of village Chapter III. D. communities, the tribal territory being parcelled out into blocks village Communities of which each is held separately by a clan or section of a clan ties and Tenures. The manner of this allotment, the original constitution of the Tribal communicommunities thus formed, and the manner in which they have ues. gradually been moulded into something more nearly corresponding with the villages of the type more familiar in the Punjab will be described in the following pages. First, the existing state of affairs will be sketched and then the successive steps will be traced by which that state was arrived at.

The distribution and allotment of the country on some The distribution of recognized system was, as already stated at page 60, cutrusted to the Shaikh Mali of the Akazai clan ; this was about the eleventh shaikh Mali. generation after Qais, the ancestor of the Afghans ; the allotment to the present day is known as Shaikh Mali's taksim. The first step towards his distribution was an enumeration of the people,-men, women and children; he thereby ascertained the total number of shares" required for each main tribe and then the country was divided into main divisions, equal to a certain number of shares. Lots were afterwards drawn and the main divisions allotted. The further interior distribution was carried out on the same principle by the people.

The distribution and allotment of the land made by Shaikh, Periodical veshes Mali was admittedly imperfect ; to remedy its inequalities and (redisciplations) at also to keep up a common interest by the whole tribe periodical redistributions (vesh) were provided at fixed periods. These redistributions were made by easting lots. At a redistribution a re-enumeration of the tribes was made, and if it happened that the division of land which had fallen to a certain tribe contained more than the number of shares to which they were entitled by the new enumeration, a part of another tribe, whose shareholders were in excess of the land which had fallen to them, or colonists who had accompanied the main tribe, were associated for the shares with the tribe who had land in excess of shareholders. The cash or redistribution of the main divisions and tappas has ceased for many years. The interior redistribution of the villages in tappas and of kandis and tale in villages lasted long after and was in existence in a few villages when the Regular Settlement commenced; it was then altogether put a stop to except in the village of Kheshgi, where one of the rands (or divisions of land) adjoining the river is liable to the effects of alluvion and diluvion.

The mode of apportionment is thus described by Dr. Bellew. The procedure followed is still to be seen in actual working on

^{*} The where of a man, seeman and child was the same,

th existed up to a recond date in Bannu in an Appendix to the Gazetteer of which district will be found a very full account of the custom, and is regularly extrict out in Boner, where the last week was made in 1891, though there the distribution which extended even to the houses was by adult males,

Village Communities and Tenures

Chapter III, D. the occasion of any division of land undertaken at the present

"The land to be divided is first unrived off into compact blocks called vand, Periodical coshes cach of which is sub-divided into the required number of allotments. After the (redistributions) at measurement and primary division of a road, its distribution is regulated by lot, or, as it is termed, easing the puche or bases. It is thus managed. The representative of each of the khels to share in the distribution selects a private mark (a piece of wood, or a rag, a grain of mains or pullet of sheep's dung or a stone, or any substance near at hand) which, in the presence of all, he hands over to the 'greybeard' appointed to cast the lot, declaring it to be his token. The 'greybeard' having collected all the tokens and seen them severally recognized gathers them together in the skirt of his frock and then walks round the sund, followed by the assembly, and as he passes them throws on each of the plots marked off the first token that comes into his hand. The several plots them become the possession of the khels severally represented by the token thrown out on them. Each plot is then successively divided and allotted in a similar amonor to the divisions of the their and their several respective families. In the ultimate divisions the pertions of land are often of very small extent and are frequently styled probaafter the process thus described,

> "In thus dividing the land for cultivation the gands are in detached plots all round the sillage, reads, watercourses and waster intervening. Each cand is known by a separate name, just like a farmer's noids at home, mostly expressive of some quality of the soil, or position, &c., as irri med, things would, 'the said field,' the sand field, &c. The division of the land, it will thus be seen, gives each section or tribe or clan a fixed possession in the soil. It will also be observed that each individual's dufter is not in one unbroken plot hat scattered according to lot in the different cands. This is uncessary so that each shall share alike, as far as possible, in the good and bud land. Very often, and beyond the British border always in one tribs where the several khels peacess lands of varying quality the lot of some having failen on good and that of others on inferior land, it is customary to exchange places at fixed periods of five, ten or more years, The land always remains the dofter of the original owners, but is mapped out afresh for distribution amongst the new owners, who all share equally with those of their own tribal divisions without reference to rank. In these exchanges between the tribes only the houses are left standing, and often these are deprived of their timbers.10

> The great objection to the redistribution system was the want of assurance of prolonged enjoyment, without which it is difficult to expect improvements. The necessity too, i.e., the common interest of the whole tribe in their tribal allotment no longer exists as it undoubtedly did when there was no settled Government.

Subdivisions village and land.

The land is called daftar and is divided into lots or shares known as brakhas or bakhras and as puchas in Hashtnagar. These shares may be one piece of land; sometimes they are situated in two or three places, but are often proportional shares in every cond (or division of land) within the village area. In the irrigated part of the district the allotment of the land for a bakhra or share depends on the water distribution, without which the land is of little value; but in Yusafzai, where the land is altogether dependent on rain, a bakkra represents a proportional share in every description of land in the village-all alike possess a share of good, medium and inferior land. The villages are usually divided into kandis (sections) corresponding to the word taraf in the Punjab, and the kandis are again sometimes subdivided into tals. A kandi usually has its own mosque (jamaat), and hujra or guest-house.

Fortunately the lumbardari arrangements of the district Chapter III, D. had been revised by Captain Hastings at the last Settlement, Village Communiso it was not necessary to again open a general inquiry into the ties and Tenures. subject, as nothing leads so much to murder and crime in Peshawar as lambardári cases do. In a few cases, however, the chief headmen. reduction of superfluous headmen was proposed, or the addition of fresh headmen suggested, where the altered conditions of an estate rendered this desirable; but, as a rule, in the old estates the headmen were left as fixed at Settlement, and no general list of reduction, such as is contemplated in paragraph 5 of Revenue Circular No. 51, as amended by Correction Slip No. 450 has been submitted. The existence of such a list would surely become known, and this would lead to serious trouble. If the Collector finds that in any special case reductions are necessary he can report the case separately, and in this district this is all that is required. In the case of the new estates, however, new headmon were of necessity appointed, and in making such appointments a preference was given to the headmen of the old estate if they owned land in the new Failing these, one of the original owners was put in, and if none such were qualified, then a headman was selected from amongst the owners of the estate. The task was a troublesome one, as there were no less than 81 new estates, but it was successfully accomplished without creating any serious disturbance or exciting bad blood to any noteworthy extent. There are now 2,432 headmen in the district as shown below:-

Tal	haft.		Dotail		Headmen.	Chief Head.	Znildére.	Infradérs.
Charsadda	1000	{	Former Present	144	397 524	4 2	3 3	78 33
Mardan	MES	{	Former Present	100	428 441	286	1444	106 34
Swáhí	MR.	Test {	Former Present	944	359 357	1	- 22	43 43
Peshawar	164	{	Former Present	190	714 700	16 16	11	186 55
Nowahera	(11	00:	Former Present	111	341 410	7 3	7 6	110 82
Total	240	{	Former, Present		2,239 2,432	28 22	21 21	548 247

To secure simplicity in calculation the rate of the packetra for anoluments of the headmen has been fixed at 10 pies per rupec, or Rs. 5-3-4 per cent. as against 5 per cent. hitherto. The enhancement of the rate will also compensate the headmen for the additional duties required from them in this frontier district.

Chief headmen were, as Captain Hastings notes in paragraph 570 of his Settlement Report, only put in to prevent some of the leading men suffering, as he did not expect that their

Headings chief headmen.

Chapter III. B. incims would be maintained. They were, as a fact, only appointed in 28 estates and were not appointed in Yusafzai or Village Communi- Hashtnagar at all. In many cases also sole headmen were put and in as chief headmen, so the arrangement was farcical, and as it is quite ausnited to the genius of the Pathan landowners it was proposed at this Settlement to abolish it. The proposals were sanctioned by letter No. 130, dated 29th June 1895, from Revenue Secretary, Government, Punjab, and on the death of the existing incumbents the office will lapse and the villages in question will be saved the extra cess of 1 per cent, on the revenue. At present there are 22 chief headmen in existence. The rate of the village officers' cess was notified with Notification No. 247, dated 8th December 1896, Appendix D.

Zaildárs and inimdary.

Zaildars were also appointed on the same grounds which led Captain Hastings to propose the introduction of the ala-lambardari system, except in Yusafrai and Hashtnagar. These men are however useful and can be of assistance to District Officers, so in the report on the saildari system, submitted with Settlement Officer's No. 318, dated 9th July 1895, the retention of the system where it existed was recommended subject to an ultimate restriction of the emoluments of the zaildar on the death of existing incumbents to Rs. 360 per annum. The extension of the system was not recommended as the word saildar is novel and so obnoxious, while the existing inam and mawajib holders adequately supply the place of such notables. The proposals were sanctioned by letter No. 187, dated 3rd August 1896, from the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and the chief statistics of the zails now in existence are shown below :-

Tahail.		Number of	Average area in acres.	Average revenue.	Average popula- tion.	Average pay of mil- dies.
4				Re		Re.
Charsadda	590	3	17,022	37,563	14,360	376
Pesháwar	3950	12	24,036	34,929	18,004	349
Nowshera	27	6	58,101	16,835	16,696.	168
Total	115.5	21	32,707	30,136	17,077	101

Zaildars were not appointed in the Hashtnagar tappa of the Chasardda tahsil, or in the Nilab and Khwarra circles in Nowshera.

The usual rail books have been prepared, and the leading Chapter III, D. features of each circle and the character of the existing zaildars noted up in them, while each zaildar has been supplied with a Village Communibook containing a copy of the map and statistical tables for his ties and Tenures. circles with a copy of the rules affecting him, so that officers mandars. visiting the sail can at once see how the charge has been constituted and record notes of the conduct of the zaildar or any other circumstances calling for remark. The head-quarters of the sails together with the leading tribes in each are shown below, and the position of circles can be ascertained from the thána and sail map in Chapter V, Section A.

Name of Zeil, 19 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	16.1	1	7	4	* ,
Maria Mughal 18 30,500 Afghains (Gigrani), with some Jataharoim and Balas 2. Maria Mughal 18 30,500 Afghains (Gigrani) and Mohimmad Hallmesi, with some Akhin Khel and Karallash. Baugram 22 81,823 Gigrani, Sulemanusa and Muhammadani and missellaments. Mishni thibada. 28 44,871 Mohimmada, Afghains (Gigrani), with some Saylada, Mariani Afghain, Awana, Sahitpisada, &c. Talakai 27 67,502 Afghains (Khalii), with some Awana and missellameous. Khalas I. 40,663 Kimmis, Awana, Sayada, Janjins, Batamai, Awana and Adexai. Khalas II. 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjins, Batamai, Gheba and missellameous. Khalas II. 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjins, Batamai, Gheba and missellameous. Khalas II. 28 20,270 Arghains (Dandani), with some missellameous. Khalas II. 28 20,280 Afghains (Dandani), with some missellameous. Khalas II. 29,484 Mohimmad Batam with a few Awana. Batamai 12 29,484 Mohimmad Batam with a few Awana. Batamai 12 31,565 Afghains (Dandani), with a few Awana. Batamai 13 15,884 Afghains (Dandani), with a few Awana. Batamai 29 31,365 Afghains (Batama), with a few Awana. Akara 20 12,360 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana. Akara 20 12,360 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana. Akharpura 21 15,000 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana. Akharpura 22 15,000 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana. Akharpura 21 15,000 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana, Sayada, &c. Urums Bala 41 15,400 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana, Sayada, &c. Albert 20 25,444 Afghains (Khataak), with some Awana, Sayada, &c. Albert 20 25,444 Afghains (Urums and Besad), with some Awana, Sayada, &c.	Same or take	Name of Zeil.		August Rash rovenists.	Prevailing owere or tribe,
Michael (Inizola 26 44,871 Mohrmands, Afghana (Dandeal), with sums Sayuda, Mughala, Awana, Sahibrada, &c. Talakai 27 67,562 Afghana (Khalii), with sums Awana and miscellanaous. Landi Yarghajo 18 67,860 Mohrmands with some Sayada, Awana and Alteral. Khalaa I 8 0,633 Khanis, Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Khalaa I 8 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Khalaa I 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Charatan 28 21,771 Afghana (Dandeal), with some miscellaneous. Kasta 16 27,304 Baghiban, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscellaneous. Chambanni 12 29,474 Mohrmand Battani with a few Awana, Bahonai 11 15,384 Afghana (Dandeal), with some Awana. Bahonai 29 12,300 Afghana (Rhatla), with some Awana. Akita 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatlak), with some Awana. Yain 30 14,305 Afghana (Khatlak), with some Awana. Akitarpura 31 15,384 Afghana (Rhatlak), with some Awana. Yain 32 12,300 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 32 14,300 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 33 14,243 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 34 14,423 Afghana (Cremar and Besail), with some Awana. Alibey 30 28,447 Afghana (Urruar and Besail), with some Awana. Alibey 30 28,447 Afghana (Urruar and Besail), with some Awana.	127-1	Haldade	38	Rs. 65,265	
Michael (Inizola 26 44,871 Mohrmands, Afghana (Dandeal), with sums Sayuda, Mughala, Awana, Sahibrada, &c. Talakai 27 67,562 Afghana (Khalii), with sums Awana and miscellanaous. Landi Yarghajo 18 67,860 Mohrmands with some Sayada, Awana and Alteral. Khalaa I 8 0,633 Khanis, Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Khalaa I 8 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Khalaa I 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjua, Ratanpii, Gheba and miscellanaous. Charatan 28 21,771 Afghana (Dandeal), with some miscellaneous. Kasta 16 27,304 Baghiban, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscellaneous. Chambanni 12 29,474 Mohrmand Battani with a few Awana, Bahonai 11 15,384 Afghana (Dandeal), with some Awana. Bahonai 29 12,300 Afghana (Rhatla), with some Awana. Akita 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatlak), with some Awana. Yain 30 14,305 Afghana (Khatlak), with some Awana. Akitarpura 31 15,384 Afghana (Rhatlak), with some Awana. Yain 32 12,300 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 32 14,300 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 33 14,243 Afghana (Chandeal), with some Awana. Akitarpura 34 14,423 Afghana (Cremar and Besail), with some Awana. Alibey 30 28,447 Afghana (Urruar and Besail), with some Awana. Alibey 30 28,447 Afghana (Urruar and Besail), with some Awana.	in-do		29	33,540	
Talkai 27 e7,502 Atghana (Khalii), with some Awana and miscellineason. Landi Yarghalo. 18 67,660 Mohmanila with some Sayaita, Awana and Alicial. Khalaa I 8 0,633 Khamia, Awana, Bhatti, Mian Khal and Kakkami. Khalaa II. 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjim, Batampii, Gheba and miscellineona. Khasima 28 20,771 Arghana (Dandani), with some miscellineona. Charparita 24 22,086 Atghana (Dandani), with some miscellineona. Karisa 16 29,474 Mohmand Dandani), with a few Sayada and miscellineona. Chambanni 12 29,474 Mohmand Dandani with a few Awana, Adgan, Maryamani, Batomi 11 15,884 Atghana (Dandani), with a few Awana. Akea 29 12,300 Atghana (Khaliis (Ishangan and Harozai), Mitta Kheli Akea 29 12,300 Atghana (Khaliak), with some Awana. Ahharpure 21 18,000 Atghana (Creasy (Alvida Creasy Arghana, Tirshi, Ac. Livenar Rála 14 11,423 Atghana (Creasy (Alvida Creasy Arghana, Sayada, Arghana (Creasy) (Alvida Creasy (Alvida Creasy) (Alvida	Chi	Baugram	21	\$1,825	Gigiani, Sulemānumi and Muhammadani and miscellaneous.
Tanuli Yarghajo IS 57,060 Mohmanifs with seron Sayate, Avains and Atlenti. Khalaa I		Minteni thuisels	201	44,971	Mohmands, Afghans (Dandsai), with some Say- ads, Mughais, Awans, Sahibusda, &c.
Khales II. 28 20,270 Awana, Sayada, Janjus, Ratamati, Gheba and miscellaneous. Kharina 21 20,271 Argusta (Dandan), with some miscellaneous. Chargarina 24 22,304 Haghias (Dandan), with some miscellaneous. Kailes 16 29,304 Haghias (Dandan), with some miscellaneous. Kailes 16 29,304 Haghias, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscellaneous. Chambanni 12 29,474 Mahmand Dantan with a few Awans. Babersi 13 10,884 Arghana (Dandan), with a few Awans. Babersi 29 34,965 Arghana (Dandan), with a few Awans. Khel. Akon 29 12,300 Arghana (Khallas), with some Awans. Valu 45 11,000 Arghana (Khallas), with some Awans. Limna Hala 14 11,423 Arghana (Dandan), with some Awans. Limna Hala 14 11,423 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans. Noreshara 42 21,000 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans. Noreshara 42 21,000 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans, Sayada, &c. Noreshara 42 21,000 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans, Sayada, &c. Noreshara 42 21,000 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans, Sayada, &c. Noreshara 42 21,000 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awans, Sayada, &c.		Tulskill	27	47,563	
Kami. Khalim II. 28 26,270 Awains, Sayada, Janjim, Ratampil, Gheba and miscellaneous. Chargarina 24 20,271 Arghana (Dandani), with some miscellaneous. Chargarina 24 22,304 Baghlan, Awain, with a few Sayada and miscellaneous. Kamia 16 29,304 Baghlan, Awain, with a few Sayada and miscellaneous. Chambanni 12 29,474 Mahmand Dantani with a few Awains. Babonai 13 10,884 Arghana (Mahia Khali, Sargani, Mirsai, Adgani, Maryammai, With a few Awains. Baronai 29 34,365 Arghana (Dandani), with a few Awains. Khel. Akima 29 12,300 Arghana (Khalias), with some Awains. Valu 45 11,000 Arghana (Khalias), with some Awains. Limna Hala 14 11,423 Arghana (Dandani), Awains, Mughala, Tiráhi, Ac. Norshwa 22,000 Arghana (Chandani), Awains, Mughala, Tiráhi, ac. Alibes 20 23,447 Arghana (Chandan), with some Awains, Sayada, Arghana (Chandani),		Laudi Yarghajo	-19	67,060	
Charatan 26 mi,771 Afghana (Dandani), with some miscellameous. Charperies 24 22,885 Afghana (Dandani), with some miscellameous. Kasha 16 29,304 Baghlan, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscellameous. Chambanni 22 29,474 Mahmand Dawani with a few Awana. Hadaliber 32 37,507 Mohmand, (Mohie Khal), Sargani, Mirnai, Adgrai, Maryaimal. Babozni 31 15,384 Afghana (Dandani), with a few Awana. Barumi 30 34,385 Afghana (Chandani), with a few Awana. Khel. Akora 29 12,300 Afghana (Khattak), with some Awana. Valui 45 13,900 Afghana (Khattak), with some Awana. Akharpura 21 18,008 Afghana (Chandani), Awana, Mughala, Tiršini, Aga. Lirma Hala 14 11,423 Afghana (Chandani), with some Awana. Noreshwa 42 27,008 Afghana (Chantak), with some Awana, Sayada, Ag. Aliber 30 28,447 Afghana (Cremar and Besait), with some Awana.		Khalaa I	. 4	0,683	Khamis, Awaos, Bhatti, Mian Khai and Kak- kensi.
Kaiba 16 29,304 Baghlian, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscettaneous. Unamkanni 12 29,474 Mohmand Dartasi with a few Awana. Badather 12 87,507 Mohmand, (Mohib Khal), Sargani, Mirasi, Adgasi, Maryamani. Babatai 11 15,884 Alghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Barumi 20 34,385 Afghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Akora 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatash), with some Awana. Valui 45 11,900 Afghana (Khatash), with some Awana. Aliharpura 24 18,008 Afghana (Chantash), with some Awana. Urume Bala 18 11,423 Afghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Arghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Khatash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Cremar) (Afrid) Urus Khel) Tiráhi and Jemail Shal.	4	Rhite II.	29	26,270	Awina, Sayada, Janjim, Batampil, Gheba and miscellaneous.
Kaiba 16 29,304 Baghlian, Awan, with a few Sayada and miscettaneous. Unamkanni 12 29,474 Mohmand Dartasi with a few Awana. Badather 12 87,507 Mohmand, (Mohib Khal), Sargani, Mirasi, Adgasi, Maryamani. Babatai 11 15,884 Alghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Barumi 20 34,385 Afghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Akora 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatash), with some Awana. Valui 45 11,900 Afghana (Khatash), with some Awana. Aliharpura 24 18,008 Afghana (Chantash), with some Awana. Urume Bala 18 11,423 Afghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Arghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Khatash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Chantash), with some Awana, Sayada, Arghana (Cremar) (Afrid) Urus Khel) Tiráhi and Jemail Shal.	- 4	Klastin	. 31	00,771	Afgions (Dandad), with some miscellameous.
Chambanni 12 29,474 Mohmand Daviazi with a few Awana, Badaliber 12 87,507 Mohmand (Mohib Khal), Sargani, Miraai, Adgani, Maryamani, Baromi 11 10,884 Alghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Baromi 20 34,965 Afghana, Khalila (Jahangai and Baromi), Mitta Khel. Akora 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana. Valus 45 11,900 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana, Akharpura 21 18,088 Afghana (Chautak), with some Awana, Livung Bála 11,123 Afghana (Chautak), with some Awana, Noreshawa 22,088 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana, Noreshawa 22,088 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana, Noreshawa 22,088 Afghana (Cremar) (Afrid) Ursa Khel) Tiráhi and Janual 22,088 Afghana (Cremar) (Afrid) Ursa Khel) Tiráhi and Janual 22,088 Afghana (Ursas and Besait), with some Awana	2	Cherpatité	21	22,665	Afguins (Dandent), with some miscellaneous.
Hadaliber 12 27,507 Mohumand, (Mohib Khal), Sargani, Mirasi, Adgrai, Maryaimal, Baboni 11 15,884 Alghana (Dandent), with a few Awana. Barumi 20 34,885 Afghana, Khaliis (Janastai and Harosni), Mitta Khel. Akora 20 12,300 Afghana (Khaliak), with some Awana. Valu 45 11,900 Afghana (Khaliak), with some Awana. Akharpura 21 18,088 Afghana (Dandent), Awana, Mughala, Tirahi, Ag. Uruma Hala 18 13,423 Afghana (Comar) (Afrid) Urua Khel) Tirahi and Jamail Shel. Norshara 42 21,088 Afghana (Khaliak), with some Awana, Sayada, Ag. Althes 20 28,447 Afghana (Uruma and Besait), with some Awana		Kailis	16	20,304	Baghlan, Awan, with a few Sayale and miscellaneous.
Babozni 11 15,884 Alghana (Dandeni), with a few Awana. Barumi 20 34,885 Afghana (Bandeni), with a few Awana. Akasa 20 12,300 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana. Valu 45 11,900 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana. Akharpura 24 18,008 Afghana (Chatak), with some Awana. Lirume Bala 18 13,425 Afghana (Cremar) (Afrid) Uria Khel) Tirahi and Jemail Shel. Norshora 42 23,008 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana, Sayada, Atthes	-0	Chambanni 10	12	29,474	Mohmane Dawazi with a few Awana,
Barumi 30 34,365 Afghano, Khalils (Jahangai and Harosni), Mitta Khel. Akora 20 12,360 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana. Valus 45 11,966 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana. Akharpura 23 5,088 Afghana (Dautist), Awana, Mughala, Tirshi, Ac. Uruma Hala 14 11,425 Afghana (Dautist), Awana, Mughala, Tirshi, Ac. Noreshova 42 21,088 Afghana (Khatak), with some Awana, Sayada, Athes		Itadatrior	iz	117,507	
Akien 29 12,300 Afghāna (Khataak), with some Awāna. Valai 45 11,000 Afghāna (Khataak), with some Awāna. Akharpura 23 18,008 Afghāna (Daudisti), Awāna, Mughala, Tiršhi, Ag. Urmas Bāla 14 11,225 Afghāna (Urmas) (Afridi Urta Khat) Tiršhi nad Irmsi Chat. Norshara 42 21,005 Afghāna (Khataak), with some Awāna, Sayada, Ag. Althes 30 28,447 Afghāna (Urmas and Besād), with some Awāna		Batiozal	.31:	15,388	Atghana (Bandeni), with a few Aware.
Valus 45 13,900 Afghāna (Khattak), with some Awāna, Aāharpura 23 18,088 Afghāna (Daudtai), Awāna, Mughala, Tiršhi, Ac. Urmar Bāla 14 13,425 Afghāna (Drmar) (Afridi Urta Rhell) Tiršhi and Jemail 6 hal. Norshava 42 23,088 Afghāna (Khattak), with some Awāna, Sayada, Atthew 30 28,447 Afghāna (Urmar and Besait), with some Awāna		Baronal	39	34,785	Afghine, Khalile (fehanzai and Haromi), Mitta Khet:
Akharpura 21 is,ms Afghans (Dandesi), Awans, Mughals, Tirshi, &c. Urmus Hala 14 ii, 223 Afghans (Urmar) (Afrid) Uria Khel) Tirshi and Jemsii Shel. Norshura 42 21,065 Afghans (Khanak), with some Awans, Sayads, &c. Alther 20 28,447 Afghans (Urmus and Besail), with some Awans	- 3	Akies		12,300	Afghans (Khattak), with some Awane.
Urume Hala 14 17,425 Afghans (Crmar) (Afrid) Uria Khel) Tiráhi and Jemsil & hol. Non-slava 42 21,065 Afridans (Khatak), with some Awans, Sayada, &c. Alther 30 23,447 Afghans (Uruma and Besad), with some Awans		Valu	- 65	11,900	Afghins (Khattak), with some Awans,
Atthes 50 25,447 Afghans (Urmar and Besait), with some Awans	1	Akharpura —	.31	16,004	Ac.
Atthes 50 25,447 Afghans (Urmar and Besait), with some Awans	or she	Herme Hála	18	11,425	Afghans (Urmar) (Afrid) Uria Khel) Tiráhi and Jemail & hol.
	192	Newslan -	-48	23,065	Afghans (Khattak), with some Awans, Sayada, Ar.
		Althog	30	20,447	

Chapter III. D. inamdérs.

For the rest of the district the old zamindari inams granted Village Communi- mainly for service at the Regular Settlement have been for the ties and Tenures most part upheld, and proposals have been submitted for fresh and inams of a similar character as shown below :-

	Tansız.		Nes	then of 1	NAME.	And	OUNT OF I	NAME.
	20110164		Old.	Now.	Torni,	Old	New.	Total.
		. 4	40		-			-
						Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
*Chárand	det	755	12	21	83	2,672	3,280	5,052
Mardin.	1011	0)4	9	21	30	003	2,040	2,643
Swith	166	-61	8	17	23	376	1,305	1,681
Pechawar	74	Tin	ine	5	5	1965	190	190
Nowshern	Vi.	30	-77		8		202	292
	Total		27	72	90	3,651	7,107	19,758

[.] These coding have been sanctioned by the orders contained in the correspond-

Famfasi-Punjab Government letter So. 178, dated 8th October 1807.

skers-Punjab Govern-ment letter No. 29, dated 14th May 1897.

ence noted on the margin. By Punjab Gaistte Notification No. 177 Revenue, dated 8th October 1897, the mandars' rules under the Land Revenue Act have been extended to the Peahawar District, so as to give the District Officer fall control over all these grants, so with these and the sailtiers a system of rural notables has been introduced throughout the district, though in Hashtnagur and Vusafent, to prevent unnecessary jealousy, no definite circles have been allotted to the insurairs. The limits of the toppus in these tracts are well known and can be ascertained from the tribal maps in Chapter III; and ordinarily of course on the

death of an inameier a succession will be selected from amongst the headmen in the tappe. The amount actually sanctioned for these index subject to the approval of the Government of India is Rs. 10,529.

The village jurya The elders (mishran) and the maliks compose the jirga or or conneil. village council; they are referred to on all questions of custom,

Ciderado—Punjoh Government letter No. 254, dated 11th Decem-her 1996.

and matters affecting the village society. The village servants Chapter III, D. usually receive small grants of land free of charge in considera- Village Communition for their service. They only intermarry amongst themselves, ties and Tenures. for instance weaver with weaver, dam with dam. They are The village servants. now only known by the trade they carry on; they can give no tribe or section to which they belong or have belonged. Many of them are descendants said to have come into the district with the Afghans, while some may be descendants of the old inhabitants of the country.

Major James thus described the manner in which the First settlement of present distribution of rights has grown up :-

"The Pathan families at first located themselves in one spot or in villages adjunctit to each other, for the sake of unitaal protection, the remainder of the layou being hold in common and used chiefly as pasturage. Each man caltivated his bakars or any portion of it at pleasure, paying no tribute or share of the produce to any one, his duty to the tribe requiring only that he should join in all offensive or defensive operations undertaken in accordance with the resolutions arrived at by the tribal juya or council.

" Very little land in the immediate vicinity of the villages was at first brought under cultivation, but this was increased with their numbers and when proprietors, cultivators from other parts settled amongst them. These were styled fakirs, and the system usually adopted with them was to require service only in lieu of the land which they were allowed to cultivate on their own account. This service consisted chiefly of attendance on the dafters or proprietor in his raids and fights with his neighbours, in furnishing grain and grass for his guests, and providing bods and blankets for their use in the Anjras or houses set apart in each quarter of a village for the reception of guests, keeping in turn watch and ward, with omnsional demands for labour in building and at harvest time. The priesthood had no share altotted to them under these distributions, but it was neumbent on the communities to set aside a provision for them as seri or freegift. This primitive order of things continued for many years, but by degrees several of the shies assumed rights and privileges which did not of right belong to them and collected fees from the non-proprietary members on the occasion of births and marriages.

Settlement of non-

" The encroachments of one class upon the lands of another led to the establighment of bandas or hundets towards the boundaries of the toppus. These were commission partly by the poorer Pathan members, batchiefly by the non-proprietary cultivators, who still paid no portion of the produce, but held the land on the condition of warding off aggression and joining the tribe in its expeditions, their distance from the original settlements exempting them from the minor services formerly exacted. The personal character of some of the khise enabled them at this time to make further innovations, and they frequently acquired such power as to enable them to settle villages on their own accounts realizing a certain portion of the produce, and even to remove proprietors from one locality to mother. But the feeling of the people has always been so antagonistic to these assumptions on the part of their chiefs that the latter found it usually these assumptions on the part of their chiefs that the latter form it canality more product to accept waste lands from the brotherhood as asri or free-gift than to take possession by open violence. The state of Yurafzai prior to the sikh rule exemplifies the above condition of the communities, our which could not remain in form when the government of the country passed into other hands. The change took place earlier in other parts of the district, and when the Sikhs possessed themselves of Peshawar the description applied to Yusafzai alone.

Outlying hamlets.

"In other pargunes the claims of Government introduced a more compli- Indee and procated system. So long as no demand was made upon the proprietors they were printary exemption.

Chapter III. D.

content that their lands should be held by cultivators on a service tenure, their own position and inflaence in the tribe depending in a great measure on the Village Communi- number of their fullowers. But when that demand was enforced it became their ties and Tenures object to cast the burden upon the cultivators; and this gave rise to the large faith and pro. exemptions, under the name of takin, which exist in all villages. It was in prietary exemption point of fact the portion of the estate cultivated by the proprietors themselves, and although a comparatively small share of this now complies to them, it is still abs dutely larger; in Khalil it is one-fourth, in Mohmand one-sixteenth of the whole. The nature of this radm must be burns in mind, or we shall be apt at the present day to confound it with the suditions. It has nothing to do with the fees paid to managing lambardars, an oilies unknown prior to our raie, when the willages were in the hands of farmers, either Bindu capitalists or influential arbibbs and mulits, It is still connected with and evidences proprietary right; none but a deferi can claim take, and the portion of a village thus excluded from the settlement is the property of the brotherhood. In former days it represented the actual cultivation of the proprietary body, and was the only profit accraing the actual cultivation of the propriesary dody, and was all only prone accraing to them from the estate beyond that of personal services of the nature previously described. From the remainder of their lands they collected nothing, the cultivators being repossible for the Government share. The farmers found it to their interest to increase this train in favour of infinential scales, but in most cases it had been gradually reduced and confided to small grants to the chief proprietors indicative of those rights in the estate which have been now acknowledged and recorded. It is, however, not unfrequently found that the portion of this taken held by an individual is his sole share in the estate, all other rights which his ancestors may have personned having passed out of his

> "The system of joint village responsibility was unknown prior to annexation, but it has not been found difficult to introduce it; and, indeed, it is consonant with the habits of the people in other than revenue matters. But whatever peculiarities may have existed formerly amongst Pathan communities with reference to land tenures, they had been mostly removed under the operation of the systems introduced by successive Governments; and new that joint responsibility has been enforced there is little, with the exception of a few local usages and peculiarities to distinguish the tenures of this district from those which exist in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab "

Classes of over-

In further illustration of the modifications wrought upon lords and proprie the old Pathan system Major James proceeds to enumerate tors. the classes of which the villages were composed at the time of annexation-the khans, the arbabs, the maliks and the daftaris. The following is an abridgment of his remarks.

The khong and mråd ba.

"The Mass, of whom I have spoken, were found only in Younfaul and Hastmagur. In the other purgants their place was supplied by oredbr. The latter, as farmers of the revenue, exercised great inflances among at the village communities, which they ownd more to their official position than to rank as chiefs, which gave them per se no superior share in the inheritance. Their office, however, enabled them to appropriate much to which they had no title, and on our assuming charge of the district they were mostly in possession of large estates. They were continued in the cojoyment of these as jujetilles, but their services were dispensed with as farmers of the revenue; even under the Siths it was only in the Mohmand and Kaanil tappas that they maintained their full power, in which districts their services could not well be dispensed with at that time, as it was chiefly through them that the hill tribes were kept in check and the peace of the district pressrend. In the Doabs, Dandzai and Knales tappas the Sikh Government either exercised a more direct interference, or placed the Baraknai serodirem power, and the gebibs were hold in but little account. The articles in all these is now practically excingt.

The melities.

Next in importance were the millies, or heads of families. Owing to the populiar justousy amongst Pathans of the assumption of authority by individuals,

the number of this class was very large, and a village was a cluster not merely of several branches of a tribe, but of small families, the members of which, bound together by the closest ties of kindred, yielded eledience only to their Village Communicaspective matrix. The office was in its nature betediency. It was this ties and Tenures. portion of the proprietary body which was chiefly in the enjoyment of unim; and though the other proprietors shared in it, yet this was very much at the option of the salliks in whose names the exemptions were made. They were in fact nothing more than the heads or representatives of families united together for purposes of mutual advantage, but entirely independent of each other, and mutually jestions of any interference. The Sikha held every mobile responsible for the family which he represented, but one millib was never associated with another is the responsibility. In one tillage, therefore, there might be 20 or 40 milks, and they must not be confounded with the lambardars, or managing proprietors of our time. One of the chief difficulties which at first presented themselves at the settlement was the introduction of joint terpenationity and the nomination of men from amongst the proprietors who should enter into engagements with the Government. It was not, indeed, advisable to abolish the office in tate, as it formed one of our best securities for the page and wellbeing of the villages; but it was evidently desirable for revenue purposes to limit the number of sugaring proprietors, and this has gradually been effected throughout the district, except in Yusafrai, where the state of society is such as will not yet somit of such radical change. The fee which is realized for the remuneration of the lambardies is distinct from the sades, which latter must still be considered as the joint property of the brotherhood, or of such position of them as have been in acknowledged peasession of it.

Chapter III. D.

The motike.

"The remaining body of proprietors are styled duffari, holding their The ancestral shares in visite of their descent from the founder of the family. In proprietors, explanation of much that at first sight is calculated to tend to misopprehension, it may be noted that the mesturement of land was totally unknown; the shares having been originally allowed according to the capabilities of the several grants, remained in joint persession of the family ; the title of the individual was never suffered to become extinet, though the actual extent of that title was never definitely assigned beyond his right to work one, two, or more ploughs in the defterms the fractional portion of a sakhra or share.

"In former times, when land was plentiful and cultivators few, the Rights of absen-circumstance entailed no inconvenience; a man left his home to seek service in tees. foreign countries and returned after the lapse of years to find his claim nucontested. Under the Durant and Sikh Governments also, when actual possession was accompanied by personal responsibility for the sevenue, such emigrations were more frequent, but will the noturning Porban was always uplcomed home, as strengthening his party, and adding to the stock from which the Government demand was to be paid. But under all circumstances, and after any length of absence, the l'athan could claim his rights, and he cared not who enitivated the land in the meantime, testing meaned that he would acquire possession whenever it salted his convenience. During the first years of our rule these absentee proprietors found their claims, for the first time, contented, and in dealing with such cases it was necessary to allow a great latitude to parties preferring them. It was evidently most agreeable to the public feeling that the latter should be principled, but at the same time it was undoubtedly designable that some limitation should be fixed; accordingly the present settles. ment has been considered the appropriate time for ficulty determining all such disputed points. Where possession could not be proved for more tian con generation the claim was rejected; but in cases where such possession was clear, a ther the claimant received the whole or a portion of the land, or, being recorded as the propositor, became smitted to receive a fixed percentage on the reverue demand from the con-proprietary cultivator, whose right to the cultivation of the land was declared

"Little need be said of the possession of the remaining portion of the community, comprising, as elsewhere, the hereditary cultivators and tonants-at-will. The former, usually styled amongst Pathana fakirs, held their land originally upon a service tenare; but when the country passed into the hands

Tenants.

Chapter III, D. of a settled Government, and revenue was demanded, it was upon them that the Village Communities and Tenures.

Tenures. times been called on to render had, in the course of years, and the social charges created by successive Governments, gradually become less definite, and may be said indeed to have depended solely on the power of the dustrict o exact them. Everything tended to make their position one of independence. On the conchand, the proprietors were interested in retaining them on the estate; and, on the other hand, the Government farmers supported a class to which they mainly looked for profit. The ejectment to which I have stated them to be liable applied only to such lands as they occupied in the absence of the caffari; they applied only to such lands as they occupied in the amones of the caffari; they were all in possession of shares assigned to them as fakers, to the occupation of which they retained a hereditary right. What remained to be determined at the present settlement was the extent to which the latent right of proprietors should be acknowledged and enforced in the lands which enlitivators had occupied in their absence, and this has been done, as above explained, with reference to the merits of rachouse. In Yusafsei, the khissand seglets increasined more of the primitive system and the foliars have been made to race a share of the produce to them is addition to the small Government domaind, the shares a taken being one-third and ope-fourth of the whole. This also has share so taken being one-third and one-fourth of the whole. This also has been adjusted and the share of produce commuted into a percentage on the revenue demand. The tenants-at-will received land on stated terms for the two sensons of the year and were responsible for the revenue of those sensors. Amongst this class may be included the numerous personal servants who received their wages by such assignments of land, the preprietor usually furnishing the seed and inflocks and receiving half the produce, being responsible binnelf for the revenue. More generally, however, such holdings were assigned from the seam lands upon which there was no demand."

Statistics of proprictary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures from the Settlement Returns, 1895.96. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings. In this district the history of each tribal tract has varied greatly and corresponding variations are to be found in the prevailing tenures of each. It will therefore be well briefly to sketch the effect of the various rules to which the district has been subject upon proprietary rights.

The division of Local information divides the district of Peshawar, during the district under the ascendancy of the Duránis to the fall of the Saddozai clau, Saddozzi power.

> I .- That immediately under the rulers. This consisted of (I) tabsil Peshawar as it now is, and included tappas Mohmand, Khalil, the Qasbah and Khálsa; (2) Daudzai; (8) Doába; and (4) Hashtnagar.

II .- The country occupied by the Khattaks. This was little interfered with, and left to the management of the khans of the tribe.

III .- Yusafzai. This portion of the district was only nomi- Chapter III. D. nally under the Duranis. It was really independent, and under Village Communia patriarchal system; each man cultivated his bakhra (share), ties and Tenures. or any portion of it, at pleasure, and paid no tribute or share The division of of the produce to any one; his duty to the tribe required that the district under he should join in all offensive or defensive operations under the Durinis to the taken in accordance with the resolutions arrived at by the Sandorai power. jirgah (Council of Elders).

It has already been stated in the chapter on the history of the district that the first three main tribes to settle were those descended from Khakhai, riz , the Yusafzai, Muhammadzais and Gigianis. They begged land from the Dilazaks, but eventually possessed themselves of the divisions known as Yusafzai, Hashtnagar and Doába, which they occupy at the present time. The Ghorai Khel Afghans, comprising the Mohmands, Khalil and Daudzais came some years later and took the tappas* in which they are now located from the Dilazaks. The position occupied by them was in the plain; they were in consequence exposed to attack by the local governors and became more under control than their fellow-clausmen of the other three tribes who lived at a greater distance. The claims of Government in these three tappus created the mams bawajeh-daftariat. They were on a fixed scale, and enjoyed generally by the proprietary body. It is the exception to find inoms with the Khakhai division; in some few cases they are found to be enjoyed by members of some of their leading families. In tappa Khálsa, the outlying hamlets of the Mchmands and Khalils, occupied chiefly by tenants, there was no fixed share of inam, - in some villages inams were enjoyed, but they are of modern date and were granted by the farmers.

Under the Duranis, the villages in the first division of the Parms under the district, that portion directly subject to the ruler of the day, Duranis. excluding Hashtnagar, were farmed for what they would fetch to asbabs, khans, leading men and retainers of the court. The farmers took a half share from the abi lands, one-fourth and one-sixth from the barani lands; they paid the Government demand, were responsible for any losses, and enjoyed the profits. Full authority was exercised by them as regards the cultivation of the land and the distribution of water, &c. In Hashtnagar the khins of tappus held the farms, and the Government demand was distributed on tappus. This fell very much lighter on the proprietors than elsewhere, the general rule being to lease out farms for the highest they would fetch.

The rates of inam varied. In sub-division Barozai, of Rates of indm In a Khalif it was one-fourth owing partly to the character of the different tapper. tappa Khalil, it was one-fourth, owing partly to the character of the people and the position of their villages near the hills which made farmers shy of taking up the leases. In other parts of

Growth of indees,

Chapter III, D.

ties and Tenures

known as haq tora.

Marked difference between proprietors (daftaris) and tonanta (hamedyas).

Khalfl more under control, the rate of inam was one-eighth; in Village Communi, tappa Mohmand it was one-sixteenth, perhaps because the proprietors were so numerons that to have granted more would have Rates of inim in reduced the revenue too much. In Daudzai it was one-eighth. the different toppus. Besides the above rates, the Bari, composed of lands in the proximity of the village site, detached plots amongst the houses or in the beds of nallas, were also excused payment of a share to the farmers. They were a part of the shares on which the revenue was paid when cash assessments were made, and were erroneously looked upon as mofis at the Summary Settlement. In some influential families there were besides inims granted by farmers, who found it to their interest to increase the inam of leading men in order to obtain their help in the recovery of tha revenue. From the remaining land farmers took a half share from both proprietors and tenants; the share was taken in some cases by a division or appraisement of the probable outturn of grain locally known as tip. Proprietors took service, and received fees at marriages from the non-proprietors; the fees are locally known as hag tora; " these were distributed among the village servants according to fixed rates and did not increase the income of the proprietors.

> There always has existed a wide gulf between the Afghan proprietors and their tenants; the former were and are known ns daftaris, the latter us fakirs or hamsayas (under the same shade). The bandas or outlying hamlets were usually occupied by hamsayas and sometimes by some of the proprietary class. In some cases the occupying hamsayas held the hamlet on a feudal tenure, and were, in consideration of its free enjoyment, bound to join the tribe from whom they received the land in its offensive and defensive operations. This tenure is known as the malatar (girding up loins) tenure. In most cases the hamlet tenants, owing to their residence at a distance from the original settlement, were exempt from many of the minor services exacted from the tenants in the parent villages. These privileges have been recognized, as far as possible, in the declaration of their status and decision of their cases. It is very common to find men of the holy class located in a hamlet on the borders of the land of two tribes ; they were the best buffers obtainable at that time.

In the Khattak

MdLiles indms.

In the second division, or Khattak portion of the district, the portion or second khains were all-powerful and exercised proprietary rights over the waste lands (hill and uncultivated). From all occupants in possession, whether members of the tribe or not, it was usual to take a share of the produce or cash rents. Well lands always paid cash ; the usual rate recovered from barani lands was one-fourth. The maliks enjoyed either cash inams or shares of land locally known as quibas, -sometimes they enjoyed pieces of irrigated

[&]quot;Tura = a sword.

Tora = a copper coin equal to half an anna.

Tors is a nobleman or chief in Turki. Perhaps this may be the derivation of the word.

land. In the hilly part of this division, the demand was distribut- Chapter III. D. ed on houses and cattle; this is the present mode of distribution. Village Communi-The revenue is looked upon as a fine (tauán); the land is poor, and ties and Tenures. not considered worth the cultivation ; it is useful only for grazing. Milika enjoy issime,

The Barakzai rule.

During 1818-19 the district fell to the Barakzai sardars. Hashtnagar was allotted to Sardár Sayad Muhammad Khán. He commenced to recover half produce from abi ; one-fourth and onesixth from the barani under cultivation. During their power, owing to the numerous interests, all anxious to squeeze as much as they could out of the land, the proprietary system was much shaken. Proprietors looked simply to keeping their inams. They took no interest in the management of their estates or cultivators and were only too glad to be relieved of all responsibility. Very few of the leading men held their villages in farm. The Khattak and Yusufzai portions of the district remained as heretofore. When The district under the district became a portion of the Sikh dominions in 1823, after the Sikhu from 1823 the battle of Nowshera, the Barakzai Sardárs became tributaries of to 1846. Ranjit Singh. During the Sikh rule Hashtnagar was continued in jagir to Sardar Sulian Muhammad and Doaba to Sardar Pir Muhammad. The Khattak country was annoxed, and only jugirs granted to the khans. The remainder of the district, excluding Yusafzai, was farmed to Hindu capitalists and leading men; they took half produce as heretofore and paid the Government demand. Yusafzai, paid a naznina, collected with difficulty and seldom without force. The inims were not interfered with, but the hamlets of Khalil, Muhammad and Dandzai were separated from their parent settlements and the proprietors lost such rights as they had enjoyed in them. Jágirdárs took upon themselves the same powers as were exercised by the Government. The proprietary system of Doaba and Hashtnagar received injuries from which they never recovered.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and # Statistics of the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as tenants and rent. they stood in 1895-96, and also gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1895-96. Table No. XXI shows the rates of cash rents by soils. The figures are as accurate as can be obtained and were the result of careful inquiries at settlement, but it is almost impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. For further details of rents the Assessment Reports should be consulted, but the following extracts from the Final Settlement Report of 1897 give some figures of interest :-

As will appear from the following abstract, the proportion of the area Ten cultivated by the owners themselves is highest in Nowshera and Swabi. In the rents. for mar tabell the bulk of the proprietors are Khattaks, who are very industrious and hard-working, while the remaining area is held by miscellaneous clans, who were recognized as owners as they were found to be in possession. As already noted too, this tabill was as densely peopled as the existing arms available for cultivation could stand, and so naturally the owners have been driven to cultivate themselves. In Swabl the owners are also namerous and fairly industrious, so that there is not much room for tenants. The lower proportion of the area cultivated by the owners in Charsadda is due to the large areas in the hands of a few

Tenancies and ties and Tenures.

Tenancies rents.

Chapter III, D. proprietors in Hashinagar, which has been explained in paragraph 23, and which village Communi. notwithstanding the density of the population, the area cultivated by the owners themselves is small because in translat, and to some extent in the Khalsa tappa, the proprietary body is small and seems to be dwindling, owing perhaps to the and malarious climate of the trast, so that the definency in cultivating owners has to be made good by an inflax of tonants. In the Mohmani and Khalif tappas, and especially in the latter, the tradition has been against cultivation by an owner, probably because the lands were so rich that when first acquired the owners had more than enough and were able to let out the land and live on half produce. Now, owing to the increase in population, the Mohmands have been forced largely to cultivate themselves, and the Khaiils must soon follow their example if they are to retain their property.

The area held by tenants free of rent is normal. Occupancy tenants are not numerous, and the strongest body consists of the Gujars, who hold several

estates in the Sadhum valley and in tappa Bazzar in Yusafzai,

Tenants without right of occupancy are naturally most numerous in Char-sadda, and, except on the Swat Canal lands, those, as a role, pay everywhere by a share of the produce. The area shown as paying each rents in Charsadda by a spare of the produce. The area bown as paying cash rents in Charsanna is almost entirely canal lands, and 12 per cent, of this area here pays rent, of this class, averaging Rs. 2-7-2 per acre. So in Mardán Rs. 28-7 per cent of the shot nutri area, or 23,751 acres, are let at an average cash rent of Rs. 2-8-10 per acre. These rents are pain almost entirely by middlemen who have taken over the management of the land and subject it to cultivating tenants at half produce. In Peshawar and Nowshers cash rents practically do not exist, and in Swahi most of the area shown as paying cash rents is hald by tenants paying at revenue rates with or without muliking. Such rents are, as a rate, nominal, and are past by tenants claiming and practically enjoying an occupancy status, or by proprietors who have taken the land in exchange.

The share of the produce on lands trigated by private canals and by the Kabul River Canal is almost invariably half, and on the richer lands in the Doaba and Poshawar sometimes amounts to three-sifting; while in the Bara circle it is a common practice for the tenants to pay half the revenue or a lump som in each per holding in addition to half the produce. These are extraordinarily high

rents, and indicate the great value of the produce of such lamils.

On the Swat Canal the general arrangement is that the owner takes half produce and pays the canal rates, or one-fourth produce, and leaves the tenant to pay the canal revenue.

On well lands and those irrigated by springs the share taken by the owner is from one-third to half, and this is also the usual proportion on the saids and better classes of unirrigated lands.

On ordinary unirrigated soils the share varies from one-fourth to one-sixth and on the poorer soils it falls as low as one-sixth to one-tenth, and even one-

twelfth, but one-sixth is the usual rate.

The principal statistics of interest under this head are summarized in the following table, and fuller particulars of the rents paid will be found in Statement No. VIII. For further details a reference can, if necessary, be made to the Assessment Reports, in which the subject has been fully treated and the great discrepancy in the rates of cash reat explained; -

	orange of	area conants	Pascer	TAKE OF A	RES CULIT	VALED DE	HEROSTER.
Tabalia	percent	ed by t	with oom	ZVanate	without a	pli of	
L.	Average y area outsing	Percentag cultives free of minst n	Termets right of pancy,	Tements, paying reast in kind, in	Tennus Parting Parting Cash	Total	Emal.
Mardán	33 54 70°0 48 77	27 10 27 10	3.00	21.3 21.3 41.0 43 35	14/4 9/2	61 55-7 28-2 44 37	64 431 381 40 33
Average for District	55:0	17	613	200	74	36'3	124

CHAP, III .- THE PEOPLE.

	CONTRACTOR IN		-	
111	Percentage of half assets share after de-ducting kamins' does moording to circle rathe of incidence of these.	**************************************	1200	10.01 10.01 8.8 8.8
10	late of incidence of teamins' dues per desp	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	2000	2 1 4 4 4 E
a	Percentago paying less than one-sixth.	THE CLASS T		2 22 2
10	Horoniego paying one-	1111 111	772	1 4 H 2 1
	Percentage paying one- fitti.	1111111. -	-	88 48 0
9	Percentage paying one-	111128 588	7	-8484 R
19	Percentage paying one- store or more.	88 11411111	111	8.230 3
*	Had galved ogalasored errors to	82588 13 1 1	28	n*2" ; 8
	Percentage of total stees on which ront is pull by division of erops at fixed rates	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	25	TET BE LE
			MAN	i iii i
		i Fight Ent E	10	1
01	Detail,		Total	nd dage
		Oháhi mahri Nahri II Shah mahri Ahi Sailah Dagoba Berini		Chábi Shah mahri Abi, malifib and Báráni Maira
-	Affering	abbasradO		Mardin.

Chapter III, D. Village Communities and Tenures. Tenancies and rents.

Chapter III, D

Village Communities and Tennres. Tenancies and rents.

	Ħ	amma lind to externing the same states of the carding and a second some sometimes of the carding of the carding the carding of	150 E		1200 8 8 8 1 8 2 1	0.000
	10	*suirant to sondinut to sinfl and per cent.	00 00		**************************************	17.00
1	œ.	nail) ssoi neiver enterone?	11	9t	F11 F1 F3 F3 F13	
	90	Percentage paying one-sixih.	20 00 02	п	3331233111	1
	į.	Percentage paying one-fifth.	11111	100	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	00
	0	Percentage paying one-	2888	30	1111	90
	0	Prints-suo gaivet egamorre!	古正忠국	30	** F1 1 2 10 0.	60
	+	Percentage paying half or more,	3000	11	28888888	200
	20	Percentage to total area by the paid to th	202 9.8 9.8	16.05	<u></u>	879
	27	Definit	Ohdri Abi, sellib and dagota Barani Maira	Total	Ohdhi and halfer Shak naher Gardens Naher I Ali Santh Dagoba Ricket	Total
	-	Tener.	HALL		Techémer.	

28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	18:0	144484414441 1444844144	
tan nanana	12	2852,332825	Y COL
111111111111111111111111111111111111111		1111111	
H11 111111	ī	11111111111	
Less than 3	2	3- aza -	
# H # H # H # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	91	* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Two-drug 47 47 47 16 16 16 16 16	13	E-100 E -12550 2	
222 33838°	222	2878515580x- 3	
8-1 8-18-8	118	\$1.50 pt - 2.50	
11119 111111	TES	THE PROPERTY OF	
11131111111	1	111111111111	
Chain and pailfri Abi Shall subri and C mahri Naleri I Salific and dagole Bliffeld	Total	Chafhi rashei Bhah makri Chafhi shinh mabri Gardena Nahri I Sulfib Ani Dogwin Harin Mairn Total	
Nowshints.		District.	I

Chapter III. D.

Village Communities and Tenures Tenuncies and rents

1896-

Chapter III, D.

Village Communi-

Tenancies and rents.

d —			Силк	SADDA.	PESE	LAWAR;
		Durante.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.
Are	a cultiv	rated area	33,100 10,809 1,686	53,958		74,35
NEXT, TRNANTS	With right of octu- pancy,	Paying at revenue rates, with or without malikana. Paying other cash rents Paying in kind, with or with- out an addition in cash.	2,095 62 293	5,074 176 1,845	1,172 26 1,080	4
AREA CHICTOLOGIC DY TRNANTS PAYING BENY.	Without right of occupancy,	Paying at revenue rates, with or without milikana. Paying other cash rents Paying in kind, with or with- out an addition in cash.	304 1,336 16,515	773 10,683 90,934	119 392 17,740	370 3,101 51,586
_	Total	hold by tenants paying rent	20,695	100,485	20,520	60,738
		Датана .	Am	tA.	Ago	E.A.
			Irrigat- ed.	Unirrl- igated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.
ITS AND AREA ON WRICE TENANTS-WILL	Rentz in Kind.	(1) Zabti rent (2) ½ produce or more (3) ½the and less than ½ (4) įrd and less than ½the (5) Less than ½rd (6) By fixed amount of produce. (7) Total area under rent in kind.	Acres. 44,744 217 130 4,130 448 49,678	Acres: 3,581 2 79 37,589 5 41,258	Acres. 40,703 285 1,206 131 67 42,302	Acres. 1,995 39 768 6,402
DETAIL OF DENTS AND AREA ON PAID BY TENANTS-AT-WILL	Coah rents.	(8) Total paying at revenue, rates with or without millikina. (9) Total paying other cash rents. (10) Total cash rents paid	8,551 32,852	435 2,132 2,305	1,003	6
Ď.		ou area entered in column 9,	35,1	-	.0,1	

Chapter III. D.

Nowanz	_							Village Com	
NOWALLE		Mann	100	SWA	1	Total D	OSTRUCT.	ties and Ten	ure
	HA.	20,000,00	1.01	5000	72.5	GOTTON C		rents.	38.0
nmber of oldings	Aren.	Number of holdings.	Argai	Number of holdings.	Area.	Number of holdings.	Area.		
	Acres 125,135 96,307 1,877	33,507 14,811 1,706	Acres. 262,879 139,160 6,477	68,730 39,602 1,311	Acres, 200,861 138,836 1,867	191,727 96,992 7,855	Acres, 892,321 502,111 16,136		
631	3,040	2,479	19,620	2,212	9,882	8,589	40,007		
203 517	1,005 2,750	27 81	341 934	1,721	157 994	341 3,492	1.722 11,409		
417	1,921	881	9,688	\$,881	13,285	7,632	25,911		
5,170	468 17,755		13,483 72,602	762 12,018	2,653 33,689	4,522 62,104	28,386 266,519	¥ 5	
7,139	26,951	15,990	116,742	22,617	60,158	86,880	374,074	i	
Ans	. A.	Asc	MA.	Δπ	Es.	Aı	EA.		
Irrigat-	Unitri-	Irrigat- ed.	Unitri-	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri gated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated	9	
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.		
5,758	2,873	22,721	1,233	1,701	1,62		11,31		
485	1,900	1000	4,853	2,020	12,73		20,28		
1,383	5,13		32,956	186	14,71	12,285	26,80		
23	3	47	17	20	3	2 605	8	4	
7,711	10,04	33,541	39,06	4,279	29,41	137,601	128,91	8	
345	1,57	6 2,607	7,07	6 745	12,54	0 -4,314	21,62	7	
207	26	1 2,693	10,79	330	2,32	1 12,876	15,51	0	
2,814	17	5 36	307	2,889	2,08	7 92	,613		
#201m				The State of the Control of the Cont					

Chapter III. D.

Village Communities and tenures.

At Major James' Settlement the inquiries regarding the status of tenants were directed towards ascertaining if possession was of twelve years' duration; this was generally considered sufficient to Tenant rights at confer hereditary rights, and also the right to pay in cash at the same Major James Settle- rates as the proprietors : no rent above the Government revenue was fixed as payable by this class of tenant. The tenants whose possession was of less than twelve years were considered non-hereditary, and, as a rule, liable to pay a rent of half produce (nim kara).

Tenancy tights at

At the Regular Settlement the tenures were most carefully she Begular Settle- investigated, and it was found that there were many tenants who had been ever since annexation to all intents and purposes proprietors. In cases where the tenant was found to have been located by the ruler, or where they undoubtedly showed they had upheld the village, and the proprietors were very weak, they were declared tenants with occupancy rights. In other cases if the parties agreed among themselves, the terms of their agreement were recorded; if, however, any dispute arose, the onus was usually thrown on the tenant, who was directed to sue. tenants were afraid to fight for their rights, the proprietary body oning so strong; but in hamlets occupied mainly by tenants, and in villages where the proprietary body was weak, suits were filed by tenants.

Rent rutes.

Rents have been fixed for all proprietors; occupancy tenants paying cash rents have had them settled at percentage rates on the revenue-this was the only possible way, as there are no such things as cash rents per acre or jarib. Proprietors always wished for produce rents, but this was not possible according to Section 16 of the Act of 1868, which was strictly observed.

Class of tenants. The local designations of the analysis of tenants. The ordinary names are nimkaragar and nagdi deh, or "giver of the district The local designations of tenants are given in the tenancy mist. half produce" and "giver of cash." In some parts of the district there are classes of tenants known as mulki and khulki. The former have rights; they usually have resided for some generations in the village, and the proprietor does not care about turning them out. The khulki tenant is a pure tenant-at-will-everything depends on his getting on well with the proprietors.

In the Qasbah the tenunts were usually found to be the planters of the fruit trees ; they also repaired the garden walls, provided the outlay required was not excessive. Proprietors were found to take hulf and three-fourths share of the produce, and it was allowed that tenants of this class were entitled to compensation on eviction. They were declared tenants with occupancy rights, and, where not, they were always decreed compensation. In some villages of Tahsil Peshawar, where there were vineyards planted by the tenants, it was agreed that if the tenant is dispossessed while the garden exists the proprietoris bound to give him compensation on account of his share of expense incurred on the trees. In some cases the occupants,

who were undoubtedly tenants under former rulers, were, owing to Chapter III. D. the loss of possession by the original proprietors, declared pro-Village Communiprietors. In Dandzai the occupants of the Khalil hamlets, who ties and Tenures were tenants originally, were at the Regular Settlement declared Classes of tenants proprietors in consequence of long adverse possession. In Doaba many of the tenants at the Summary Settlement took up the engagements with the proprietors and were known as khewati; they paid no rent and in some cases actually enjoyed a share of the shamilat. Many of them were located by the sardar to whom the tappa was in jagir ; he was to all intents and purposes niso the ruler; in such cases they were also declared tenants with occupancy rights. In tappa Khalsa many tenants were found to have sold and mortgaged their rights for large sums, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the proprietors; they were also declared tenants with occupancy rights. In the cluster of villages known as the bandehjat, Tabsil Nowshers, the occupants, originally tenants of the Mohmands and Khaliis, in consequence of long adverse possession, were declared proprietors. In tappas Bolak and Tare, now part of the Swahi Tahsil, the occupants who broke up the waste were declared proprietors and the tenants considered as possessing occupancy rights. In the hamlets and Mian Isa, founded in the Sikh time, the tenants found to be representatives of the founders were declared tenants with occupancy rights, but proprietors of the wells and enclosures built by them. In Hushtmagar the occupants of the sholgies hamlets were declared either proprietors owing to long adverso possession, or tenants with occupancy rights. In the maira hamlets the tenants are nearly all considered as tenants without occupancy rights,

Classes of tenants.

The Deputy Commissioner thus explains in his Census Report Names of tenants. for 1881 some of the more common terms used in the district to denote various classes of tenants :-

Ijáradárs are those who take the contract of crops from owners or tenants and have nothing to do with the cultivation." Cherakars are those to whom the owner advances money, furnishing all the implements, &c., himself ; cherakars furnish labour only. The custom is that the owner takes all the straw and bhusa; the cherakar receives a fixed share of the grain only, which is fixed according to the quality of the land and the amount of the money advance, not being less than one-sixteenth nor as a rule more than one-fourth. The cherakir who furnishes one bullock for the plough, the other being the malik's, is called a cherakar adhjogia, but they are not numerous in this district. The dehkan is the same as the cheraker; the former name is more frequently used in the Yusafzai iloka. Fakir does not mean a mendicant : it is a man who lives on a site, the property of the Pathan whose land he cultivates; the term fakir is used

^{*} The word is now used to denote the men who have taken the farm at cash rates for a term of years of the large estates on the Swat Canal.

Chapter III, D.
Village Communities and Tenures
Village menials.

in this sense chiefly in the Mardan and Utman Bolak tabsils; in other parts of the district the term hamsaya is thus used.

The following are the principal village menials :-

The kalil, or potter, makes earthen vessels for sale, and supplies all such articles as plates, cups, oil-burners, chillams and plichers, which are required in the guest-house or mosque. He lends out all earthenware vessels needed on such occasions as deaths or The lokár, or ironsmith, repairs all iron implements of agriculture; he also makes new ones for sale. He does all the jobs in iron which are required of him by the villagers, and generally enjoys rent-free tenure of a small piece of land. The naday, or cotton-cleaner, cleans and dresses the cotton. He prepures cotton-padded coverlets and clothes, and is paid by the job, The musulli, or aweeper, also called shahikhel, sweeps out the hujra or guest-house and keeps the fire alive on the chillam ; he makes the chhaj, or sieve with which they winnow and clean grain for the zamindars; for this last, he receives an allowance of one ser in the maund of grain winnowed. He discharges various functions at deaths or marriages, for which he is paid according to the discretion of his employer. The nai, or harber, besides performing the ordinary offices incidental to his profession, extracts teeth, bleeds those who require bleeding, and performs the act of circumcision on the boys, is frequently employed to carry confidential messages, and receives payment in grain for his services at harvest time as well as special fees for assisting at deaths and marriages, which he never fails to attend. The tarkhan, or earpenter, makes wooden implements of agriculture for sale as well us beds and stools. He repairs all such articles on occasion arising. He is called in for any skilled work that may be required in the building of houses or mills. Assisted by the lohar, he digs graves and buries the dead. Like the ironsmith, he holds a piece of land rent-free, although by no means wholly dependant on this. The dum, or musician or ballad-singer, plays, sings, and dances on occasions of festivity; bents the drum when required to summon the village folk together ; carries confidential messages, and assists at births, deaths and marriages. He is paid for each job by his employer, and also receives contributions from the ramindars. The imam, or priest, calls the people to prayers and reads the service five times in the day, is responsible for the mosque, and sees that it is kept in repair. He instructs the village children in the Koran. He prepares corpses for burial and performs the funeral service. The sick ask for his prayers and his charms. He reads the marriage contract, for which service he receives a fee varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. He enjoys the produce of the rent-free land attached to the masjid and receives occasional presents. The dharwai, or weighman, weighs and divides the produce of the land cultivated in common; furnishes seed, grain, and advances money on demand; lends money without interest at deaths and marriages, recovering his advances at harvest. When grain is being sold,

the dharwai attends and receives for his trouble of weighing the corn one ser in the maund. The shop-keeper plies the trade of village Communi-grocer, selling his wares at the price current of the neighbourhood, ties and Tenures. He gives oil and tobacco free to the lambardar's guest-house. The kotwal, or policeman, keeps watch and ward in the village, reports offences at the thana, collects the village people when their presence is required, and is used by the village headman to make known any orders passed by the Civil authorities. The muháfiz fast, called in Pashto kakha, protects and watches the crops of the village and keeps regular rounds like the chaukidar : when the grain is threshed out a share is given to him, either so much per plough or so much per bakhra or share in the village. The kama and pali receive pay monthly or every six months; their duties are to feed cattle. The mazdur cleans the field of weeds, cuts the grop, and performs other duties connected with cultivation.

Chapter III, D.

Village menials.

The subject of the employment of field labour other than that of the proprietors or tenants themselves, and the system of agricul- labourers, tural partnerships are thus noticed in answers furnished by the District Officer and inserted in the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 721-2).

Agricultural

- "In this district hired field labourers of three descriptions are employed-
- (a) Those who receive monthly wages, which amount to Bz. 4 or 5 in cash without food, or Re, 1-8 or Rs, 2 in each along with food. They are employed in every description of agricultural work.
- (b) Those locally known by the name of charakar, who are indebted to their masters for sums ranging from Ha, 30 to Hs, 150, and are under engagement to give their services as agricultural labourers till such time as the debt is paid off, Plough bullocks, seed, &c., are furnished by the employer. These labourers are paid by a share of the crop in kind, which is usually from one-fourth to one-tenth. They feed themselves.
- (c) The labourers who are especially employed as cattle herds or crop watchmen. The former are paid at harvest by receiving 15 sers of grain (barley or jouds) for every head of cattle grazed, or sometimes the payment is calculated not on the cattle but on the owners or their houses. The latter are also paid in kind at harvest; they receive one ser per mannd of grain out of every crop.
- "There is no tribe specially devoted to these occupations. When not engaged in agricultural work they are ready to do any sert of miscellaneous labour. Their numbers are about 2,854, which is a percentage of 0.55 per cent. of the total population. There is no material difference in the condition of such labourers and that of the poorer agriculturists who cultivate holdings of their own. The charakers are generally in debt; they borrow money under promise of paying it back at barvest, but with that exception the labourers are well able to live upon their earnings. Those who watch crops are, as a rule, very well off."

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

The table on pages 161-63 shows the rate of incidence of the true agricultural kamins' dues per cent. on the total produce, but the following extract from the Yusafzai Assessment Report shows how intricate the calculation is :-

Chapter III, D.

The calculation of the share given to the village servants or komeas has been very difficult. In Swabl the Naih-Tahalidar went into the subject very fully and Village Communi- assertained that very little was really paid out of the produce on this account. Kawisi dues.

Ka and cleaning of each man's stack in turn. Something is, however, paid to the tarkhas (carpenter) and lohar (blacksmith), who are agricultural servents, and the sai (tarber), machi (leather-worker) and mirats (bard) are also said to receive payment in grain in some estates, but in their case there is no general practice, and at any rate they are not such village servants as are entitled to have their dues deducted before calculating the pitch of the Government share. Where paid at all they receive half a ser per mannd in the kharif and one ser per mannd in the rabi, but, as above stated, in reality no regular payments are made. generally to these men. The lohds and tarkhon are regularly paid and receive make and moth in the kharif and wheat and barley in the rabi. No share of gur is given, but the men engaged in the manufacture receive pay partly in each and partly in raw angar, while in the case of tobacca an equivalent in barley in paid. The maximum amount receivable is also usually fixed. If the produce exceeds this the owner allows no declaution from the balance in exceed. The deflections are made per kulls (plough) or per well and sometimes in sers or measures of capacity, sometimes in sheaves and sometimes by making over a kidri or irrigation plot. To arrive at an idea of what these deflections are expected. these deductions amount to per cent, it has therefore been necessary to make a calculation of how much ordinarily goes to the sheat or kider and what proportion this hours to the total outturn per nere. The results have then to be converted into some one grain with reference to the relative value of the different crops and what was selected. It has been a complicated arrangement, but nothing clas was possible, and at the best only an estimate of such deductions can be made, and this has been done with greater care than is usually the case. Thus to take the Bolaknama circle, which most resembles the Punjab, and where the Aussius does are heaviest, we find that in the case of a well the loader receives 50 sers mains and one hiers equal to 5 sers and the tarkham 30 sers of make and one hide. In the rabi the tohir gets nothing, but the torkhis foreives 35 sers barley. On birds lands the tohir and torkhis get 7 sers barley and 8 sets wheat per plough. This on being converted with reference to the average area enlistrated per well and per plough and the average outturn is equivalent to one per cent. on the gross produce of the chiki land and 3 per cent of that of the birds. The same procedure has been followed in the case of the other circles, though the actual method of payment varies in each. In the Kinara Darya the calculation is by ogher, a measure of capacity, containing 6 sérs in the case of barley and 7% of wheat, maine or moth. The total gets 2 aphils per well and the tarkhin 4 aphils in the khurif but nothing in the rabi. For butter the tarkhing in the rabi. gets in both harvests I ogha per chat or load up to an outturn of 5 chats. If the produce exceeds this he only receives a cyhás. The tarkhás gets the same. That chat is equal to 312 sers, so the estimate of average produce of wheat and barley here for 12 acres, the average area per plough, is 1,060 sers or 130 sers per acre, which is very favourable for the owner. The calculation in the Jabba circle is made on the same lines. In the Maira and Sadum circles the calculation is by the choj containing 5 sets per well, and by the ogks per kulbs up to a limit of 6 aghds. In Mardán the calculation has been more roughly made, and it is stated that in Bairai the teriads and jobds receive half see per mound each on irrigated land and I see per maund on unirrigated. In Saddan the lahar receives the same, but the farkhair gets I see per maund on both classes, and the potter receives I see por maund on chahi lands. In the Mairs they all receive one ser per maund on chiki lands and the terkhis and leber the same amount on unirrigated. These deductions have been converted into percentages with reference to the average fotal produce. Altogether the subject is one attended by much difficulty and I am not certain that it would not have been best to have allowed an all-round deduction of a per cont, on this account, but I certainly should not may that more than this is ever really deducted.

Petty villinge grantses.

Small service or chakirana grants are sometimes held by village servants. Sometimes the land is leased to the grantee at a

favourable rent, or on condition of payment of revenue only : Chapter III. D. sometimes the owner cultivates and pays the revenue, making Village Communiover the produce to the grantee; while occasionally the grant ties and Tenures. consists of the rights of property in the land, which, subject to the usual incidents, such as responsibility for revenue and the like, vest grantees, in the person performing certain specified services at such time and for so long as he performs them. These grants are most commonly made to village menials and watchmen on condition of or in payment for services rendered, to attendants at temples, mosques, shrines, or village rest-houses so long as they perform the duties of the post, and for maintenance of monasteries, holy men, teachers at religious schools, and the like. The assignments of revenue or favourable rates of assessment allowed to these last by the British Government will be discussed in Chapter V.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIII A show the opera- of the proprietors. tions of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are still imperfect; the prices quoted are often fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. Captain Hastings has the following remarks on the subject :-

The people, as a rule, although better off than under former rulers, are not extricating themselves from debt; if report is true, debts are and have increased chiefly owing to that bud custom which induces them to vie with one another in expenditure at marriages and deaths. More money is now spent on jewels, food and clothes than used to be. Gambling, too, which is becoming very common, has smelt to say to the indebtedness of certain classes. Cash loans are obtainable between the rates of I and 3 per cent, interest per month; as much as 25 and 50 per cent, are charged for loans repayable at the next harvest. For seed loans, from § ser to I ser per mannel is paid as interest. Money is obtainable on a deposit of jewels at Re. 1-9 per cent. per month. It is not unusual to find land mortgaged to two persons, the proprietary right to one and the cultivating right to another. Till this settlement, the ordinary custom in the district was for propricture to mortgage their lands, give over possession to the mortgagees, but still continue responsible for the Government demand. For the future such agreements as these are not attended to; the revenue is primarily recovered from the person in possession. The debts are chiefly due to the local shopkeepers."

The following extract (paragraph 23 of the Final Settlement Report, 1897,) shows how matters now stand:—

"The statistics of alienations and the average price of land are summarized " below and have been fully explained in the Assessment Reports. Only in Peshawar and in the Doaba is there any reason to apprehend danger from excessive alienations, especially to new agriculturists. The large proportion mortgaged and sold in Charmedda is due to the opening of the Swat River Canal, on which large areas in the treet commanded changed hands, as much as 28 per cent, of the Nahri circle having been sold at an average price of only Rs. 18 per acre, while outsiders acquired 69 per cent, of the area so alienated. In Nowahern the sales are not a source of danger, for with the mixed tribes holding in that tahaft land is treated as a marketable commodity and changes had freely. In Swabi the mortgages arise largely from the peculiar system of distributions, and are to a great extent merely exchanges or transfers by absentee proprietors as explained in paragraph 45 of the Yusafani Assessment Report, and the burden

of debt in that tabell is really very small.

"Care has been taken at this settlement to ensure that new purchasers shall bear a fair, and even a full, share of the burden, and in the present state of the law nothing more than this can be done; but the state of affairs in Poshawar and in the Dosba is most unsatisfactory, and the progress of alienation

in these tracts must be carefully watched.

Poverty or wealth

Chapter III. D.
Village Communities and Tenures.
Alienations.

	×						PERC CULTI MOI	PERCENTAUE OF CULTIVATED AREA MORTGAGED.	OF HEA	Per	PERCENTAGE OF COLDINATED AREA HOLD.	r'or Alica	PRIOR PER ACRE DURING PIVE YEARS EXPING 1895.	AX HALL OF	ONE READ	ка 189Б.
		Таныт.	3				-Inolinga weed o'l' -ateirus	To other	.fotal,	-footse were o'l' strings	To othern.	.laloT	Irrigated		.betagimiaU	Average without regard to irriga- tion.
Chármadda	4	- 1	- 1	Ě	1	1	2.9	0.0	11:9	2.2	161	\$83	Morigages	E 104	Ra. 188.	Ra. 33
(Inridan	3	ę	Ī	*	3	1	0.8	1.4	9-1	1.3	3.6	6.9	Mortgages	1.1	50 17 51 15	88
Swibi	3	ŧ	1	9	3	3	90	8.2	11.3	99-	3.75	61	(Mortgagos	170	0.00	999
eshiwar	6	18	P	THE STREET	1		78	147	23.1	7.00	9-3	13.0	Sales	11	74 18 120 15	71
Nowshirm	ŧ	1	1	1	- 1	1	3.3	6.6	01 24	1.9	18.5	18.3	(Mortgages	31	81 81	1488
	Te	Total District	rriot	E	- 1	1	0.9	8.8	13.8	3	T	A	Modernmen as	888	38	83

Part 2.—Rights in water.

Chapter III. D.

The depth of water from the surface being, except in the Village Communilowlands which fringe the rivers, so great that it is impossible to ties and Tenures. work wells for purposes of cultivation, the rights in water assume almost as great importance in Peshawar as do the rights in land. Indeed it is often said that the two are identical, the available water-supply having been originally distributed together with the land. This may have been the case in the first instance ; but it cannot now be said with truth.

Rights in water.

An account of the Bara is given in Chapter I. The system by which the water of the river is distributed is as follows. The water is turned off from the river's bed into the walas (irrigation channels) by means of dams. The first two dams are erected above the Khalil and Mohmand place of distribution; they turn water into the under-ground channels of the villages of Shekhan (tappa Mohmand) and Sangu (tappa Khalil). The new weir has been erected at the head of the Sangu channel. It may be noted that owing to unforeseen difficulties, due to the frontier disturbances in 1897 and to heavy floods while the work was in progress, the cost of the weir has risen to Rs. 69,765, and this estimate has been sanctioned by Government of India, P. W. D., Irrigation letter No. 365 L. dated 11th August 1898. The remaining water is considered as half belonging to Mohmand and half to Khalil; from each share sufficient water to turn a mill (ek jandar pani) is set apart for the cantonment, and carried with the Khalil supply, with which also runs the supply for the Kuzar lower Mohmand villages and an intermittent supply for the Kasbah. The upper villages are called sar-i-warkh, and the lower villages pain-wurkh. Warkh is a Pashto word and means the hole in the side of a water-course; sar = head or upper, and pain = low.

Irrigation customs. The Bars.

To some pain-warkh (low) villages, which are at a disadvantage as regards receipt of water, an extra share is sometimes allotted.

The following statement shows the irrigated area according. The water-distribution system. to lappas:-

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures. The water distribution system.

i-		Cost of ropairs per acre.	Riv. n. p.		0 0 0		100
	razyo	qer to teon famina.	Ra.		1,000		100
		Total.		15,757	15,477	5,746	86,979
1		Chah Shah Kalul		3	1	4	11/4
	123,	ittifadt.		ē		15	13
	ABTA 18 ACRES,	Shah Yahri,		3	- 1	á	1
	An	Chahi Mahri.		ŝ	Ē	108	198
ŀ		Mahai II.		5,352	7,408	1,326	14,186
		Mahri L.		10,402	8,000	4,170	22,684
		Taliafi.		Pesháwar	Do	Do	4.0
ľ				1	4	3	1
ı				E	3	Î	Blink
	Name of canal.			E	3	ŧ	Total Blin
		Name		Mohmand	Khalit	Kanful	TES MAIN SI PORTE SI PORTE
-	-				7	nryg	
		Name of ziver.			Bies		

The water distribution system, although called Shaikh Malli's, Chapter III, D. is not so; it probably existed prior to his allotment of the land; he Village Communidoubtless made some alterations and modifications, but the greater ties and Tenures. part of the system must have been in force before the Afghans The water distritook the country. The system of division and distribution of the bation system. water in a kandi of a village, in the first instance, was as follows : The bakhras (shares) of the kandi were first grouped by fours ; for the irrigation of every four bakhras (shares) a period of time (waqat) was fixed. The periods of times (waqats) were either from sunrise to sunset, or from sunset to sunrise. Two periods of time (icagat) for eight bakhrás (shares) are called shabánaros (shab= night, roz=day). The terms waqat and shabanaroz are now applied indifferently both to the water-supply and the land watered. In some villages four bakhrás (shares) of land receiving water for only four pahars (watches of three hours each) are called shabanarozes, and eight bakhrus a dogun. Two or three doguns compose a kandi (section). Lots (púcha or kurra andází) settled the order of turns (naubats) in which the shabanarozes (eight pahars of water-supply) were to be taken, and within shabanarozes (eight pahars of time) the choice for the first turn of night or day waqat (four pahars of time). The day waqat (four pahars) is preferred to the night one. One watering being completed, no more casting of lots for waguts is required; at the second watering the waqats are reversed, and so on alternately throughout the season. This continues until the order of rotation has been so interfered with, for instance by floods causing an excess supply, or by drought causing a short supply, that it is necessary, in the opinion of the majority, to have a fresh casting of lots to start a new rotation. The allotment of turns is managed by the people among themselves ; we have never interfered, and no disputes about it are ever brought into Court. The water is, as a rule, applied by the proprietor to the land of the four bakhrás in a wagat (four bakhrás of land), or the eight bakhrás (shares) for which it is allotted. The lands composing the waqat or shabanaroz adjoin and are in the same resh (strips of area known by particular names based upon the description and quality of the soil); it is also customary to sow these divisions of land with the same crop, in order that the requirements of all the proprietors may be alike. When the shabanaroz or wagat is owned by several proprietors not holding jointly, or where the plot has broken up into several tenancies or fields, the order of irrigation is first the sar-i-warkh (upper) field, and so on in regular succession down to the pain-warkh (lower) field; if the supply of water should not be sufficient, and any occupant's land remain unirrigated, he is entitled to take it first at the next turn of water for this four or eight bakhrás. The water in this case, it will be observed, is allotted for certain land, and it must be used for the irrigation of that land only. The proprietor has not the option of using it out of the regular order, or for land elsewhere belonging to him in any other shabanaroz. In villages at the tail of the irrigation (pain-warkh), where The distribution

the areas of the bakhra's (shares) are larger and the water-supply system in villages at for the land short, the distribution is as follows. The proprietors tion (poin warkh).

Village Communi-

tiss and Tenures. warkh).

Chapter III. D. roughly calculate how much of the whole shabdanros, or wagat, can be irrigated by the water at their disposal, i.e., one-half or two-thirds or three-fifths of the land; each owner then irrigates that proportion The distribution of his land; the order of irrigation ordinarily commences with the system in rillages owner of the sar-i-warkh field, and so on in regular succession down at the tail of the to the owners of the pain-warkh field, at the tail. But in some cases in the tail of the commences with the pain-warkh field, at the tail. irrigation (pdin- the pain-warkh field proprietors can demand a casting of lots for turns if they choose. If, after every one has had his turn, there is still water to spare, a second allotment of the same nature as the first is made, and the water similarly distributed, but in this case the pain-warkh (lower) owner has the first use of it. In Tehkal-bala there is no re-allotment of turns permitted. The water is distributed according to a fixed order of rotation.

The custom known as things.

and floods.

water).

The custom known but as a rule the allowance is a favour. There are a few entitled (wet).

guiated by hours.

In villages (Musazai, Baddabair) where the kandi (section) areas are chakbat (separate), and so situated as to produce inequalities in respect of facilities for irrigation, it is usual to make up the difference of position by an extra allowance of water known as khinza (literally, a boil). This extra allowance is looked upon as The custom in the a boil, i. e., annoyance and trouble. When the Bara river floods, event of freshets the regular distribution of its water above described is for the time placed in abeyance, and every tappa erects temporary dams and turns off as much water as they can. But they are not justified in doing this when only freshets occur. What water escapes down the bed is utilized by lower villages who have regular flood cuts. In some of the pain (low) villages of Mohmand (Deh Bahadur, Achar) and in those Khalil villages affected by flood water after The custom knows min in the hills, a similar custom obtains. A stone or piece of as tale-obs (plunder wood is let into the ground, and on the water rising above this flood mark, it is said to be tala-oba (plunder water), and may be The water right of taken for irrigation without regard to the ordinary system. In miscellaneous plots, most villages there are mutafariq (miscellaneous) lands apart from the shares ; they are in some cases entitled by right to water,

as each (dry) obe to a right known as (wach-obe) dry water ; this is of two kinds ; if either represents the water-supply in a channel between the point of receipt and the pain khet, after it has been turned off for the next shabanaroz, which is often given away previous to the Near cantonments turning off of the water for another division. In some villages water division is re- mear the cantonment the water distribution is according to hours,

and even divisions of an hour.

The tenant's right

The water is a necessity; the land is worth nothing without to the water-supply, it, consequently the proprietors cannot in any way interfere with the water-supply of a tenant's holding so long as the tenant holds. that land. If, however, the water should be more than is required for the land, the power of giving or transferring the surplus lies with the proprietor and not the tenant,

Similely-kn-kaths.

The other canal which irrigates the greater number of the remaining villages in the new Peshawar tahsil is called Shaikhka-katha (the Shekh's canal) after Shaikh Usman; he was ruler in

CHAP, HI .- THE PEOPLE.

Peshawar in Anrangzeb's time, and has the credit of having originated and constructed it. Muhibb Khan, the ancestor of the Village Communipresent Mohmand Arbabkbel, worked under him as nazir. The ties and Tenures. water supplying the canal is turned from the Kabul river by means of a dam in the boundaries of Sherkili and Dherikili villages to the west of Tappa Daudzai. At the same place, by means of a separate channel, water is turned into the Mamun branch; this irrigates Chukrimatti and other villages in Tappa Daudzai.

For the first seven miles of its course it runs in the bed of the Budhmi, an old branch of the Kabul river, out of which it is taken by an earth dam near Pir-bala, at the point where the Lakrai torrent joins the Budhni. It then runs just along the edge of the Bara system of irrigation under the Peshawar city, thence due east to the Bara, which is crossed by an aqueduct, and ends in the Jehangirabad circle of the Nowshera tahsil. Of recent years a new wooden aqueduct over the Bara has been built at a cost of Rs. 36,503 as a second string to the old work which is still in existence. A scheme was also in contemplation for replacing the earth dam on the Budhni by an iron tube syphon at a cost of Rs. 35,000 to be met by a takavi grant, but the villages interested are now hesitating about taking the advance, as a diversion dug this year has reduced the height of the dam from 14 to 6 feet; and the provision of a temporary escape for flood waters has made the work more stable, so that for some years to come it can be maintained at trifling trouble and expense. These works have greatly improved the canal, and there is now no necessity to remit any portion of the assessment of the lower villages as was done at last settlement on account of the insecurity of these two points.

The water of the main canal is divided as follows :- Between the first dam on the Kabul river and the Dag-band dam just be. of the water of the low the village of Pir-bala, water for irrigation is taken by the main channel. Sari, Gidarai, Tirahi, Marina, Budakandarkhel, Kukar and Laram cuts of the Daudzai tappa. They are entitled to one-third of the water plus sufficient to irrigate the Budakandar-khel area. What remains in the canal after this is distributed among the villages below the Dag-band as follows:-The villages of Darbangi, Garhi Bábu, plots Mahal Gabri, Salo Lala Ahmad in the gasbah, and maira Haidarabad receive a restricted water-supply through warkhs (holes in the side of the canal for water to pass through) or by small irrigation channels. The surplus that passes the distributaries goes mostly to the Khalsa tappa. The villages supplied by it are divided for the purposes of irrigation into 201 shares (kandis).* These shares are of unequal area, but they govern the distribution of the water. A part of these 201 kandis, viz., the villages of Akbarpur, Rashida, Chughalpura, Paháripura and Kamboh, receive their water-supply on the shabanaroz system, the remaining villages receive a continuous flow of water through masonry heads.

The subjoined statement gives the areas, according to tahsils, irrigated by the Sheikh-ka-Katha.

"The area of a kandt was originally about 500 acres; this does not hold good at the present time.

Chapter III, D. Sheikh-ka-Katha.

The distribution

The water in the canal is not allowed to be dammed.

Chapter III. D

Village Communities and Tenures.

The water in the causal is not allowed to be dammed.

	Cost of repairs per- sere.	Ba. p. 9. 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		288	0 8 0	1:
,estin	der to seed faminal.	ě	8		E	1
	Total.	1,387	14,817	13,558	2,596	16,913
	Crepi spep gapei	ra	1	Į.	22	10
ne.	Jhulskei,	ts.	48	37	H	37
AHEA IN ACRES.	Shih Xahri.	1 1	100	1	208	868
Air	Chilbi Sabri.	4.1	1	i.	196	190
	Nahritt	1,927	4,383	4,110	158	4,481
	Nahri I, Nahri II.	3,460	1966	9,406	1,869	D28,11
	Takaft,	Posliáwar	Do	T. 3	Nowshera	1
		Shand	8	E 1	1	i
Name of cenal.		Katha Sheikh Above Dag-band Bolow	Total	Haqilse Ghale Handle	Below Dag-hand	Total Katlar Shelkli.
	Name of civor.		1403	in ladeN		

· Cost of repairs beavy twing to construction of bands in Hain and Budlent,

In no one instance is it allowable to dam the water in the bed Chapter III. D. of the channel, in order to increase the supply that enters a branch. The only estate in favour of which the exception was ties and Tenures made is that of Jhalarian in the Peshawar quahah; it now receives its supply by flow. There are 39 mills turned by this canal, The water, after turning them, is again utilized for irrigation; there are no mills turned the water of which is wasted.

The canal is directly controlled by the Deputy Commissioner and is in everything but the name a Government wrok, though certain estates are by prescription entitled to the first share in the supply. The surplus water is sold to other villages at an acreage rate of Rs. 5 a year or Rs. 2-8-0 a harvest per sore, except in the case of cane, which pays Rs. 7 an acre. The canal has a canacity of 150 cusees. It is most intimately connected with the Kabul River Canal, from which it can be supplied in the event of failure of the Dag-band in the Budhni, which it also serves as a feeder channel and as a distributary for the larger work. It must therefore always remain under the same management. The villages having a first claim on the water are bound by custom to assist in the repairs to the head and Dag-band and in the silt clearances, and for some years to come at any rate this statutory labour must be required of them, since in consideration of this their lands are specially assessed at fixed lump rates and do not have to pay full water-rates.

The system by which the owners of a village distribute the Water distribuwater among themselves is as follows: For the irrigation of every described. supply) is set apart. The order in which each section (kandi) of a village is to receive its share in the water is settled at customary seasons by casting lots. In cases in which the chabinaroz (or four bakhras) is owned by several proprietors not holding jointly, the order in which each shall receive his share is similarly settled by casting of lots; these interior shares being commonly called wagats (twelve hours) and pahurs (three hours). It is not obligatory that the water be used for the land (bakhras) on account of which it is allotted. If the proprietor has other land which he prefers to irrigate, he may use the water for that purpose. In this point the custom on the Shaikh-ka-katha differs from that prevailing on the Bars, where the water is useable for particular lands only. Unforfunately this excellent rule has been in cases broken by the action of our Courts which have recognized sales of water apart from the land.

The casting of lots to settle the order of rotation for the distribution of water takes place once a year, viz., in the month of Jeth of turns. (May) for villages which cultivate chari, and in others in Har (June) and Savan (July). These periods are those at which the exact regulation of the irrigation becomes most important, the exact observance of the rotation having been ordinarily neglected during the months immediately preceding. The miscellaneous plots of lands, small mons, have no fixed share of water; where the plot is part of a plots. bakhra (share) or attaches to a shabinares or kandi, it receives its water during the time of irrigation for the bakhra, shabanaroz, or kandi, and its receipt has generally been considered a favour.

The re-alloiment

The miscellaneous

Chapter III. D. tion customs.

The Kabul river near the points of its debouchement into Village Communi-the Peshawar valley forms two branches, the Adézai and Nagoman; ties and Tenures, the former is the main stream. The latter again divides itself Kabal river irriga- into two channels known as the Nagoman, or main stream, and the Shah Alam. The irrigation is carried on by channels, into which the water is turned by dams. No restriction is placed on the amount of water diverted by each dam. The statement below shows the area irrigated by each branch of the river :

11	b	124	gate	-2			orat		of t			1
	625	20	0			_	0.10		19	9 0		
	Com of rephilis pur nexts,	100				0	0		0			1
,water	Ammind cost of rep	Re	8	200	100	108	253	100	9	98	1	
	Totali	5.442	1,340	1,488	8,140	1,008	2080	2,666	1,291	2,450	11,148	9,403
	Charl Shah Nabel	3	ı	į	1	14		;	Ē	1	91	4,120
ACTURES.	, inhiniti	1	2	Ę	1	-	ī	i	ī	1	16	8
AREA 18 ACRES.	Bridge Made	1	100	i	1	3	ě	1	ı	1	11,117	5,193
Α'n	Chald Natue	9	5	I	4	- (9)	į	ž	1	ı	1	i
	Nahri II.	9,490	584	501	1,410	087	8,609	1,822	298	1,431	į	1
	Naturi I.	3,113	756	1527	1,700	1,938	6,198	1,344	039	1,019	t	E,
	e e	-		1	- 1		3	1	I	1	E	
	Talleft	Peahawar	Do.	Do,	Do.	Do.	Do.	Doc	Do	Do	De	Nowshern
		- 3	B	1	İ	-	1	į	1	-5	78	
Name of canal.		1	***	ŧ	1	100	3,25	1	Klest	Kitel	horn Car	
		Nagoman Juf Mamun	" Zormandi	Palons	" Zardidf	Amirmed	Other Knthla, 25	Mandahani	Katha Suidi Khal	Katha Basid Khel	Minhed:Nowshern Caust	Do.
	200	1	3	ŧ		4	1		1	T	-	1
	Name of firms,	Хацоппа	Do.	De	Do	Do.	Do.	Shalt Alam	Do	Do.	Kabal	Do.

CHAP. III .- THE PEOPLE.

Name of chan- uel,	No. of vil- loges	Area freignt- ed.	Rev-
Shehi Mahal Zardad	6	Acres, 2,771 1,202	Ra. 9,126 5,300
Total	11	4,063	14,427

The Budhni stream, fed by springs, escape water from the Chapter III, D. Dag-band, and waste water, used to supply water for the Shahi Village Communi-Mahal and Zardad channels, ties and Tenures. The number of villages, their area and revenue is shown in the margin. Both of these are now fed by the Michni-Nowshera Canal and at the most only 566 neres derive irrigation

The Budhai.

from this source.

As a rule there is a sufficient supply of water; but in the event of short ampply, the system of allotting the water by shabanaroz (night and day supplies) is followed, and the turns for order of receipt settled by the casting of lots, as already explained for the Shaikh-ku-katha.

It now remains briefly to describe the irrigation customs of the Swat river, which forms the boundary between tabail Hashtnagar irrigation customs. and tappa Doaba. The supply of water from the river is plentiful, and consequently the customs are not complicated. The statement below shows the number of irrigating canals and the area irrigated :-

The Swat river

No.	Name of canali		Aren irri-	(25.5)	Annual repairs.			Cost per			
1	Abami				Acres	Ra	- 01.	p.	Ra	ri.	p
1 8	Marghalra	211	110	***	546			727		***	
3	Samkana	104	4,775.0	***	843	-	444	Y		***	
- 4	Kari Khara	***	1110	694.	665	77	- 4	.0	0	1	
6	HE FEBRUARY CONTRACTOR STATE OF THE PARTY.	****	111	***	658	45	-0	.0	0	1	-1
6	SC Breed	7.77	225	100	1,500		100	-	~	100	
7	Kutha Patai	0.00	644	201	610	1 1000	CHAR				
8	Chalingrum	1000	200		.654	102	14	-0	0	2	
9	Kalla Dher	1555	168	999	618	200	0	0	0	Ü	- 1
10	Shukarpora	1314	100	1.014	751	100	-0	0	0	9	
11	Katha Charash	lan.	277	222	2,897	007	0	0	-0.	3	- 4
12	Male		199	40	1,582	320	0	0	0	3	. 3
13	Mattanah	SAR.	1968	100	655	155	- 0	0.	0	3	10
14	Torapana	1400	1055	-011	567	88	-0	0	0	1	0
15	The second secon	277	944	Asr.	524	88	0	0.	0	2	-8
16	Fateland I.	648	414	10.6	555	-80	0	0	0	2	-4
17	Ettlemen	227	949	200	1,071	-300	0	0	0	4	7
20.	CAPHICER	XX4	1,000	010	5,050	1,211	7	0	0	3	5
	Total of cuts	in Sh	olgira	200	20,215	3,374	9	0	0	2	8
18	Joi Kathiala	iii .			7,678	1,585	0	0	-	-	-
10	Karl Khara	111	***	144	1,303	227	o.	0	0	3	4
20	Shakarpara	244	***	***	690	105	0	0	0	92 20	9
21	Kandrara	***	***		1,315	135	o	0	0	î	8
22	Ishura	333	814	200	1,288	150	ŭ	o l	0	1	9
23	Biandala	116	140		7,280	1,382	o	0	0	3	4
24	Ichra	244	100	120.07	3,237	500	ö	D	Ö	2	6
25	Yarghakai	111	***	30	847	65	ő	ŏ.	0	í	20
26	Khani	VIII	PPE		681	80	o.	0	0	î	10
27	Others	***	101	100	1,080	100	0	0	0	2	9
	Total of cuts	in Do	ibu	,	25,299	4,419	0	0	0	2	
	GRAN	b Tor	AL.		45,514	7,793	9	0	0	-	9

Chapter III, D. Village Communi-

ties and Tenures.

The river forms two branches between Jurra and Katozai: the upper one is known as the Zindai and irrigates Hashtnagar, es and Tenurea which was formerly the lower main stream as the Abazai The Swit river till it arrives between Marozai in Doaba and Sangar in Hashtbrigation customs. nagar; at this point it again divides itself into two channels; the left one is known as the Shamber, the other as the Khyali ; the former irrigates Hashtungar, the latter Donba and some few villages also of Hashinagar. The cuts generally have a stony bed, so that except for the bands at the head-works the cost of repairs is not excessive. The turning of a full supply into the Khyáli isnow a matter of some difficulty, as the Zindai is the deeper channel and a good deal of cutting is required at the head-works.

The custom of dis-

There is always a continuous flow of water into these main tributing the water channels, but there is no measure to the supply as regards one another; each channel diverts as much as it can; the supplies in the channels are measured by the scale in force for the particular channel and distributed into the separate village ents entitled to receive water. There has hitherto been sufficient water for all, and it is taken as required. In the event of a short supply, as is sometimes the case in Savan (July), the water in some villages is distributed on the shabunaroz system, the turns for the receipt of which are settled by the casting of lots. There are some miscellaneous plots in Doaba; they have separate channels and a fixed sapply; the smaller miscellaneous plots receive their supply as elsewhere.

System of mandent on those.

The whole of the District Canals are under the control of agement of the Dist the Deputy Commissioner. This control is absolutely necessary and revenue depen to ensure their proper management. These are not more inundation cuts into which the rivers rise irresistibly when in flood, but are perennial canals irrigating in most cases groups of villages with conflicting interests and on bad terms with each other. They really are not private canala therefore in the true sense of the term, but owe their origin in most cases to the direct action of some representative of the central power who turned out the people and got them to dig a channel. When the tribal tie was stronger than it is at present, doubtless, the distribution of the water was in accordance with ancestral shares, and this distribution has survived more or less intact up to the present time. If the Deputy Commissioner's control were removed the whole arrangement would collapse and the head villages would appropriate or waste the whole supply.

> Ordinary repairs, such as silt clearance and the construction of the small dams which turn the water into the canal when the river is low, are carried out by a sort of chher system, under which each village, or kandi as in the case of the Jui Shaikh, has to provide a certain number of labourers in accordance with their share in the water and as laid down in the Rivoj Abpashi or Code of Irrigation Rights and Customs. Special

repairs or masonry works are met out of a fund which will be Chapter III. D. noticed separately. Village Communi-

The actual distribution is usually effected by means of ties and Tenures. masonry regulators consisting of dams built across the canal nagoment of the Diswith openings or nakhas in them, graduated to admit of the triet Canals. Area passage of a supply into the channel below equal to the share and reviews dependof the village owning the channel. In the case of the Jai Shaikh and some of the main canals, the village channels take out by masonry outlets in the bank of the canal; but in practice it is found much more difficult to distribute the water equally in this way than by the old-fashioned dam. Constant care is required to see that the village channel below the outlet or nakha is not deepened unduly so as to secure a greater supply, or that a breach is not made above the nakha, otherwise the system works well, is thoroughly understood by the people, and gives but little trouble considering the very complicated system of rights and interests which it has to meet.

Up till recently the Deputy Commissioner's orders based on the records of irrigation rights prepared at the Regular Settlement were quite sufficient to meet all difficulties, but the village lawyer is abroad even in Poshawar, and a tendency to question the District Officer's decisions and to take the matter into the Civil Courts was becoming apparent. Mr. Merk had urged the necessity for placing the existing system of management on an indisputably legal basis, and the matter was taken up during settlement, with the result that a Peshawar Canals Regulation under the Government of India Act (1870), 33 Vic., Chapter III, has recently been passed. This practically legalizes the arrangements for the control of the canals which have existed all along and raises a presumption of accuracy in favour of the entries of the Codes of Irrigation Rights and Customs which have been prepared for each canal at the Revised Settlement of 1896.

No difficulties should therefore occur in future in managing these works, on which the prosperity of the richest and most highly assessed half of the district depends.

The total area so irrigated amounts to 129,893 acres, assessed at Rs. 5,77,805 as shown in the following table. Tao assessment is at lump wet-rates, and it is difficult to say exactly how much is due to the canals, but it may be taken that the land in its unirrigated aspect could not pay more than 12 annas an acro all-round, so that the revenue directly dependent on the canals amounts to Rs. 4,80,385 ;-

Statement showing area dependent on samindari Canals in Peshawar, Chapter III. D. and revenue assessed on this. Williage Communi

ties and Tenni	
System of a	ian-
agement of the	
trict Canals.	
and revenue de	en.
dent on these.	

1	3	3	4	5
	TABSEL C	CHARRADO	A.	- 1
TAUSIL.	Clian.	Area.	Rate.	Roveaue
Ohārendās {	Nabri I Nabri II Nabri I	Acres, 36,417 7,679 50,573	Rs. a. p. 5 1 2 2 10 0 5 3 6	Há; 1,84,917 19,908 2,63,939
Pesháwar } Nowahtra {	Nahri II Nahri I Nahri II	30,718 3,162 1,424	2 14 8 5 0 0 2 8 0	89,571 15,910 3,560
District	Nahri	129,893	4 7 2	5,77,805

Maintenance nnii Funil.

The canals were in the direct charge of the Revenue Assistthe canals. Mirds ant, but owing to the constant changes in this office they have Zar-i-nagha recently been made over to the District Canal Officer, Shaikh Sher Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, an Assistant Engineer, lent by the Canal Department, who is also in charge of the revenue management of the Kabul River Canal and of the District Board Canals in the Doaba. The Tahsildars arrange for the ordinary silt clearance and the construction of the head bunds. A nonpensionable staff of officials, known as mirábs (lords of the water) is entertained to look after the actual work of repairs and the distribution. These are paid out of a miráhi coss sanctioned by Government in letter No. 2128, dated 22nd December 1874. The cess is a fixed sum in Hashtnagar, but is a cess on the revenue at varying rates in Doaba Daudzai, Peshawar and Nowshera. Now that the Canal Regulation has been passed the arrangements regarding the cess will require revision. The average income for the five years ending 1896-97 has been Rs. 5,653.

The establishment at present maintained is the following :-

CHAP. III,-THE PEOPLE

Statement of the present Mirabi Establishment in Peshdwar District.

Chapter III, D. Village Communi-ties and Tenures

	_					111 - 112 - 12			Campter III, D.
Sec	tion.	Class		No.	Rate.	Amount	Total of Section.	REMARKS.	Village Communi- ties and Tenures Maintenance of the canals, Mirabi and Zar-i-ndyha
Bára	200	Miráb	(114	1	Ra. 50	Rs. 50	Ra. a. p		Fund.
Do.	20	Náib-Miráb	:10	1	15	15		of the	
Do.	Ш	Náih-Mirába	-010	9	10	20		Pan	
Do.	110	Chapriel	-FW	1	6	6		gha,	
Do.	***	Chaprisis	111	12	5	60		Find	
Dandrai		Miráis	340	1	30	30	151 0 0	ģ	
Do.	100	Náib-Miráb	600	1	10	10		III (LO	
Do.	IH	Chaprisis	100	5	5	25	- 1	ipte.	
Jul Shai	kh	Miráb	225	1	30	80	65 0 6	aggregating Rs. 106-1-0 are paid from sar-i-nagha, and the balance out of miribi receipts.	
Do.	***	Naib-Miraba	***	2	10	20		1.0	
Do.	.717	Chaprási	244	i	6	6		1005	
Do.	174	Chaprásis	745	13		65		ut.	
Sade	466	Moharrir		1	20	20	121 0 0	ning	
Do.	3993	Do	- 22	1	15	15		Balis	
Do.	295	Contingent			5	.5	1	A ag	
Doába	***	Miráb		1	30	30	40 0 0	pea	
Do.	147	Náib-Mirába		2	10	20		itams marked A	
Do.	1445	Chaprási	100	1	6	6		9111	
Do.	1999	Chaprásis	141	3	5	15		The it	
Hashinag	kr.	Do.	444	3	6	18	71 0 0	ET.	
Do.	100	Chaprási	0,0	1	ő	5		477	
General	(Sub-Overseer		1	66			Rs. 71 × 12	
	1	Clerk allowance		1	10	10		Rs. 5,652 r aunum.	
	- 11	Máli		1	7	7			
	- []	Do		1	4	4			
A :		Table 2 Fee	47	2	2	4			
		Date of	- A	6	1	6			
	4	Treasury Clerk . Receipt Stamp .	# 1	l l an	10	10 10	6 1 0		

40

Chapter III. D.

Pund.

The mirable cess is therefore insufficient to meet the cost Village Communi- of the establishment and something also must be provided to meet ties and Tenures, the cost of exceptional repairs and masonry head-work. These are Maintenance of met out of an Excluded Lecal Fund known as the Zar-i-nagha or the cannie. Meralis Fines Fund, to which all lines on absentse labourers, &c., are credit-Zars-sigha ed. Another source of income was the proceeds of the sale of the surplus water of the Shaikh-ka-katha to villages not having a right to the water, which are known as Garhi Haqdar villages, and lie to the east of the Barn mainly near Akarpura. The irrigation of these villages have been recently taken over by the Kábul River Canal, which utilises any surplus supply there may be from the Jui It has been arranged that an annual payment of Rs. 5,000 should be made from the Kahul River Canal to the Zar-i-nagha to make good the loss of profits from the sale of the Jui Shaikh water.

> The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the fund for the five years ending 1896-97. The deposits and advances consist of sums paid in on account of some special work or of advances made for such works pending recovery from the irrigators. Without this fund no improvements to the canal could he made, and indeed it would be almost impossible to carry on the management at all. Masonry works, such as regulators, aqueducts, &c., are necessary, and these cannot be constructed by the unskilled labour of the irrigators, while if it was necessary to wait until the cost could be recovered from the crop would be lost.

50

12,010

78

2 0

27

10

0 0

0 11 9

12

27 20

1500 th

: 1

CHAP, IIL-THE PEOPLE.

		Statement showing the Receipts of Zar-i-nagha and Mirabi Gess for the years 1892.93 to 1896.97.	7	hote	th Gui	10 11	(ecoi)	10.50	Zar-	h-nā	gha	md 3	Livib	0	01 80	r 640 1	/eas	30	95.93	10 1	3-969	7.			
Revenue year, let October to end of September.	a, Jas nd of or.	Abiling	100	7	Begir ines.		68	Funds for re-Miscellane Pates to one.	for a	- H	one.	-Oút	ř.	Total.		Ad	Adyande	2	De	Deposits,		Grand Total, Med	100	i	Mire
				i		ļ	1	l	1	+	i	i	İ	1	İ		1				Ī				ı
=		Rs. a. p	d	C.	R	et ut	Re. m. p.		#	6	RA. n. p. Ra. n. p.	4	01	18	Rs. s. p.	H	Re, a.	, d	200	Bh. a.	6	8.8	RA. m. va	1	å
1802.93	707	8,541	98	n	200	2+	6 2 200	E	2 30	16	774 5 10 52 0 0	0	01 21 1/2/6	13	10	1,18	0 881,1		01	2,351 13 6	9	1X415 2 A 4.20	9		1
1803-04	191	4 689	14	01	377	27	377 12 0	550	10	H	550 15 3 119 6	t	5,747 8 11	00	=	-2.03	2.024.12	- 2	0.00	1	0. 11. 10		5 10	3	
1894-95	ī	1,042 15		10	149	0	149 0 0	744	9	3	744 8 0 141 7 11	- 12	2,977 15 4	12	. +	4.85	4,850 14 10	20	1.36		1 202 4 10	19,000 0 10 5,65	8 8	3	5,65
1802-96	1	1,980 12	91	6	81	0 8	0	728 12 11 00 12	25	99	22	0	81 228.3	23	+0	20.00	4 4997	- 65	0.6	0 0000	1	0.494	(E) 1	5: 3	09'0
76:0081	E	8 21,884,5	12	ot:	450	456 1 19	65	020	50	26	070 6 8 85 0 0	0	4,719 7 8	ž.	Æ	1.48	1,480 6 9	- 6	1,842	2 2	1 10	8.051	9) 5	3 -	9,65
Tobal	3	20,713	12	0	1,021	2	+	1,571 th e 8,478 0 h 414 to 5	0	13	10	J:	26,177 18	133	01	19,200 15	0 15	1-	14,725 6 2	10	54"	53,104 2 5 38,26	2 01	110	18,26
Adul	1	7,143 0 9	.0:	0			Arr	norm di	. Boo	- 8	Ebul	Rivor	Canal ay to 7	3,	400	SE PER	9 80	- 8	azaza	3	- 1	Arreans due from Kalud River Canal my to Rabi 1857 and recovered in January 1898.			

Chapter III, D.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Maintenance of the cauals Mirable and Zar-i-nights Fund.

Chapter III. D.

Village Communities and Tenures

Statement showing the expenditure of Zar-i-nagha and Mirabi Cess for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97.

Mirábil Cesa,	Rs.	5,052	5,052	5,652	5,652	2,682	2 28,260	299'9
	d.	0	E+	10	60	100	24	9
ota	, d.	23	23	9	72	12	=	15
Grand Total.	Re n. p.	13,621 13	11,783 12	18,439 0	10,719 11	0,871 15 5	11 988'89	0 2 779,11
2	g,	0	93	90	4	*	20	10
eife	d	0	9	23	10	99	30	7
Deposifs.	Ro. s.	115	312	3,299	1,727	155	5,381	1,079
	É	82	¢.	10	9	10	0	F
99	d	53	=	99	0	2	19	19
Advance.	Bs a. p.	6,958 13	7,484 11	8,255 2 10	0,204 9 6	4,606 10 6	33,509	01 4 00'1 11 11 1029 4 10
	- 4	(00)	1-	at 1	-00	95	-	.to
	Ra, a. p.	0	9	10	33	09	(05	.0
Total	E S	0 852'9	3,936 10 7	1,884 6 11	2,787 13 8	4,838	10,495 3 1 33,509 15 9	3,899
		et	63	20	67	100		- 0
9	2	0	105					9
Canal Works. Miscellane-	Вя, в. р.	669	1,400 0	2 928	442 14	1,361.12	4,340 7 5	848
	- 2	0		0	0	0		1 6
or lo	7		9 0	0	00	0		30
Sanal We	In. a. p.	4,161 1 10	962	140	GIO	250	6,122 10 4	1,334 3 10 1,224 8 6
	d.	7	9	0 4		- 01	I IN	2
4.	6	9 4	6 10	01	100	9	£5 22	es
Establish, mont	TH.	0791	1,328	1,365	1,232,15	1,104	2,450 13 0 6,671	1,334
	ď	0	0	10	0	60	1 0	21
33	Ka. a. p.	100	1/2	22 22	60	н	133	
Ropairs to Bunds.	Ka	147 8	195 15	64	492	1,623	2,460	60
Lof		-	- 13	1	1	1	4	1
ober,		3	-1	Ē	1	1	. 3	63
Revenue year, 1st October to end of September.		1892-93					Total	Average
m ac		189	1893-94	1804.95	1805.06	76-9081	arnment	or he th

The canals constructed directly by Government or by the District Board are noticed in Chapter V, C.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. SECTION A -- AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and Chapter IV. A. irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII Agriculture and shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives General statistics of the areas under the principal staples, and Table No. XXI the agriculture. average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the amployment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III. The tables on the next page give agricultural statistics as ascertained at the regular and revised settlements, and are interesting as showing clearly the great improvement which has taken place in the condition of the district.

If the stony tracts lying immediately below the hills be excepted, there is a singular uniformity of soil throughout the district-on the surface, a light and porous earth, having a greater or less intermixture of sand; below a substratum of strong retentive clay. The only variations of soil are due to variation in the depth of the surface earth or in the proportion of sand mixed with it. The soil of Yusafzat has been described in a passage quoted from Dr. Bellew at page 14; and the same or a very similar description would apply equally to the level country south of the Kabul. With irrigation, the whole surface of the valley is capable, almost without exception, of producing the richest crops. Sandy and barren tracts occur in some few localities, but they are of small extent, and bear an insignificant proportion to the total area. The land is classified by the people according to the presence and absence of irrigation; it is called barani or qullmi when dependent solely on rain, abi when irrigated from canals, sailabi when liable to be flooded. The irrigated land is generally mattah or clay, and is further distinguished as ek-fasli (single crop) and do-fasli (double crop). The maira land is mixture of clay and sandy soils; it is usually high land, and wholly dependent on rain. Bari is the name given to the highly manured land near the village sites. The well land is known as chahi. The areas are given in the following table :-

Chapter IV, A.

Comparative abstract of General Resources

Agriculture and Live-stock.

General resources

1	2	3	4 1	5	6	7
ed in					- 4	REATS
Includ					TIVATED AN FOREST	
village				altitya-	Available time	
Tabell and aumber of villages included in each.	DETAIL	Total area.	Poronia,	Not available for cultiva-	Unappropriated Gov- ornment waste.	O ther.
CHARSANDA 178,	1894-95 Regular Settlement	242,967 246,979	21	38,592 34,672	***	28,004 58,705
CHAN	Difference Percentage	-4,012 -2	22	+3,920	14.8	-20,701 -35
MARDAN 133.	1894-95 Regular Seitlement	390,206 404,372	686	03,732 92,521	***	84,965 41,116
MA	Difference Percentage	-14,166 -4	+ 680	+1,911	mi/	-6,850 -17
101.	1894-95 Begular Settlement	298,028 207,538	200 200	74,740 69,973	***	23,784 41,620
Sea 101	Difference Percentage	+1,390	72	+4,770	4441	-17,840 -43
PESHAWAR 207.	1895-96 Regular Settlement	288,429 303,464	59) 6	57,980 70,067	3,168 9	89,177 110,261
P 25	Difference Percentage	-15,035 - 5	+ \$85 + 9,750	-12,097 -17	+3,150 +35,100	-21,08/ -11
3,	1895-96 Regular Settlement	348,605 353,110	***	156,398 151,294	27 18	98/720 110,759
Nочиныя 143.	Difference Percentage	-4,511 -1	3122 3771	14,896 10	+50 +50	-12,039 -11
Toral bis-	1895-96 Regular Settlement	1,569,135 1,605,469	1,277	401,451 418,527	3,203 27	283,044 162,460
Toral	Difference Percentage	-36,331 -2	+ 1,271	-17,070	+3,170	+121,478 +78
Киманца Хилан 10. Тании. Хоминила.	1905-96	101,405	8,688	32,983	1410	47,963

Peshawar District.]

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

191

by Tahoils in the Peshawar District.

Chapter IV. A.

9 10 11 12 13 14 Agriculture and Live-stock-General resources.

ACRES.

		Cert	TIVATED AR	BY MILH DI	ETAILS OF S	otts.	
1	-	-	Wells,			Na	hel;
	оваћи.	Pakita,	Kachha.	Total,	Shali Nahri.	Nahri I.	Nahri II.
	765 818	63 64	142 138			36,417 38,493	7,579 8,089
	-63 -63	i	+4		+57,914	-2,076 -5	-1,110 -13
l	10,858 6,134	1,117 368	1,178 762	2,290 1,270	45,321	127	H-1- (-12)
	+4,724	+000 +119	+411 +54	+ 1,020 + 80	v 45,321	608) (10)	200
	20,532 10,478	3,620 1,226	2,578 1,610	6,198 2,836	1111	100	
	10,054	+ 2,894 + 195	+968 +00	+3,362 +118	100	 	***
	1,465 1,208	65 81	167 155	232 239	10,830	50,573 44,547	30,718 42,791
	+ 257 + 21	-10 -32	+12 +8	-7 -3	+ 10,330	+6,036 +13	-12,073 -28
	8,285 9,250	1,517 852	197 307	1,714 1,150	15,888	3,182 2,237	1,424 684
	—965 —10	+665 +78	-110 -36	+ 555 + 48	+15,888	+945 +42	+740 +108
	41,905 27,888	6,382 2,784	4,257 2,972	10,639 5,706	129,459	90,172 85,277	39,721 52,164
	+14,017 50	+3,648 +133	+1,285 +43	+4,933 +86	+129,453	+4,895	-12,443 -24
	245	P=122 P k=2	8	132		79)	1277

Chapter IV. A.

Comparative abstract of General Resources

(Agriculture and Live-stock-General resources-

_				100	
1	3		15	16	17
чШаден					AREA IN
				CULTIVATI	D AREA WITH
number in each.	DETAIL.			nted.	
Taiss and number of included in each.			Abi.	Total irrigated	Sailah.
	1894-95	1419	2	102,677	5,303
178,	Regular Settlement	***	791	48,000	2,558
Cuansanna 178,	Difference Percentage		+2	+54,677 +114	+ 2,745+ 107
Mandass ISS.	1894-95 Regular Settlement	164	356 193	56,585 6,827	1,747 5,291
Man	Difference Percentage	200	+163 +84	+ 50,208 + 794	-3,546 -67
Tig.	1894-95 Regular Sottlament		957 239	21,489 10,717	1,470 377
Bwass	Difference Percentage	100	+718 +300	+10,772 +100	+1,099 +291
SWAB.	1895-96 Regular Settlement	01	3,762 2,940	96,848 91,486	1,006 3,058
PRETAWAR 267.	Difference Percentage	144 144	+822 +28	+5,862	-1,459 -47
-	1895-96 Regular Settlement	101	423 578	20,202 12,740	6,904 6,278
Nowements 143.	Difference Percentage	107	—155 —27	+ 16,453 129	+ 1,626
± si	1895-96	177	5,500	800,751	17,096
1 83	Regular Settlement		+3,950	169,279	16,662
Torar, 1016- TRICT 832.	Difference Percentage	##E	+1,550 +39	+187,472	+474
KSWARKA NYLAR 16. TARREL NOVEHERA.	1895-96	1	85	300	ha.

Peshawar District.

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21

193

by Tabsils in the Pashawar District-concluded.

90

22 1 23

Agriculture and Live-stock. General resources.

ACRES-concluded.

18

DETAILS OF SOILS-concluded.

10

	AOLIN-COMPLEX				
	Bib	dui.		fod.	*
Thegodine.	Birnini	Maire,	Total bârfad.	Total unitrigated.	Total valtivated.
2:252	34,003	21,529	58,383	63,686	166,363
100	114		103,014	105,002	153,602
	700 1007		14,081 42		+ 12,761 + 8
8,658 3,421		41,178 52,827	203,841 259,118	204,988 264,409	261,523 270,736
			- 55,877 -21	-50,421 -22	-0,213 -3
1,627	118,196 143,438	57,611 31,407	177,484 174,840	178,910 175,222	200,399 185,939
+1,027	-25,242 -17	+26,201 +83	+2,589 +2	+ 3,685 + 2	+14,400
8.2H 583	17,140 25,850	13,710 2,635	39,001 28,577	40,007 31,635	137,515 123,131
7,628 +1,808	-8,219 -82	+ 11,075 + 420	+10,481	+9,032 +28	+14,394 +12
8,853 6,790	39,691 40,875	28,810 25,833	77,854 73,018	84,258 78,200	113,460 91,045
+2,063 +30	(184 8	+2,957 +11	+4,836 + t	+ 5,962 + 8	+ 22,415 +25
29,601	363,035	162,837	355,478	572,500	879,260
	101		638,602	655,161	824,443
	***		-83,121 -11	82,655 13	+ 54,817 + 7
58	7,428	3,988	11,400	11,409	13,709

Chapter IV. A.

+89

Agricultural Stock of the Peshinger Agricultural Stock of the Peshinger Live-stock. Agricultural stock. No. Tauste. Plough. Pack.	Cons.
Live-stock. Agricultural stock. No. Tauste. Bullocks. Plough. Park.	Cous.
Plough. Pank.	Cours.
Regalar Scittoment 18,410	
1 Chārsabla 1895.96 19,484 1,351	16,575
20,845	-
Regular Settlement 18,606	
1895.96 26,790 4,149	21,667
80,000	
Regular Settlement 21,000	
3 Swibi -	
L1803-96 29,550 357	22,652
29,987	
Regular Settlement 24,351	
4 Perhiver	
[1805-96 28,924] 1,075	15,679
23,999	
Regular Settlement 30,927	
5 Nowshitta	
[1893.96 16,185 8,853	9,649
29,028	
6 Pealianne City, 1885-96 812 254	786
540	
7 Cantonment, 1895-96 52 892	107
804	
(Regular Settlemour 112,083	
Total District (213,410	
1895,007 115,207 11,944	84,275
127,138	

Percentage of difference:

ă	dar Settlen		*	1 8	9	
Male buffaioes.	Cow huffeloos.	YOUNG ST OR BEEFA Calves.	Buffuloca,	Sheep	Goats.	
	3	90		15,5	904	
891	4,550	14,792	2,504	27,064	11,510	
	1,	Ĭ28		18,	700x	
635	5,557	21,565	4,021	38,541	17,722	
	ž,	180		15,3	58	
1,049	7,620	16,656	14,711	14,237	12,977	
	B	Šą.		21,0	283	
2,708	5,214	16,462	4,108	42,000	12,065	
	1,2					
642	2,080	10,185	1,914	23,649	18,786	
525	474	600	165	1,678	362	
39	21	272	3	661	354	
	5	742		100,8	231	
	19	101		200,	940	
6,320	26,142	80,262	17,428	145,631	68,000	
	+18	(410		+110	,047	
	+2.	311		+1	15	

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and Live-stock Agricultural attack:

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live-stock. Agricultural stock. Agricultural Stock of the Perhawar District

177	-	-10		1 1	12)
TAR	m11.,	Horses and ponies		Donkeys.	Canish.
1 Charmadda }	gular Settlement	Male 26 Permile 55 Young stock 16	d 63 0 50	255	301 415 852 115
# Mardán}	gular Settlement	Total 1.00	S 2 41 4 135	1,556	770 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
8 Smati	gular Settlemont	Total 1,00 [Male 34 Femula 76	t	4,290 1,742 2,007	738 83 150
	gular Settlement	Young steek 14 Total 1,25	8 22 0 100	5,400 27,507	100
	95-96	Male 70 Founde 88 Young stock 18 Total 1,77	8 17 5 10 3 130	5,050 5,074 407 5,481 15,501	1-10 1-10 1-10
5 Nowshork	75-96	Male 19 Fermale 42 Young stock 6 Total 67	6 20 6 20 6 5 8 57	3,039 2,867 136 6,942	1,632 481 147 8,987
6 Peshiwas City, 189	5.96	Male 30 Female 30 Young stock 2 Total 66	0 03 0 1	545 321 30 500 148	235 4 238 91
7 Cantonneut, 1895-	96	Malo I.74 Female I.14 Young stock Total 8,96	9	82	21
Total District-	ngular Settlement	Male 3,10 Pennile 4,59 Young stock 73 Total 9,31	8 1,048 6 1,057 1 102	41,975 11,572 18,663 1,677 26,912	8,446 1,838 428 6,978
Percentage of d	ifference	+ 6,287	7	10,575 -25	

ut the Regular Settlement, and in 1895-96-concluded.

Chapter IV. A.
Agriculture and
Live stock.
Agricultural stock.

	131	1.6	15	10	F1 11	7
	Ploughe.	Chita	Bonts,	Flour-mills.	Sequence	NE MILLS.
					Imn.	Wooden.
	9,114		199	7		***
	0.168	16	117	22)	440	7
	10,450	Til		33		н
No.	14,986	256	-	95	117	18
Ì						40,
	11,011		257	66	. 4++	***
CHI	14,831	25	23	179	115	1.1
H	11,575	in the second	15	333	te	201
1	2					
	0,420	.117	23	440	200	(44)
1	8,629	147		12	-775	1000
1	8,376	025	16	47	46	9
1						
	147	561	2.000	146	441	-31
1						
-	18	409	-	7	2	100.
	51,388	-	10	- 411	4	. =
1						
1	37,955	1,770	E82	302	1,019	79
İ	+5,667	+ 1,779	+167	+348	+1,012	479
	+11	+100	+1,113	+123	- +100;	+100
						-

Chapter IV. A. The classification of soils adopted at the revised settlement Agriculture, and is that prescribed in the rules under the Revenue Act, viz. :-

Classification of colle mispaul.

Chahl, or land irrigated by wells or Jhalars, i.e., Persianwheels on the banks of rivers.

Nuhri, or land irrigated by canals.

Abi, or land irrigated by tanks or springs.

Sailab, or land advantaged by floods or percolation from rivers or streams.

Báráni, or ordinary unirrigated lands.

Owing to the existence of both Government and private canals and the radical difference in the method of assessment followed for each class, a distinction has been drawn in classification, and the lands irrigated by the former have been returned as shah nahri. These are assessed in their unirrigated aspects and pay canal rates in addition to the fixed assessment, while private canals or nahri lands are assessed at lump wet-rates. Owing to the importance of the class and the great difference in quality which exists, the nahri lands have been divided into nahri I, or land which ordinarily bears two crops in one year, and nahri II, including single crop and poor double crop land.

The barani class also differs greatly in quality, and with a view to facilitating assessment and distribution it was divided into the following sub-classes:—

Dagoba, or land benefited by occasional freshets in hill torrents, or by rain water from the uplands above, or which gets occasional irrigation from private causls, but has no share in suchworks.

Barani, ordinary level unirrigated land of average quality.

Maira, poor stretches of unirrigated cultivation lying usually at a distance from the village sites, or on sloping and broken ground and ordinarily only cultivated in years of good rainfall.

The nahri class had already been divided at last settlement, and the absence of a sub-division of the barani class, except in one or two circles, gave rise to considerable inequality in assessment and distribution then, so the refinement was necessary.

Table No. XIV and the table at pages 180-198give details of irrigation. Further information will be found at pages 186 and 202 of Major Wace's famine Report compiled in 1878. At that time 21 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated from canals, 4 per cent. from wells, 3 per cent. was flooded, and the remaining 72 per cent was wholly dependent upon rain.

The irrigation from canals has been fully described in Chapter III (pages 173-188).

Irrigation.

The following extract from the Final Settlement Report, 1896, gives some figures of interest as regards existing wells :-

Chapter IV, A Agriculture and Live stock. Irrigation from

Wall-irrigation is resorted to (as shown on the map) in the castern half of the district wherever the depth of the spring level admits of this; and since the commencement of British rule it has assumed considerable importance in wells, Swahi and Nowshers, and wells are being freely sunk wherever practicable. The Chief statistics of loterest under this hand can be guthered from the statement on page 198, which does not require much explanation. In Xusufrai the complete amounty firm to admit of half of the wells being worked without a complete amounty lining, and even without a lining at all, more especially as the area attached to each well is so small as to render it unnecessary to work the well continuously and bravily. To aridity of the climite and the envious system of distribution of the village lands between the sharers in strips conduce mainly to limit the area attached to each well, as described in paragraph 34 of the Youaran Assessment Report.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts and Agricultural imploughs in each tabail of the district as returned in 1895-96, plements and appli-The agriculture implements, cattle and tools required for the ances. cultivation of a small holding together with the cest of each are thus given by Captain Hastings : A pair of bullocks, value Rs. 40; plough, Rs. 2; yoke, 8 annas; sirbandai (the rope or leather thong by which the shaft of the plough is fastened to the yoke), 6 annus : chakka (goad for driving), 3 annus ; mila (the suhaga of the Punjab proper (a heavy horizontal piece of wood dragged by oxen for smoothing the field), Re. 1; sickle, 4 annas; rambai (hoe), 4 annas; axe, Re. 1; kudāli (pick), 8 annas; kalai (a small mattock), Re 1; chari (a wooden shovel), 10 annas; yūm (spade), Re. I: pingahghakhai (a large and heavy wooden rake), 5 annas ; ghakwar (a sort of harrow), 5 annas ; rashpel (shovel), 3 nnnas; chaj (winnowing fan), 6 annas. The total value of these items, including the bullocks, is, in round numbers, Rs. 50. It will be seen from the table on page 200 that the cost of bullocks has risen a good deal.

The following description of the use of manure and the system of rotation of crops as practised in the district was furnished tion of crops. for the Famine Report of 1879 (pages 266-7), where it was stated that I per cent. of the irrigated cultivation was constantly, and In per cent, occasionally manured; while manure was rarely if ever given to unirrigated land; and that 38 per cent. of the irrigated and none of the unirrigated area was double cropped :-

Manure and rota-

"On land community manused, the averages weight of number given to the acre per aumini is about 400 manufes. On land occasionally manured, it is 320 manufes. If the crop is regetable and garden produce, or sugarence, manure is given at intervals of 15 or 20 days : if it is wheat, barley, cotton, or yours, it is generally given only once. On some land of very good quality the rule is to sow wheat after cutton; but if the band is somewhat inferior it is allowed to be follow for me shabon after cotton, and then joiner or rice is sown on it. If sugarcase has been sown the land is left fullow one somen, and after that is sown with Indian corn or rice. After sice or Indian carn no fallow is allowed, but fare-bey or wheat is cown in afternate sensons. On elfo-ti land wheat is sown one year and barley the next. If conton is raised on it one year noiser is sown the next year; baneni, bijon, sugarcase and cotton are considered to be crops very exhausting to the soil after them the land is generally allowed to be fallow one section. If land is limited, builds, smooth and stong are some in the belief that they strengthen the soil and are as good as a fallow. Irrigated land is ploughed

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live-stock

irrigation from wells,

Statement shouting cost of construction and repairs and method of working wells in the Peshauer District.

		AP. IV.—PHODU		N. AND		RIBU		
	Who partition cost of	Well gear.	Owner, 65 wells.	Owner, 1,565 wells. Tements, 467 wells.	Owner, 5,864 wells.	Owner, 69 wells. Tenants, 163 wells.	Owner, 1,248 wells.	Owner, S.511 wells, Tennits, 627 wells.
116	Мио врхи	Well sinking,	Owner, 65 welle	Owner, 1,565 wells. Tenants, 467 wells.	31 Owner, 5,864 wells	Owner, III wells	Owner, 1,248 walls.	Orner, 8,853 wells. Tenners, 685 wells.
113	D OF RE-	Gest.				馬門	ş	30
120	COST OF SINGING IN PLACE AND OF RE- PAIRS IN ITALIO FIGURES.	Sinking	176	136	947	1339	255	106
Ξ	T Ed	Buffaloez,	当等	13	- 33	- 57	4	18
10	Cost Fills	Bullocks.	# 8 80 80	53	-52	4	1/2	19
-	HOF STEEL	Bullidiates	150	Totall.	13,492 4,841	To Et	1,311	well,
10	Newhanor	Bullocks,	7.8	5,880 To	13,42	or 5 per well.	6,094: 1,33	20,548.7,100 or 4 per well.
4	Z ARKA MLL IN MM.	cube:	III	42		10	g	94
10	AVERAGE AREA PER WELL IN ACRES.	.ban1	15	45	99	- 6	15	26
No	1	Total.	162	2,032	5,864	2	1,24	2,438 4,538 8,938 8,938
	WILL	Over 30 feet depth to water.	19	85 00	1,618	.6	27	2,119 503 191 1,425
40	NUMBER OF WILLS	From 29 to 20 took depth to took depth to	11	50	2,419	<u> </u>	8	8,700 1,675 1,576 1,576
-	N.	restrate of display	13	203	5007	2	503	3,520 2,352 251 251
-			į	Ŧ	Ī	- 61	B	141
1		Stated	hárradda	Marlin	Swabi	sehifwar	Nowahera	Total District Patha Kachele-patha Kachele-

twice during one season, if the soil is hard, a third ploughing is given ; unirrigated land, if soft and sandy, gets two ploughings off hard, four ploughings are given. The roles about rotation of crops apply to irrigated (de-fasti) and unitrigated (ek-foul) land equally."

Chapter IV. A. Agriculture and Live-stock.

On the area irrigated by the zamindári canals, owing to the short lead and the rapid slope the silt brought down during tion of crops. the summer to a great extent takes the place of manure, and it is a common practice when land shows signs of exhaustion to put in a crop of rice, which takes up a great deal of silt and so restores the fertility of the soil. On the Swat River Canal the soil from the old deserted village sites (khák shora) which contains nitrogenous salts is freely used as manure, as much as I anna per donkey load being paid by cultivators who do not possess a dheri or mound of their own. These mounds are becoming exhausted, and the question of the supply of manure here and in the khalsa, where the silt deposit is less than higher up the canals, is a serious problem.

Manure and rota.

The following table shows the seed time and harvest of the Principal steples. principal staples with their vernacular names, and a more detailed statement is given as Appendix C of the Final Settlement Report, 1896:-

Chapter IV. A.

Agricultural Produce and Scasons.

Agriculture and Live stock. Principal steples.

Description with vernacular or local name of crop.	Seed time.	Hurvest.
BABI HARVEST-		Tallet
Wheat, glanam	From Asoj (September) to Magh (November).	From 15th Jeth (May) to 15th Har (June).
Barley, ordush Mustard, sarsaf, shar- sham.	Do.	Baisákh (April). Do.
Italian millet, kangni, ghokht.	and March).	Jeth and Har (May and June).
Lentil, nosk	Asso and Katak (September and October).	
Peas, mater	Sawan and Bhadon (July	Phagan and Chet (February and Murch).
Bean, bagls, bagri	and Angust). Katak (October)	Baisakh and Jeth (April and May).
Tobacco, tomáliu	Baisakh and part of Joth (April).	Har and Sawan (June and July).
Clover, shaftal	Asco (September)	Poh to Jeth (January to June).
Poppy, khashkhash	and October).	Baisakh and Joth (April and May).
Melons, acnoumbers, onions and other vegetables KHARIV HARVEST—	Phagen and Chet (February and March).	Hár and Sáwan (June and July).
Sugarcane, panci	Chet (March)	Katak to Magh (October to January).
Cotton, pamba	Balsakh and Jeth (April and May).	Bhadon to Katak (August
Rice, shel	Chet, Baisakh and Jeth (March, April, May).	Do.
Vegetables	40	Ason and Katak (September and October).
Indian corn, joude orghat jouair.	Har and Sawan (June and July).	Do.
Moth	Baisakh and Jeth (April and May).	Do
Mash, mai	Har and Sawan (June and July).	Do.
Arhar Bdjra	Baisakh (April) Joth and Har (May and	Do, Asoo (September).
Chari, nari jowdr	June). Do.	Asoo and Katak (September and October).
Bean, lobia	Do.	Do.
Hemp, san	Balsakh and Jeth (April and May).	Do.
Seenme, kanjal or kan-	Do.	Do.

The chief features of interest in regard to the crops grown are summarized in paragraph 27 of the Final Settlement Report, 1896, which is extracted below:—

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

"The subject of crops has been very fully treated in the Assessment Reports, but for facility of reference the figures for the tabells and district are abstracted again below, and further details are given in Statements Nos. I and II, which show the figures for the five yours Kharif 1891 to Rahi 1896, during which the district was under special inspection in view of the settlement. The five kharif harvests were of normal character, except that in 1892 some damage was done by floods of ultivation. and excessive rain owing to the fall of 20 inches in that summer against an average of 5 5 in the western portion of the district. In Rubi 1892 and 1896 the rainfall was scanty and the unirrigated area cropped was small. The other rabi harvests were good, and especially that of Rabi 1894 :--

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and Live-stock-

Crops and system

Table showing by Tahsils percentage of land planted with various staples.

							_
					J.		1
							15
							1
Crops		Char-	Mur-	Swabi.	Peshá-	Now.	Aver-
		sadda.	dan.	A THE PARTY	war.	shern.	age.
		211.0.20040	1000		177,074,00	211014	199700
7	-		-	-1			
Cane	0.97	3.3	14	+9	2.5	44	1.2
Flotton	244	4.8	-5	1.0		1	26
Markey	***				7.4	1:1	
Plea	100-	17:8	8.7	94	25.0	11:1	134
	225.7	48	1	1-858(1)	3.5	1020	1:4
Jawar and other cereals	110	44	8.0	133	56	5.2	7.8
Til and other oil-seeds	114	- 1	1.9	1.3	1276		:9
Other crops	***	1:0	-11	-1	2.6	-6	-7
Failed	122	1.6	26.	36	3:0	2.8	2.7
Her Alexander Communication							
Total sown	100	37.8	22.3	289	49/3	21.0	30.7
PARTIE TAXABLE CONT		91.0		40.0	7867-10	01.0	100.6
Whoit		33.2	250	35.3	10.0	994	27-8
Raylan	====		23.2	18:2		Section 14	
Other second Land State Land	244	13.2	20.2	-8	17.5	12.9	179
Linuard master and pulses	-22	20	222		1.3	7.7	- 8
Linseed, surson and other oil-se		2.1	2.4	5.2	14	1.4	2.5
	ood	- Co.11		200			
grops.	2.000	1:1	*8	- 6	3.1	1.8	1.3
Tobacco	344	1	-33	200	200	-2	. 0
Others	17.	1.4	3	66	4.3	- 8	1/2
Pailed	desc.	2.2	6.2	81	1.5	48	60
	11.000	-		100	17.		- Allen
Total nown		55.3	58:1	70.8	48.0	45.0	57-1
And the second s	2000	400	200	22.0	90.0	40.0	44.4
Total crops harvested in both seas	STATE OF	89-3	71.6	88'0	92'8	58-6	2000
Fallod		8.8	8.8	11.7			81.1
Patron to III	1177.	0.0	9.0	44.1	4.2	7.4	7.7
Total sown		56.5	00.4	00.0	A 200 C	1000	ASSIST
AOUNT HOWIT ALL	270	93-1	804	29-7	97:3	116.0	87-8
Barrier and The Control of the Contr		-	-		-	-	
Percentages of irrigated on total or	rops	09:5	31:1	12.2	760	40'8	43.5
hurvested.	1	1.5			2000		31.012
	1						

- 1 In Peshawar, owing to the great extent of irrigation, the area cropped in the kharif is higher than the rabi, but elsewhere the latter prodominates, and is of coarse specially in excess in Swahi, where the minfall is better and more equally distributed than in the rest of the district, and so the unirrigated area sown is larger. The same cause explains the higher proportion of josser, wheat and all-seeds in this tabell, where also the extended birds; area leads to the heavier ecoportion of failures. These are also rather high in Marilán and Nowshora, which contain a large proportion of unirrigated cultivation, and are very low in the two heavily irrigated tabuils of Peshawar and Charmdda.

Except in Nowshers, where the biedsi cultivation is exceedingly poor, and much of it is only cropped once in four years, the proportion of the cultivated

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and Live-stock.

of cultivation.

area annually sown shows up very well. The figures are, however, rather misleading, as, except in Swahi, not more than 50 per cent. of the unirrigated area is sown annually; but, on the other hand, the private canal land and most of the well area almost everywhere bear two crops a year, and this fact tends to raise Crops and system the percentage of crops on total cultivation.

"The figures showing the proportion borns by irrigated to unirrigated crops show up very clearly the character of the tabells and the vital importance of irrigation to the district. Indeed, except in Swahi and to the extreme north-east of Mardan, the whole kharif cropped area is practically irrigated, and without irrigation nothing can be raised in that harvest.

"The chief staples of the district are cane, cotton, maize and rice in the kharif, and wheat, barley and tabacco in the rabi. The class of cane mainly grown now is the Koldis, so called because it was introduced from that district, but it is believed to be really a Mauritius cane. The system of cultivation and manufacture is detailed in paragraph 53 of the Charsedda Report, and rice and major, which are both purely irrigated crops, are dealt with in paragraphs 54 and 55 of that report and paragraph 69 of the Peshawar-Nowshern Report. Cotton is excellent in Peshawar and fair in Charsadda; and the similarity of soil, climate, and agricultural conditions between the western half of the district and Egypt would indicate that special efforts should be used here to improve the staple. It cannot be grown to any extent without canal irrigation in this district, and on the Swat Canal, unfortunately, the population is scanty at present; so that the special class of labour required for picking, which is done by women and children, is wanting. Three ginning factories have been recently started in Peshawar and are fully employed, so that, as the Swat Canal tract becomes developed, there should be a great future before the district as a cotton-producing

"Tobacco is a speciality of the eastern half of Yusafani. It is grown almost entirely on wells as canal irrigation does not apparently suit the crop. The staple is specially suitable for shuff, and is widely experted either in this form or in that of the unmanufactured leaf in bales. Full details of the system of cultivation and manufacture are given in paragraph 57 of the Yanafzai Report. The average area under the crop during the last five years was 5,466 acres four-lifths of this lies in the Swabi taball. The cultivation is rapidly expanding. and the railway returns in paragraph 26 show how important an industry it forms in the district.

"There is nothing special to note about the cultivation of wheat and bariey. Actually and relatively these are most grown in the three northern tabilis. The bulk of the Swat Canal area is put under wheat, and the better minfall in Mardán and Swabi enables the cultivators in ordinary years to put in a great amount of these grains on the hugo unirrigated stretches of mairs existing in Yusafzai. With its better minfall and denser population and more effective cultivation, Swabi naturally shows a large area under wheat, while Mardan grows nearly half the barley of the district. The sowing and harvest seasons for the district are shown in Appendix C, and the statement on pages 205—208 above the average area under each crop by tabella for the five years Kharif 1891 to Rabi 1896."

Tables I and II of the Final Settlement Report give the distribution of the crops over the different soils.

Average yields.

The average yields per acre assumed for purposes of assessment at the Regular Settlement are given in great detail in Captain Hastings' Report, and Mr. Dane's remarks on the subject are extracted. It must be remembered that on no subject is there more discussion and more possibility of error than on that of average yields :-

Produce experioutturn per acre.

"To complete the review of the crops of the district a table is appended ments and assumed showing the average outturn of the main staples in sers per acre on cach class of sail assumed for purposes of assessment, and another showing the area of crops experimented on during settlement. The results shown have been generally considered too sanguine, at any rate in Charsadds, and especially so in the case of came, and there has been a considerable discussion of the subject in each of the Assessment Reports. The chief point at issue is the adequacy of the system

12

active of the second

SÌ

10,146

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

8,000

Cotton.

10,807 5,585 454 袋 engarosus. 2 8 60 a прооб First 22 Toria and other off-Arrange Return of Grops of the Peshium Bitrict for Kharif Harvests from 1891 to 1895. 80 8,051 363 5,100 2,594 2 TIL. 375 \$29 = Other cereals. 168 53 2 :Hahlf CROPS. 5,046 1,880 1,937 838 1,171 8 3 Bunk 40 4,835 12,436 18,073 DETAIL 00 Moth. 953 139 8 20 Ì дивичу i 9,019 FE 10 230 507 10 antag. 096,01 5,012 5,541 800 42,281 5,51 19 ia JOME'. 18,870 34,339 13,604 119,840 8322 102,00 + Matheta 12,707 4,435 7,913 Bloc. İ 1 i Name of Tuhaff. ŧ Ĭ Ė Total District 1 Angle 1 Nowshers Chieradda Poubárnar anale: Murdin Swalli e Harm

T

Serial No.

2

-

50 10

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live-stock

Crops and system of cultivation.

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and Live-stock. Crops and system of cultivation.

Average Belwin of Grops of the Peshawar District for Kharif Harvests from 1891 to 1895-concluded.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-		Sectal No.	6	25	444 F(1)	4 Per	No.	
25 10 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	o)		Name of Tahsil.	Obármilda	Ŧ.				Total District
2. 0.084 1119 250 25, 514 21 22 25, 514 21 25 25 25, 514 21 25 25 25, 514 21 25 25 25, 514 21 25 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21 25 25, 514 21	16		Hemp and other	128	ea.	760	-	58	133
19	17	H	Venites.			-	88	26	2,08
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	18	DETAIL O	Vegetables.	281	- 61	9	268	100	7/2
19 Todder for eatife. 19 Todder for eatife. 19 Todder for eatifle. 19 Todder for eatifle. 19 Todder for eatifle. 19 Todder for eatifled. 19 Todal crops fairness for the forms of drops failed. 19 Todal crops	19	r Caors	Others	90	10	ŧ	7.	18	118
23	00	-conold.	Ohimies,	246	56	920	2016	177.5	1,738
25	ai.		Podder for callie,	107	15	4	1,103	12	1,369
25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25,	150		Others	213		1	23	104	E
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	523		betweenid agors late'T	69,431	51,765	052'02	63,608	22,615	240,162
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	37		Area of erops failed.	2,568	7,068	7,920	4,168	8,129	91,320
### Secretarian 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	255		зимов зата јајоТ.	63,002	58,833	27,966	67,776	\$18,52	and and
21 bits librahimat to award 50 25 25 155 157 20 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	50	enzoq	Deduct area that has		-	1	69	10	E
	22	sars :	Balance, i.e., correct cropped	63,001	58,885	57,566	67,707	25,807	273,314
g 8 8 5 5 5 5	R	Bitte	inhabmat to seeA	105,003	205,342	146,005	77,561	106,482	627,033
8	88		Total of cultivation.	108,604	264,215	201,971	139,968	126,283	000,347

44	
20	
ŏ	
-	
0	
-	
03	
2	
1892	
E	
12	
4	Š
-	
19	
19	
E	
G	
Harre	
-	
10	
23	
~	
Ιħ	
-	é
12	
b#	
4	
Dish	
П	
400	
2	
25	
ME.	
99	
**	
. 90	
17.0	
-	i
0	•
=	
b	
=	
2	
~	
R	
0	
6	
60	
00	í
12	
8	
A.	١
N	

	7.0	69		90	,	ia:	9			6	30	=	13	13
	#								Chors.					
Berial No.	Name	Name of Taheff.		.tmdW	Barley.	-wmb	Manner.	bus soslaq radiO Selection	-besenkI	Satson and othor semilar	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Carrots and turnipe.	Other food crops.
	Chársadda			55,346	22,021	90	3,008	165	z	3,512	55	430	10	1,272
ee.	Mardán	1	3	62,568	61,021,	п	95	122	1	6,218	a	300	01	1,750
100	Swifbi	300	1	70,804	36,417	1,396	04	133		10,316	64	828	10	818
	Росийны	1	1000	27,453	24,041	13	1,236	450		587	929	829	22	2,550
	Nowshera	- 4		27,538	15,890	611	278	30	AC	1,743	30	188	Lie	1,804
9	Ĕ	Total District	to:	246,709	159,320	2,041	4,616	800	89	22,876	772	2,220	124	8,814

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live stock.

Crops and system of cultivation.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture and Live-stock

Orops and system of cultivation

Average Grop Beture of the Penhanar District for Rabi Harvests from 1892 to 1896-concluded.

-		17	16	16	17	12	10	10	21	N	23	
			Cuors-concid,	concid.					enzoq	Aota	, HP 411	
*0 17 1912001	Name of Tahedi,	Lobble.	Tobasco.	Fodder for cattle.	Other.	Potervrad agore Later's	.beliat aqoro to sorA	,awos sons labolf	Deduct area that has a two crops,	Balanes, s.e., correct cropped,	bas libbabarat to serA	, save betavities later
-	Chárandila	#	1 306	2,246	266	88,402	3,458	92,150	88	92,652	71,683	163,685
7.5	Mardia	-	118 811	472	12	136,446	16,234	152,680	376	152,304	113,959	265,578
99	Swabi	-	15 4,145	100	1,040	125,659	16,377	140,006	576	141,400	192'09	10,202
*	Posháwaz	1	n	2,004	202	63,900	2,108	66,008	950	65,718	74,068	189,721
40	Nowthern	1	222	298	82	809'68	5,912	55,410	21.12	681,89	65,318	120,527
10	Total District		35 5,460	9,535	1,559	465,995	44,980	608,284	1,651	505,733	284,984	891,717

under which, by present orders, crop experiments are made. There are first the ordinary settlement experiments made by Revenue officials in which the whole of the crops grown on an ordinary entireating holding containing usually Agriculture and several classes of soil are observed. No special watchmen are appointed and Live-stock. the cultivator is left to thresh out the produce in the ordinary way. It is produce experious that under this system there is a great risk of much of the produce mants and assumed heing fraudulently removed before weighment, but the late Colonel Wacs con-outturn per acre. not committed, a certain amount of wastage did not harm, but was rather beneficial as counteracting any tendency on the part of the subordinate Sevenne officials to select holdings above the average.

Chapter IV, A.

The other experiments are those undertaken under the recent orders of Government, contained in Government of India (Revenue and Agriculture) Circular No. 3—45 of 20th February 1892, and some similar experiments made by Canal Officers on the Swat Canal lands.

In these an average field is selected in each class of soil, and as far as possible in each assessment circle, and a small average plot in this ('025 of an acre) is cut, thrushed and weighed by a gazetted officer of Government. As far as the particular plot and field goes the experiment must give an absolutely accurate result; but the question is, our any officer select an average field. It has been held that this is almost impossible owing to the great variation between field and field ; and the canal experiments were especially discredited on the ground that the officers chose not always average plots, but some good and some bad fields, and there was nothing to show what proportion these here to the whole crop. There is no doubt that there are in every harvest specially good and specially had fields, and specially good and specially had fields, and specially good and specially had villages; but on a given specially had helds, and specially good and specially had villages; but on a given class of soil in a given circle it is not. I think, impossible for a Revenue Officer of experience with the advice of local cultivators to select a reasonably fair average field, and this is what we attempted to do. The assumed outturn was generally pitched rather below that given by the special experiments and above that yielded by the ordinary settlement tests, which in this district, owing to the character of Pathan owners were more than usually difficult to conduct.

It does not appear to be necessary to go further into the matter here, and the figures are given for what they are worth; but I may point out that, except in the case of case, which in 1872 was but little grown and of different and inferior class they agree very well with the outturns assumed by Captain Hastings at the Regular Settlement, and in the case of case and tobacco they are capable of being practically tested.

Thus the average value of an acre of case in Chirsadda works out at the assumed rate of outturn and prices at Rs. 205. The standing crop is sold for an average of Rs. 160 mainly for eating, but also to gur extractors. The cost of manufacture comes to about Rs. 20 an acre, and to this may be added at least Rs. 8 on account of wear and tear of the press, as where this has to be hired Rs. 1 a day is paid, and a press only works for about two years without extensive repairs. This might have been deducted also in working out the value of the proprietor's share. The difference, Rs 17, between the value of the standing crop and of the manufactured outturn, is more than covered by the saving of trouble and risk to the owner in escaping an operation extending over three months and liable to serious interruptions and damage in the event of heavy rainfall. The estimate of outturn therefore seems even to allow of an ample margin to meet the case of the average price of the standing crop being pitched too high, as much of the area so sold lies near the larger villages. Attention is also drawn to the fact that, though cane only covers 10,807 acres and the local demand is intense, the surplus exports of angar by rail amount to 28,676 maunds and 9,325 maunds, even according to the defective trade statistics, are taken across the border.

So in the case of tabacco. The area under crop in Yusafrai in Rabi 1894 was 5,881 acres and the outturn at the assumed rate of 770 sers per acre came to 113,233 mannels. During the year, 1st July 1894 to 30th June 1895, when the produce of the harvest is exported, 55,267 mannels of tobacco, according to the

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and Live-stock-

outturn per acre.

railway return, left the four stations of Khairabad, Jehangira, Akora and Nowshera which carry the export trade of Yusafsai. In addition to this a very large amount of the crup is turned luto sunff locally and is exported to Hazzo ck. and Haripur across the Indea and to trans-bottler tracts. There is practically no experi- tobacco brought to these stations except from Yusafani, and the result given ments and assumed above therefore show that in the case of this very intrative crop the estimated ments and assumed outturn per acre is well below the actual figure. The figures may therefore be outturn per acre. left to the practical test of experience to be gathered during the currency of the new settlement, and at the worst it must always be remembered that, as a role, the settlement estimates of outturn have generally been proved to be too low, while the produce estimates, of which they form the busis, are now invariably far above any amount which the actual circumstances of the tract under assessment admit of being adopted as the revenue demand in practice, so that their accuracy is not of vital importance to the question of the adequacy of the actual assessment imposed. It is on this account that I have always urged that under importance should not be attached to an estimate based to so large an extent on assumptions into which the personal equation of the observer must enter. In the Punjab, unfortunately, cash rents are rare, and we must fall back upon such estimates as a guide to assessment, but they must be accepted with caution and must be treated as indicating the fullest pitch of the Government demand which, owing to the very lenient revenue policy hitherto wisely followed in Province, can never be closely approached with safety provided only that the estimate has been housetly worked out and has not been adjusted to suit the demand which the Settlement Officer thinks can be fairly taken-a course which is only too tempting in view of the harmonious tallying of guides and actual assessments and the obviation of the unpleasant necessity of justifying a revenue demand obviously much below what Government can legally exact.

> Table showing, by classes of soil, tabsils and crops, the average outturn in sers per acre assumed in the present Settlement.

Soil.	Tahail.	Bico.	Maize.	Cotton.	Wheat.	Barloy.	Sugaronne.
	Chársadda		803	78	471	550	000
	Mardén	1 12	780	74	865	417	816
Cháhi	Swábi	100	834	74	422	509	856
	Peaháwar	. 720	785	75	428	504	1,460
	Nowshern		703	70	415	496	1,155
	District	720	771	78	420	494	1,072
102	Chársadda	720	700	75	400	480	1,397
		3440	717	00	861	961	999
Shah Nahri	Swihl	60 160	3995	181	100	1100	19071
-	Peshiwar	720	725	67	414	900	1,425
	Nowshers	640	710	77	400	487	1,570
		630	715	75	894	479	1,848

Table showing, by classes of soil, takeils and crops, the average outlurn in Chapter IV. A.
sers per acre assumed in the present Settlement—concld.

Agriculture and
Live-stock.

Produce experiments and assumed outturn per acro.

	7							-
Soil	Tabafi.		Rice	Maire.	Cottm.	Wheat	Barley.	Sagarcane.
	Chársaddo	- 60	742	741	72	378	452	1,688
	Mardán	40	-550	-111	7665	040	6460	100
Nahri	Swábi		999			100		
	Peshiwar	711	691	701	80	377	460	1,366
	Nowahers	-27	100	690	72	423	480	1,350
	District	00	717	711	77	393	464	1,468
- 1	Chársadda	-	777	473	60	380	401	
	Mardán	100	H	1000	227	1910	a.	1997
Sallab	Swābi	Ref	181	***	řě	300	144	100
	Penhawar	2183	122	455	51	324	857	800
e i	Nowabera	225	177	431	45	338	388	1,000
	District	344	400	453	511	347	380	900
- (Chársadda	,,,,	751	355	32	258	304	NA.
	Mardán	m	Take.	384	33	179	294	
Báráni	Swábi		1066	332	35	288	336	111
-	Peshawar		1996	362	35	241	301	(1)4
	Nowshara	100	100	299	30	221	272	800
0001	District	***	44x1	346	33	237	301	800

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and

Produce experiments and assumed outturn per acre.

Table of crop esperiments made in the present Settlement.

	a a	RICE.		MAILE.		800	STOAMOANN		Corros	ros.		WHEAT	1	Т	BAR	BARERY.	
Taunta.	ao pesas	Outturn Per sere in sere		Outture per dere in afre.	there ages	ao betae	Outfurn acre in a	in per	.go betne	Outhers per acre is sire.	dera dera Mer.	ao betas	Outhurs per can in serv.	Store after.	no petue	Outturn per der	turn gere
	mineqxe sexA	Actual.	omiredze serA	JentoA	Assumed,	mireque serA	,fauto A.	-pemney	Area experim	AmseA	Assumed.	Axes experiment	Actual.	решпвеу	mineqre send	Actnal.	Assumed.
Ohieradda	9.411	530 731	10-23	515	612	18:01	1,301	1,543	12.82	90	8	218-525	354	401	97-885	414	417
Mardin	2.1	583 410	134.425	1,081	627	16.4	1,140	200	7-95	65	10	196-9	200	30%	99-005	468	384
Swill in in	Ŧ	0.00	167-800	1,252	583	3.13	1,288	850	10.715	100	15	243-615	386	222	175-785	484	420
teshiwar	35.325	488 710	155-34	dBs	206	21.335	1,326	1,188	44-675	0.7	6	279-855	283	357	159-18	300	426
Nowshare	100	650	54.33	150	299	6.3	1,483	1,204	12-24	90	8	16670	314	375	126.86	408	434
District Notals and Aver-	165-025	619 689	681-136	672	669	65165	1,501	1,139	88-400	8	89	421,105-655	100 000 000	358	759-350	450	424

* The average actual outlivers for the district have been calculated, not direct from the average actual emitures of the tabelle, but from those divided by

Live-stock.

The average consumption of food per head has already been Chapter IV. A-

Grais,	Agricul- turists.	Non-agri- cultur- ists.	Total.
Wheat Inferior grains	802,594 1,434,949 194,568	698,277 1,218,497 189,076	1,495,971 2,653,427 393,644
Total	2,439,102	2,100,940	4,830,962

noticed at page 101. Agriculture and tion of food grains Production by the population consumption of food of the district as grains. estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in maunds

in the margin. The figures are based upon an estimated population of 523,152 souls. On the other hand the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports and imports of food grains was also framed at the same time, and it was stated (page 152, Famine Report) that while two and three-quarter lakhs of maunds were imported, five lakhs were exported yearly, the exports being wheat, barley and maize, the produce of lands in the district owned and cultivated by residents of independent territory who take their crops to their homes, while the imports are wheat from Kohat and Bajaur, rice from Swat, Boner and Tirah, and gram and other pulses from Rawalpindi and Hazara. Captain Hastings thus discusses the subject in his Settlement Report :-

"The Poshawar District is in a corner; the greater portion of its area is land dependent on rain, and consequently the state of the exports and imports varies much. In seasonable years when the muira yields good crops, wheat and barley are largely exported from Hashmagar and Yusafzai, chiefly to independent territory. On the other hand, good or had years, there always appears to be a steady importation of wheat from Kohát and rice from Swát. They find a good market in the city and cantonments. In unseasonable years wheat and barley are imported from Chach and Hazara. In the subjoined statement I have attempted to show the gross produce of the food crops, but the fact that my figures give a surplus would seem to indicate my produce estimates as too high.

4	AREA THE	на своен (in verbe)	TOTAL PROBUCE (OR MAURIS).				
Name of Grop.			Ahi.	Báráni,	Total.	Abi.	Báráni	Total.
Wheat Barley Rice (Bhale) Makki		1111	47,833 72,873 10,799 87,805	298,374 173,082 8,341	849,697 264,935 10,799 92,546	437,513 840,622 187,181 1,550,706	1,426,361 1,043,371 45,129	1,853,874 1,884,103 187,161 1,695,836
	Total	25	318,500	479,677	893,977	3,000,222	3,514,001	6,621,093

Taking the population of the district at 489,313, and the horned cattle, excluding the city and cantonments of Peshawar, where no enumeration was made, at 226,928, we have for the annual expenditure in maunds-

Food of population at 4 sers daily	300	3,859,910
Add, for cattle of city and cantonments	446 196	1,549,859 346,575
Total consumption Total production		5,408,099 5,521,088
Annual surplus	791	112,054

Agriculture and Live stock The trade statistics given in the following section show that Captain Hastings was not so much out as other officers who have pitched their average yield rates unduly low. Statistics of this character however are singularly unreliable.

Arboriculture and

The area classed at present as reserved forests consists of the Guides Rakh, 686 acres, under the Officer Commanding in Mardan, and the Jaba jangal, 591 acres, which is under the Commissariat Department near Peshawar. In the Nowshern Tahsil an area of 3,802 acres of hill-side land was separately assessed in the Kehi Khattak circle in Nowshers at the Regular Settlement as being in excess of the requirements of the estates in which it lay, viz., 3,093 acres in the nine rakhs detailed in paragraph 431 of Captain Hastings' Report and 709 acres in Sakran. The question of reserving some or all of this as fuel and grass reserves for Cherat was considered at the Revised Settlement, but it was decided that it was not necessary to take action on the matter at present In the Khwarra circle an area of 21,302 acres were shown as forests and 57,968 acres as not available for cultivation. This is not, however, under the Forest Department, and the forest area represents certain blocks of the waste in which the people and Government are jointly interested and which have to a greater or less extent been closed to cutting and grazing. A full report on the subject of the Khwarra waste has been submitted by Messrs. Lorimer and Haughton which is under the consideration of Government. The matter is one of considerable importance as the Khwarra is the only large camel-browsing tract left near Peshawar, and the cantonments of Nowshera and Pindi are to a large extent dependent on it for their fuel supply.

The present status of the Khwarra rakhs is as follows :-

By Punjab Gazette Notification No. 30, dated 28th January 1890, all the waste lands in the Khwarra tappa, which are the joint property of Government and the villagers were declared to be Protected Forest, and the provisions of Chapter IV, Act VII of 1878, were made applicable to them. Certain portions, viz., Block A, aggregating 18,000 acres are closed for all rights except the pasturing of cattle other than goats and camels belonging to the villagers of the tappa and the cutting of grass by the said villagers. All trees are reserved in Block A, and in Block B some 5500 acres.

The zamindars may cut and remove trees and timber required for domestic and agricultural purposes without a license in Block B, and in the undemarcated waste, and with written permission of a Forest Officer in Block A. For charcoal-burning or cutting and removing timber or forest produce for sale eleswhere than in Blocks A and B a license must be procured and a small fee paid at the following rates:—

NATURE OF	CHAR	JAO	SMALE T	mona.	Free-wood, Guast, azens, &c.		
LUAD.	Zamindáre.	Others.	Zamindára	Others.			
1							
	Вв. в. р.	Re. z. p.	Не. и. р.	Вя. а. р.	Rs. s. p.	Be. a. p	
Camel	100	1 1 0	0 6 0	0 9 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	
Bullook	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	
Donkey	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 3 6	0 1 6	0 2 0	
Head-load	0 2 0	0.2.0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6	

Chapter IV. A.

Agriculture and
Live-stock.

Arboriculture and
forcets.

For pasturing cattle other than those of a right-holder the following fees are charged :-

		Ite.	B	p.		Re. a. p.
Camels, each	110	2	4	0	Bullooks and donkeys	Re. a. p. 1 8 0
Buffaloes and horses	1477	2	8	0	Sheep and goats	0 2 0

Shinwari graziers pay special rates for six months' grazing as follows:

					Re. n. p.
Full grown camels, each	301	920	36	544	0 8 0
Camels not full grown	iie()	2000	1,04	540	0 5 4
Sheep and goats, per hundred	100	0.040	1000	1000	8 4 0

In the case of Commissariat camels the fees charged are eight annus each per month.

Forest produce cannot be removed from the limits of the protected forests unless it is covered by a pass which must be exhibited at the Forest chaukis, 12 in number, which are placed on the routes leading out of the valley, and if fraud is not practised by the ill-paid munshis at these posts smuggling to any considerable extent is impossible owing to the configuration of the valley and the way in which it is shut in by hills.

Owing to the argent necessity for providing grasing for the Government camels after the Chitral Relief Expedition in 1895 Blocks A and B were thrown open to them temporarily. The undemarcated waste has now been completely denuded, and all catting there by outsiders, except residents of Cherát, has been prohibited. The whole question of these forests and the Khattak rakhs which adjoin them has been reported on by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Haughton, Forest Officer, and the measures to be taken to preserve this valuable fuel and fodder preserve for the future are under the consideration of Government.

Chapter IV. A. Agriculture and

Live-stock. Arbericulture and forests.

the Swat Canal

tract.

An account of the flora of the district is given in Chapter I. Where irrigation from canals is available trees grow freely and fine avenues have been planted up in the irrigated portions of Peshawar, Dandzai and Doaba and in the Swat Canal tract, consisting mainly of shisham and mulberry, though these trees do well near Mardan. The efforts of Colonel Ommanney and Major Deane in this respect are noteworthy. At the Revised Settlement the cultivated area injured by these plantations was relieved of the assessment under the usual terms, i.e., half the assessment of irrigated and the whole of the assessment of unirrigated land was remitted as long as the trees remain for a width of one chain of 55 feet from the roadside. The amount of revenue so let off is shown below :--

List of Muifis on account of Readside Avenues.

	1	2	.3	
	Name of Tansil.	Area under shade of rowdside trees.	Revenue remitted.	Венавка:
Arboriculture in he Swat Canal ract.		Acres	Ra.	Conditions of release :- During
	Chéreadde	833:74	770	subject to the continued exis-
	Peshawar	620:02	1,051	are damaged in any village the
	Nowahera	417:82	.91	Deputy Commissioner may resume or suspend the sasign.
	Mardén	65:25	190	or in part as he may consider
	Swábi		225	necessary.
	Total District	1,887 78	2,110	1000

Elsewhere very little can be done in the way of tree planting and the country is very bare. At the Revised Settlement an attempt was made to provide the Swat Canal tract where population is scanty with fuel and fodder reserves with a view of increasing the supply of manure available. These and the action taken are summarized in paragraph 19 of Financial Commissioner's Review of the Preliminary Report.

" Mr. Dane next proposes that-

- (i) every proprietor owning not less than 200 ocres in the Swit Canal tract should be required to plant 5 per cent. of the area of his holding on pain of being refused ranal water for his arable land;
- (ii) that every muddler or recipient of a maunifib in the same tract should be required to place 5 per cont, of his proprietary holding solutions may he ste see, on pain of forfeiting the whole or part of his mulfi or other grant ;
- (iii) that every plantation under (i) or (ii) should receive the usual remission of ordinary land avenue; and

(iv) that every such plantation should get camal water free."

"The Commissioner supports Mr. Dane's proposals, as he regards the afforesting of this tract as a matter of great importance, and he holds that the usual promise of a remission of land revenue would be umless to stimulate private Live-stockefforts in this direction. I cannot recommend that every proprietor holding Arberteniture in
not less than 200 acres of land in the Swat tract should be required to plant the Swat Canal tract. 5 per cent, of his holding with trees on pain of being refused canal water for his arable land, our can I recommend that every mander or holder of a munifile should be required to plant 5 per cent, of the area held by him with trees on pain of the resumption of whole or part of his grant, I cannot see how such action could be justified. It might be made conditional on the grant of canal water for land brought newly under irrigation that 5 acres out of every area of not less than 100 acres should be planted with trees, or when mafis or munedjibs are for the term of settlement or are resumed on the death of the holders and it is proposed to renew them, the planting of trees might be made a condition of renewal. Further than this I do not see my way to go. I agree that canal water should be supplied free for any plantations which the people can be induced to make. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, is also note dated 24th November 1992. 1893 on his inspection of the Swat Canal, agrees to this proposal with the limitstion that canal water should be given free for five years, after which the trees would not require water. As regards remisside plantations the Settlement Collector can proceed under the Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 2 of 1894 which was issued on the 7th of May last."

Every attempt was made to induce the proprietors to plant up their worse lands, but, except to the extent of some 50 acres, nothing was done, as the inducements offered were insufficient and the Peshawar Pathans are more easily driven than led in such matters.

Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned for the Administration Report at various periods. The breed of plough cattle found in this district is similar to that of the Punjab proper. The plough cattle now used are said to be of a better class than in former years. Buffaloes are much used in the work of well irrigation. The following statement of the prices of live-stock of the different kinds is furnished by Captain Hastings, but since 1873 prices all round have risen considerably, and present prices are perhaps 50 per cent. higher :-

Name of animal.		****			Paica.			
		What used	for.	Ist 2nd		3rd Class	REMARKS.	
					Ba.	Rs.	Ris.	
Bullock	100	235	Agricultur Food		35 20	25 15	20	
Buffalo	922	Xas.	Agriculture Food	Callery	25	20	15	
Horse Mule	114	110	Burden Do.	443	20 50	15 60	40	Riding horses cost
Donkey Camel	110	***	Do.	Caba Cata	30	100	80 15	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400.
Goat	0.84	***	Food	40	80	8	#	
Sheep Lamb	444	100	Do.	慧	10	1-8	3 1	

Chapter IV, A.

Liva-stock.

Chapter IV, A.

Colonel McGregor says-

Agriculture and Live-stock.

"Horses are not extensively regred in the valley, the great supply being obtained from the westward, whence many kifilos come each cold season. Wheel carriages are quite unknown among the inhabitants of the country parts of the valley, and all internal traffic in merchandize, grain, &c., is conducted by means of pack bullooks many of which are of a fine strong bread, very much superior to the ordinary kind generally used in ploughing, &c., here as elsewhere in India. Vary large flooks of sheep and goats are reared, and the extensive thorny enclosures formed (generally of dry supplus bushes) for their protection from the night attacks of wild animals may be seen studded over even the driest parts of the plain at certain sensons."

Horse-breeding

There are three Government horse stallions in this district, located as under:—

1 at Tahsil Peshawar-Arab "Quarter Master."

2 at Tahsil Mardán-Thorough-bred "Richmond"; Arab "Quadruped."

The following number of mares has been branded during the year 1897-98:-

Pesháwar, Mardán, Nowshera, Chársadda, Swábi, 77 65 23 11 24

The system of branding is getting more popular. Twentysix mares were covered by horse stallions during 1895-97, and the number of feals dropped during 1897-98 was 8.

Mule-breeding.

There are at present 5 donkey stallions-

1 Italian breed at Peshawar.

1 do. do. at Nowshera.

1 Punjabi do. at Charsadda.

1 Italian do, at Mardán.

do. do. at Swábi.

One hundred and ningty-three mares were covered during 1896-97 by Government donkey stallious. The number of feals dropped during 1897-98 was 26.

The number of mares covered during 1897-98 was as follows:-

Pesháwar, Mardán, Nowshera, Swábi, Chársadda, 53 59 59 55 73

In addition there are two District Board horse stallions in the district, as follows:-

1 at Tahsil Peshawar named "Success."

1 at Tahsil Charsadda named "Woolwich Infant,"

The number of mares covered by the District Board stallions during the year ending 31st March 1898 is given below:—

Peshawar,

Chúrsadda.

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the census of people 1891. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the census statistics for reasons explained in the Census Report of 1851, and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part 11, Chapter VIII of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over.

Occupations of the

The population has been divided over the main heads of agri-

1999			_			
	Postustina accounts to capate or bull.					
Table	Agricul- surisss.	Non- agricul- turists.	Total.			
Chargadda	73,008 79,646 95,611 95,440 90,663	\$8,002 34,331 32,078 142,484 45,312 310,195	101,100 118,877 130,987 227,000 100,174 703,788			

Note.- Khwarra not mointed.

cultural and non-agricultural for the last census
by excerption from Census Register XV. All
persons falling under
the agricultural heads
and those of agriculture
combined with other
heads have been shown
as agriculturists and the
balance as non-agricultural: we find that about
60 percent, of the population falls under the

head of agriculturists, and the result appears to be fairly accurate, though the task of excerption is very difficult. The proportion is naturally lowest in Peshawar, owing to the large city and cantonment, and highest in Swabi, where the whole population almost depends solely on agriculture.

More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 152 to 160 of Table AllA and in Table XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in his Census Report for 1881 :—

"The percentage of agriculturists pure and simple in the villages for the whole district is larger than in the villages of the Khálsa Khattak liáka. The reason for this is that the inhabitants of the villages on the hills reaching down to Attock are for the most part traders, and they are so because of the unferfillty of their land as compared with the rest of the tabell; it is used by them as a graring ground for their cattle and other boasts of borden. Another reason which operates in some degree is that the railway has brought a number of coolies and servants with it who are not originally inhabitants of the tabell in the Peshawar tabell, in the large villages near the city, men of occupations other than agriculture are to be found in large numbers from their proximity to the city, and there too the average of agriculturists is low as regards the remainder of the district. The proportion of agriculturists in the towns of the

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

poople.

Hashtnagar Haka is unusually high. The rasson for this is that they are in reality only large villages whose population are cheely of the agriculturist class, though they have been entered as forms from the fact of their population exceeding 5,000. In the fraudmi and Yanafasi tabells, owing to the presence of troops in the small towns, the properties of occupations other than agriculture is high. It has been arrationed before that the commercion of men combining Occupations of the another occupation with agriculture has not been correctly carried out. It is notesions that several of the leading officials and a number of the native temps are also landowners in the district. In the same way man entered as merchants and traders are also owners and mortgagees of land. So again of the artisans who live in villages a large number are concerned with agriculture; several have obtained land revenue free in return for services rundared, and of this land they are sither ewaurs or cultivators; while a number cultivate the land of the smaller, receiving a share of the produce. The percentage of children under 15, both male and female, who have been entered as practising occupations of their own, is considerable. The children are for the most part the som of munindars who assist in ploughing, tending calelo, &c. The women are these of the power samindars, the women of the weaver class and prostitutes. Hindu women are almost entirely excluded from this class as there are few Hindu landowners in the district, and in the ordinary occupations of Hindus money-lending, dealing in grain, &c., the women take no part. By the introduction of the Arms Act the manufacturers of arms and gunpowder have to some extent been deprived of their occupations. From the introduction of fereign cotton and cloth goods also, the trade of the weaver class has suffered, and that of the blacksmith for a similar reason. The number of wandering hoggers is great; it is possible it has been incremed by including the foliabilities in the mosque is villages who during the time of their education are maintained by the people of the tunds or moballa to which the message is situate. In this district all the mailly themselves take part in the various operations of agriculture except the more wealthy and influential. The women work to their husbands field to some extent, and in a few instances, where induced by poverry, they work for hire. In the Khattak ilaka the women cut and bring wood and grass from the jungle both for domestic use and for sale, they also pick the cotton crop when ripe. There are also women entered as agriculturists who do not work themselves, but cultivate by their servants."

Principal trine and factures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the manu- district as they stood in 1896-97. Cutlery, scarfs (lungi), pottery, leather-work, souff and coarse cloth are the only manufactures carried on to any extent in the district. The lungis of Peshawar are famous throughout the Province. They are also woven of a coarser texture in many of the towns and villages of the district. The manufacture of cutlery and snuff is also mainly confined to Peshawar. Coarse cloth is manufactured in every village. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district. They are all prosecuted in the city of Peshawar itself :-

Leather-work.

"Peahawar is more a place of train than of manufacture. From Central Asia and Kabul raw silk, silk fabrics, volvets, woollen carputs, Russian and Kabul leather, embroidered choyds and postnes, furs, fruit, drags and other products are received and are for the most part passed southward.

"It is not always easy to discriminate between importations and local products. The gilded or dyed fancy leathers made at Peshawar are not remitly distinguishable from these sent from Kabul and other places. The best portion are brought from Kabul and Kandahar, but there is a considerable production of similar articles is the town which are usually sold at a cheaper rate. The cluborate belts - Imar Miss - worn throughout the Derajat Division, with nearly made powder flasks, bullet cases, flint and steel pouries, all attached, as Mr. Baden Powell remarks, after the fashion of a lady's Contolaine, are the characteristic articles of the Peshawar postin-des. The powder lines is shaped like a retort

with a curved neck, sometimes in the moulded shops or leather passe in which ghi bottles are made, prettily finished and ougraved, and more usually of embossed leather seven in segments. This is perhaps the only example of leather embossone of the companion of the c pouches are often fitted with a piece of cotton cloth covered with fine silk embroidery in various colours.

Chapter IV. B.

"Bullet belts, with rows of bamboo tubes neatly wrought with embroidery, like those worn by the Kurds, are also made. The frontier belt, indeed, may be followed westward with slight variations, through Central Asia as far as the Caucagus.

"The postin-doc also makes puk-sizes, bottle cases, pocket-books and the chag gan or water bottle which is found in all camel-riding countries. His trade, It will be seen, is in fact, as in his own estimation, different from that of the mochi; and he never touches shoes. The work is carried on in honses in the alloys and side streets of the town, and there is a larger production than might be suspected from the aspect of the busies, where it is represented by another be suspected from the aspect of the dataset, a shown as khurde feresh, whose person altogether, the douber, a shop-keeper known as khurde feresh, whose person altogether, the seaffer be selly as of foreign manufacture. Trunks interest it is to represent the postion he nells as of foreign manufacture. and portnumteaus seem to be the only objects of European use produced.

Pottery.

The use of glazed earthcowere for the native table may be considered peculiar to the Peshawar District, for although English pottery is gradually finding its way into Muhammadan households in many parts of India, there is nowhere else a local manufacture of glazed were for eating and drinking from. That this manufacture is of some antiquity is proved by the fact that pottery identical in character with that now made, with fragments of the fritt or kauch ready for glass, were discovered in the recent excavations made in the neighbourhood of Peshawar in the search for Buddhist sculptures. This does not of course prove the manufacture to be conval with the Gandbara scriptures, since there are unmistakeable signs of a much more recent Durant occupation of the sites explored. Unglazed terracetta was common in the Buddhist period, but there are no signs of suamel or glaze. These fragments, however, taken together with the numerous similar pieces picked up during the Kabul expedition at various points on the routes taken by our troops, indicate that a considerable manufacture of enamelled pettery of good quality formerly existed in the more recent Kahul kingdom. The ware is a rough faience. The reddish, earthen body or pasted is covered with a white engage or slip, over which is washed a soft place. The pieces of fritt from the Charsaida excavations show that a better glose was formerly made than now. The itaison, between the body and its coverings is frequently imperfect, and both glaze and engage are liable to scale and peel off. The typical article is a rice-dish about a foot in diameter and two and a half toches deep, with a narrow rim. Rudo patterns are outlined on the unburnt glaze in manuscess and filled in with oxide of copper. The result is green leaves entlined in brown on a dirty, groenish tone of white. When the glaze melts well and the colours run a little so that the brown takes a purplish tint, the effect is not disagreeable; but the burning is so irregular that in much of the ware the glaze is barely dead on the little of the colours. fired up, and the whole surface is dry and harsh with crude black and green

"English amateurs have directed the attention of the workmen to jugs, tempote, ewers and Insins, &c., of European forms; and the Commissariat Department annually takes a considerable quantity of putiery, and indeed materially below in keeping the trade alive, if it does not greatly contribute to its artistic improvement. But, since the native materials are not strung enough to bear the English treatment, these imitations are thick and unsatisfactory. The small strength of this local alluvial earth with its light burning, as compared with that of the Durset and Cownish clay and stone submitted to a hard coal fire, forbids any approach, on the part of the Peshawar artisan, to the models given to him as copies. It is scarcely fair then to repeat all that has been said of the clumainess of mative potters.

"Although gypsum is plentiful, no use is made of plaster of Paris for moulds. It may be mentioned here that the numerous plaster figures and ornaments found

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Inmerce-

Pottery.

in this neighbourhood and dating from about the first century of the Christian ers, show that then, as now, the supstility of plaster of Paris for moulding and easting was attact unknown or neglected. Both creaments and figures were dustries and Com- carvest from blocks of solid plaster or modelled up according to the method of the modern Ponjab plasteror enjamistri in dealing with suchh and are never oust in monids. A curious difficulty has been known to arise from the precautions observed in the sale of lead-a munition of war-in a frontier town like Feshawar, The restrictions intertied to make the metal less available for bullets for Afridi rifles render it also less accessible to the potter for his glaze. If the production were greatly increased it would be worth while to exidize the lead for the potters under official supervision.

> " Besides glazed ware, earthen vessels decorated with impormanent water colour painting in kn/as or tis, and in coarsely pencilled parti-coloured patterns are also made. A common article is a hasin with a vitreous glass on the inside and gum-colour painting on the exterior. Specimens of Peshawar pottery are now to be found in most collections, but it seems doubtful whether the trade will expand. It is certainly not by attempting to copy delicate modern English waves that any improvement can be brought about. The materials are only capable of the large and simple treatment of which Rhodian. Italian and some French fainnee offer so many examples. The present potters are incapable of good Oriontal patterns, and their scheme of colour is limited. With the co-operation of a good pattern draughtenau or weblish, who would point the large and flowing arabaques for which the colours are suitable, and the addition of the easily acquired duck and light blue of Mooltan, the manufacture might be greatly advanced along its own untural lines.

Metal work.

Arms take the first place in an enumeration of Peshawar metal work. A collection of pictots, daggers, knives and swords was sent to the Punjals Exhibition of 1882. But, owing to the universal practice of rehilting and furbishing old weapons, it is not easy to may to what extent in the production of new wares the armonicus' and sword cutters' trades are now carried on. Like all the large towns between Delhi and Kābai, Peahawar had a rraile in arms which the British occupation has not yet entirely closed. Mr. Baden Powell quotes from a Settlement Report by Colone James the following : ' Sword-blades of a cearse quality are manufactured at Peshawar, but these in greatest request, other than Persian and Damasons blades, are the Tirabi made in the Orakrai hills of Tirab at what is known as the Mirza Khani factory. The temper of these swords is highly appreciated, and some purchased, perhaps at a small price, are valued nearly as much as Irani blades. Although there is more trade in arms than would be seemly in an interior town, it is doubtful whether Peshawar was ever notable for the actual manufacture of good sword blades. In the Sikh times Labore furnished a considerable quantity of well-finished swords, which were brought in the rough by traders from Kabul and Tapahan. When forged, hilted and damascened, some were carried back and sold at Peshawar, some went south, and some returned to Persia. The Afghan knife or peshyals, there is little doubt, is now made on the frontier and in Peshawar itself. Excellent leathercovered metal-mountail scalibarils and sheaths of Sambal wood are also made here. The best blades, now as formerly, are importations from Kabul and Persia.

Copper chasing.

"Copper were tinned for Mahammadan domestic use is one of the specialities of Positiwar, and some admirable specimens of engraven work, tinned and grounded in black, were sent to the Punjah Exhibition. Trays, dishes, of this or water ewers with chilechie, and wine bowls, are the usual objects, and the workman, unlike those of Kashmir who work in the same style, do not seem to have attempted adaptations to European uses. The Paraian character and feeling of the eranment is much more striking than in Kashmir work. The chasing is simpler and bolder and the forms are often identical with Persian originals, which is their turn were copied from Tatar vessels. The wave is cheap, -a handsomely chased offshe and a chilwish with an open-work movemble grid to receive the water poured over the hands, coming only Es. 25.

Silver ornuments.

" No special excellence can be claimed for the workmanship of the gold and silver ornaments made in Peshawar as in all large towns. There are, however, some characteristic putterns of massive necklots and bacgles unde in one corved roll, and perforated in open work organization. The workmanship is rough, even for India, but there is an agreeable air of simplicity and solidity in the designs.

"There is no more pictures ue head-dress than that worn on the fruntier. It is in two parts—first, a tall conical cap (kullah) often ribbed like a melon, with embroidery and stiff with gold. Round this is wound in large, eweeping curves a long narrow scarf or in-ci of blue, grey, or sometimes black cloth of fine texture, into the ends of which are worse lines and bars of silk and gold. The large term to the ends of which are worse lines and though it may possess but little apparent variety it is clear there are many qualities, since the price ranges from 8s. 20 to 8s. 100 each. The harmony of the grey and dark and light blue with the varying shades of the gold and silk stripes worked is the fabric is as simple end obvious as that of the various tome of green in the striped ribben gram of our gardons, and it is scarcely less complete and satisfactory. Kohit also makes good larges, but the Pashawar trade is the largest. In embroidered caps for Muhammadan undress, as well as the kallah, this town excels, and Pashawar tops is, the recognised name of one of the many shapes of embroidered caps which are either worn under the turban or replace it in private.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Textile fabries, &c.

"A corlosity of local production is a kind of raised colour painting on cotton fabrics. A pattern, necessarily of a large and open kind, is first painted on the cloth in lac or some similar sticky substance. The forms seem to be afterwards loaded up with a brush full of resinous colour, generally red, so that the pattern is in low relief. Sometimus powdered mica is sprinkled over the lac to give it a shimmer. These fabrics, though they might resist a shower, could scarcely be washed. They are unlike anything else made in the Province. When new, they have a distinct odour of mutton fat, which may possibly be mixed with the thick colour. When the pattern is in temes of yellowish red on dark alls or indigo blue cloth the effect is rich and good, but on lighter colours it is less satisfactory.

Lag-painted cloth.

"Colouriess embroidery or chiken-des is wrought here as delicately as in Kashmir, and, as in chased copper, there is considerable affinity between the work of Srinagar and Peshawar. The backs or Muhammadan ladies' out-door mantle, garments of all sorts, and the sessi or quilt are the objects to which this work is applied. The effect is scarcely perhaps commensuate with the labour and delicacy of the work. Some of the patterns wrought on fine muslims are nothing short of exquisite in line and quantity, but a close examination is necessary for a just appreciation of their beauty. There is no 'cutting out holes and sewing them up again' as in English, Bengal and Madras chikas work. Sometimes they places of muslin cut out in the shape of leaves are applied either on the surface or between two surfaces and outlined with fine stitching. It is only by holding the work against the light that these delicate patterns can be fairly made out. Excepting the sease or quilt, none of this work is made for European use. In Feshawar, as in Lucknow, much of this embroidery is done by women and children, whereas in Kashmir the industry is confined to men. The women also do phalkeri work here as elsewhere, but chiefly for domestic use.

Embroidery.

"Namdahs or felts are said to be a manufacture of Pashawar, but it is difficult in this as in other cases, without careful local ouquity, to separate imported felts from those produced on the spot."

Felts.

Such of the monographs of the local industries as were available are here abstracted.

Copper and Brass wares.

There is but little to add to Mr. Kipling's note on this industry. The following are the principal articles made of copper in the district i-

							P	rice p	er e	er.	
							Ra.	041	Re.	n.	
Degchis	and d	ega (po	tu)	1991	100e C	***	100	00-1	-1	4	
Kuza	277	1777	224	Dec	***	9991	1	8 60	2	0	
Majma	986	1 See		111	***	1485	1	4 .	, 1	10	
Katorn	And.	3.60	644	FFE			1	6 .	- 9		
Patno	2442	210	7	100	2223	***	1	4	va	0	
Chilmchi	and	áftába	1.00	2016	111	227	1	B ,		0	

Chapter IV. B.

merce.

Copper and brass WRITE.

"In 1886-87, when the monograph was written, it is said that \$2 men were employed in the industry. This seems to be a low estimate of the number. An Occupations, In- able-hodied man can work up 11 sees of kalorus or 3 sees of depokes in dustries and Com- a day. The rate of wages per see runs from 3 annax 6 pice to 4 annax per ser. Tinning costs 9 pies and engraving 4 sunns per ser. A pair of chilmehr and sitting engraved will sall for Bs. 20.

> "The import of copper in 1886-87 was valued at Bs. 35,003, a. s., ready-made wares Re, 8,619 and copper shoots Rs, 25,384; two-thirds of the sheets were exported to Kabul and swat and the balance was worked up at Penhawar. Copper ware is used only by Muhammadans. Brass ware is used by Hindús. There is no special manufacture of this in Peshawar. The import in 1883-87 was bruss Ha. 9,853 and blass Rs. 950.

Bilk.

"This iminstry was reported on in 1885. Though there are many mulberry trees, slik-worms are not reared in the district. One hundred and twenty-four persons, excluding woman and children, were employed in the industry, via ;-

	Mr. 200	115.1	177 4
Lungi and patks (pagri) weavers .		22	45
Súsi waayers	-		30
Silk dyers, cleaners and sellers and pat	olin	300	510 188

"The raw silk is imported from Bokhara and countries to the west. It is known as believe or sitk grown in Khokand. Nesedbe or silk grown on the Orus in Bokhara and Khulm, sheha from Akoha in Khulm, and shahri sabsi from Shabri Sabz in Bokhara. The price per ser ranged as follows :-

						1880.	1885.
						Ra. n.	Rs. n.
Kalawi	***	.0480	-114	111		12 0	11 8
Akchs	****	-847	****		200	12 8	16 0
Shahri Sabri	***	***	200	227	1444	12 8	14 0
Nawahi	1	100	164	144	7.694	13 0	18 0

The import in 1884 amounted to 50,020 maunds, of which about 20 maunds was used up in the district as follows, and the rest re-experted :-

	Maunde.
Kanawer and gulbadan	1
Lungis, patkas and susi	12
Patolis, i. e., tassels, trowsers, strings, and silk not	7

"Raw silk is cleaned in the following way. One ser is put into an iron pan with 4 chitaks of soap and 4 chitaks of alkali. After being boiled, it is well washed twice, whon it becomes white and can be dyed any colour. The average cost of cleaning is Rs. 2 a ser and the process reduces the weight from one ser to 12 chinks, or by 25 per cent. The amount of cloth manufactured in 1884 was returned as follows:-

"Kenamer and gulbadan 1,500 yards, of which 1,000 were exported to Swat, Boner and Tirah.

Silk lungs and pathds 100 or 300 yards.

Cotton lung's with silk edges and fringes 1,000 or 4,000 yards.

Half of these are said to be experied.

"The Peshawar lungis and pagris are colebrated, and sell well all along the border. A black variety with crimson and yellow silk and is made in Urmar in Novahera, gold thread is freely used to brighten the work and a good lange will fetch Rs. 100. Pagris sell for about Rs. 25, but the price of course depends on the amount of silk and gold thread used.

"This industry was reported on in 1885. The output of wool in this district was stated to be 2,090 manner, and about 200 manner were imported from across the border. The sheep are shorn twice a year, in March and September, and the Occupations. In-September wool is the channel. After shouring the theces are washed, and then dustries and Comspread out to dry. They are then well beaten with a thin stick about 4 feet long to clear them of any dust.

Chapter IV. B.

merce-

Woellen manufac-

"The principal weellen manufactures are felted nomicus and saddle cloths and blankets and lotis. To make a number the needed, or earder, again cleans tures, the wool with his comb or three, and spreads it out on the floor. It is then sprinkled with water and put into a mouhl where it is well pressed and trodden together. Ornumental soundake are proposed by damping a plain angulah and covering it with a thick solution of country scape, after which strigs of different coloured wools are applied in geometrical and fancy patterns. Namelahs are used as coverings for animals, for keeping ice and for saddle pads, and the better varieties for bedding and as floor carpets. The wages earned are for plain work I annus and for granmental work I amus a ser, but a workman cannot earn more than 3 arms a day on the average. Saddle cloths or forus are made in tha same way, but the wage is 4 annas a day. One handred and coincty-three persons are employed in this industry,

"For blankets and lahts the wool is first spun on a spinning wheel by womans or by men on a shared or spindle caused to recoice by a rivist of the hand in the air often as the man walks along. The skein so made is courser. The wage for carding and epinning wool is 4 annua per ser. The warping is done by women at a charge of 6 pies per ser. When the warp is put on the form it is conted with size (pen), and after being tested for flows with the comb or kuch the weaving commences. A weaver can weave about 5 yards a day, and the wage is Re. 1 per 32 yards. About 125 men unit 90 woman were employed in the trade in 1884.

"The outturn of blankets and lone is not equal to the local demand, and in 1884, 50,000 yards were imported from the Cis-Indus districts.

"The monograph on this industry was written in 1884. The outtorn of ginned cotton from the district was estimated at 25,651 maunds, and 2,150 maunds were imported from the Paulab. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-saven manula of European twist were also imported and used largely in making fearer and pagets. There is nothing special to notice about the processes of cleaning, spinning and wearing. The wages puld are 2 annse for 3 sees clean cotton, a fair day's work, for ginning. There are now 3 ginning mills at work (1898) of which 2 are owned by Lain Harji Mai. The existence of these mills has given 8 considerable impetua to cotton growing and import. The carding is done with the ordinary how, and a man can card on an average 6 sers a day. The spinning is done mainly by women who in their spare time turn out a chirak a day. Two thousand five hundred and screenty-eight women were so employed in 1883,

"Recling is done by men, women and children, and broshing by hired labour paid for at the rate of 2 ancas 6 pies per day.

"The outturn of cloth of all kinds was put at 3,771,063 yards, of which 200,150 yards were exported and the rest used up locally as follows:-

Gåra, coarse c	loth		1074) (c)		-844	Fards, 2,481,987
Suai, cotton wit		es of w		199-7	(48)	-0.0	739,631
Mothen		100	244	***	227		10,000
Longi	117	1111	255	555	YYD.	200	239,295
Patka pages	-	Carrie	277	244	No.	AAR	100,000

"The langue and pathols have been noticed above under the heading of silk. The only other speciality of Penhawar is the waxed cloth described by Mr. Kipling.
This was used at first by the Afridi women, but now is manufactured in large quantities for the European market. The original designs were pretty, but an attempt is being made to copy the patterns on Japanese screens, and the results are distressing. The lac is laid on by hand and is done with wenderful quickness and accuracy by a skilled workman,

Cotton.

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

Pottery.

"The monograph on this hidnery was written by Surgeon-Captain Hendley in 1891. Peshiwar itself but a considerable reputation for glazed pottery of a carious mixture of colours with green prodominating, somewhat resembling majolica. The subject has been fully discussed above by an expert. Mr. Kipling. The material used is all pottury is a tenecious clay known as chifer milli found most Peshawar and elsewhere in the district. This is pounded up and passed through a sleve and then kneaded aith water until it is of a smiferm consistence and free from immes and grits. A small quantity of powdered bulrushes (loke) is added-one tola to one ser of clay. The wheel used in the district consists of a vertical axie, 34 feet long, working in a stone socket in an excavation. About the suchet there is a wooden dish 3; feet in diameter, and 6 inches from the top is a cross bur. The axis emis is a first 9 inches in diameter on which the clay is placed. For pierced and raised work the pattern is made with an Iron Enife. and the fingers after the vase or plate is taken off the wheel. The giaze is added by meating the article with lorea-metti or chalk from the Khaiber. It is then dipped into the glaze of which the basis is lend. For the ordinary greenish while pottery nothing else is added. The colour is ground and mixed up with the glaze and the following are to black from a soft raddish chall, and black from a bluck stone, both obtained from the Khaibar; blue from lajouard or cabalt, and green from copper filings. For glazed pottery wood in used in the kiln, but for other kinds cow-dung or sweepings are employed for firing.

"The following table shows the material used with the cost of these :--

Article			Amount used to nach ser of clay.	Con	Where obtained,
Clay Loki (bulrush) Karla-mitti Load Copper dast Black stone Hed chalk Lajaward	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	THE RELEASE	1 mr 1 tols 3 tols 6 tols 4 tols 1 tols 4 tols 4 tols	1 an per md. or dookey load. 4 as, per maund 8 as, per 30 sem 28 2 per ser 12 as, per ser ds. 2 per 30 sem 12 as, per ser	Posháwar, Jhils round Posháwar, Khaibar, Posháwar Bázár, Ditto, Khaibar, Ditto, Posháwar Bázár,

The following are the articles made :-

Unplazed surve.

	Art	icles.			Cost per 100.	Number made by one man in a day.
Inketnuds		1 1144 154 1411	101111111111111111111111111111111111111	THE RESIDENCE	Rs. s. Rs. s. 1 0 to 2 0 0 13	100 70-100 50-80 800- 80- 20-40 40-50 20-40 40-80 2-6

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Glazed.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce.

	Articles.		Price.	Outturn Includ- ing firing.
Plates, fretted, Inc.	go	- /I	8 sa each	4 in 3 days.
Kuyal	404 C (40)	344 34	4 as a	G
Saráhis, round	199 - 627	3952 T 18	2 at. n	16
Flowerpot-stands	1000	1 211 10	8 as	2
Wall pockets	100 100	100 0	2 as. 10	13
Vance	m m		2 ns. to 4 ns. each	12-20
Teapota	194 (00)	601 60	3 ns. 50 4 ns. each	8-20
Cup and saucer	5465 1795	255 9	1 anna each	50
Tiles	1,000		I ama to 2 as.	25
1				

"The profits are said to average from 20 to 25 per cent. A skilled workman will make as much as Re. 1 a day. There were in 1890 eight firms coupleyed in the manufacture of the glazed pottery, but it is now of a very poor quality.

"This was noted on along with the pottery. There is only one glassblower. The materials used are broken glass, tin, copper, zinc, lend and sajji-The following classes of glass-ware are made:—

Glass,

Phials (chowris) of sorts 1 anna to 10 as. per dozen.

Bottles for rose-water ... 12 as. per dozen.

Bottles for medicine I anna ...

Glass tabes with coloured water ... 8 as.

"Three hundred bottles or 500 phials can be made in a day. The larger bottles are only made twice a year. The cost of 400 phials is Re. 1-4 made up as follows: Raw material 8 annas, fael 4 annas, labour 8 annas. The industry shows no sign of expansion, but there is a steady local domand for the output.

"The meat important fibre-producing plant of the Peshiwar neighbourhood is the massrey or dwarf-palm, which grows in most of the hills that surround the tures, district. Matting, baskets, skull caps, pushinhs and hand fans are made from this plant. The hill tribes enjoy a monopoly in the trade in the plant and also bring a number of the manufactured articles to Peshiwar for sale. Peshiwar hand fans are now sold in nearly all the districts north of Labore. The trade is a brisk and increasing one, but there is some danger of the supply of massrey being exhausted, and in Kohāt, where the plant grows within British turritory, it has been found necessary to protect it by special regulations.

"Silver does not occur in the district anywhere. Gold is obtained by washing from the sand of the Indus, but the trade is not a remunerative one. The jewelry of the district is plain and common-place and the goldsmiths as a class are poor, unskilled and bear a bad name as being often in league with the criminal classes. No jewelry is experted from Peshwar, except to independent territory, where the standard of tasts and artistic finish is not high; but a considerable quantity is imported every year, especially

Fibrous manufac-

Gold and silver.

Chapter IV. B.

merce-

Gold and silver.

Wood.

from Bawalpindi and Amritaer. It is said that the stock in trade of most of the district jawellers does not amount to Re. 200, and that extremely few are worth Occupations, In- more than Rs. 500. The ampority work in metal advanced by shroffs, who are dustries and Com- repaid with interest when the goldsmith's bill is settled by his customer. So low is the credit and character of the goldsmith class, that in some localities a custom obtains by which the parchaser before accepting delivery of ornaments is entitled to have them submitted for essay to a shroll whom he himself selects. The ornaments in vogue with Poshiwari Afghans of both sears are few and simple, and even those of Kaboli and Kaxilbash origin are less elaborate than the down-country patterns.

The Peshawar district is the seal of an extensive timber trade both of import and of export. The principal merchants are Kakakhel Mians. The wood is mostly doudar and is floated down from the bills on the west and north by the Kabul and Swat rivers. This fact places the trade at the mercy of the British Government and gives the latter a strong held politically on some of the tribes and potentates beyond its borders. One of the largest wood yards in that maintained by the Amir of Kabul at Khasana.

"The most skilful wood-workers of the district are Awais, the Pathan of the full blood seldom condescending to carpentry or indeed to any sueful handicraft. There are a few workmen in the cantonments and in Penhawar city capable of building European vehicles and making European furniture, but none of these men have attained any special excellence, and not all of them are natives of the district. The turnery and small woodwork of Peshiwar city is probably somewhat above the average of the Province, but not more so than might be expected from the size and importance of the town. Perhaps the most remarkable wood industry of the district is pinjow work, while the most important are boat building and house architecture. Pinjon is a kind of lattice work in which the tracery consists of small lather arranged in geometrical patterns with their edges displayed. The slips are held in position mainly by the pressure with which they meet, at different augles, each other and the surrounding frame-that contains them. The result is a style of ornament as effective as is compatible with a religion which only recognises the nusterer of the Muses. Pinfre-work and wood-earling are associated with boat-building, and the professors of the two former arts, even when settled in Pashawar city, generally truce the origin of their family from the boat-building towns of Charanden and Prang. On the other hand, few boats leave the stocks entirely unadorned with lattice work or carving, although these ornaments seem particularly out of place on a eraft where they attract no attention, and are quickly disfigured by the weather. Pinjer-work is said to be less in domand than formerly, and this is attributed to the high prices now asked for it. Increasing simplicity is described as the leading feature of the Peshawar house architecture of to-day. This may be partly due to the increased cost of ornamoutation, but is probably attributable in at least an equal degree to the supersession of old-fushioned ideas of display by modern ones of convenience and comfort. Abazal, Charsadda, Prang, Jehängira and Khairabad are the head-quarters of the best-building trade, which employs about 30 families. Fow of the Peahawar built boots which descend the Indus ever return again. They are mostly broken up or re-sold on the completion of their voyage to the south on account of the prohibitive cost of towing them home. The demand for new boots in the district is thus a constant one.

Leather.

"The skinners of Pechdwar have, since Sikh times, divided into two castes which do not now intermarry, though otherwise they mingle socially. Those are the laker leadie and the gen bussels; and the latter are the more reputable. The gdo kessdis are subdivided into Labori and Poshawari, and the hokur Lazaris into Labori, Blarochi and Awain. There is nothing poculiar in the art of tanning as practised in the district. The usual responts employed are the bark of the archair, peach, kiker or pomegranate. Few of the leather manufactures of the district have more than a local seputation. Postfus are made but of the infactor sorts, all the best being imported from Kabul. A certain amount of suddlery, harness and warling accountrements are turned out by the sured/s of Peshawar city, and yethdone are also made by times men. In Durant and Sikh times they were bergely employed by the Government in making and repairing military goar, and they still do a considerable trade in saddlery, harness and 'the belts, handoliers and other puraphernalis without which a suff-respecting transborder tribeiman seldom stirs alread. In 1801-92 the value of manufactured

leather articles exported to Afghánistán and independent territory extended to nearly half a lakh of rupees, but the value of those imported was still more considerable, owing perhaps to their including valuable postives. The survive of Occupations, In-Poshswar are believed to have been originally a Hindu casts as were also the dustries and Comdhaurs farushes. Probably the most distinctive leather industry of Poshawar is the manufacture of above. Most Punjabl immigrants into Peshawar soon adopt the Peshawari aboo, a fact which seems to indicate either a special suitability to the ground and climate of the place or inherent goodness of quality and pattern, but more probably the latter, as Peshawar shoes are now experied to all parts of the Penjah and to Afghanistan. Peshawar city is in fact a sort of Northampton for the surrounding country, and even villagers generally buy their new shoes from the city or from Charsadda, Tangi, Utmanzai or Akora, the mechic elsewhere being employed mustly as cobblers and very little as shoemakers. The typical Peshawar shoe is heavy and substantial, and when studded with holmails, as it frequently is, leaves an impression nor nalike that of a stout European boot. Another European feature of the shoe trade in Pushawar is that all but the poorest mochie insist on payment in cash, and that they are not apparently classed, as they are in India, among the customary village servants."

Chapter IV. B.

merce

Leather.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the Course and nature district. Table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic of trade, that passes through the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 213. The main streams of external traffic are from Kabul and Bokhara. The most frequented route from the west up to 1881 was that which crosses the Tartarra pass and issues into the plains at Michai, this pass being safer though more difficult than the Khaipar. When the Khaibar was open under arrangements with the tribes in 1881 practically all the trade came to this route until the Afridi outbreak in August 1897. From the east the North-Western Railway and the Grand Trunk Road, and from the senth the Kohat Pass are the main channels of communication. The Kohat salt intended for Swat and Bajaur mostly passes through Peshawar; but there is another line also taken further to the east which crosses the Khattak hills by the Bira Ghasha Pass, and proceeds northwards, via Nowshera, not touching Peshawar. A good deal of the salt now goes via Nizampur and Khairabad.

The main trade of the district passes through the city of Trade of the city Peshawar. The trade of Peshawar, though of a varied and not of Peshawar. uninteresting nature, is less extensive and less valuable than might perhaps have been expected. Its position points to importance as an entrepot for trade with Central Asia; but results in this respect are far from satisfactory, and having no manufactures of its own, the city can look for little development of its commerce from any other source. The principal foreign markets having dealings with Peshawar are Kabul and Bokbara. From the former place, raw silk, worsted, cochineal, jalap, assafætida, saffron, resin, simples and fruits, both fresh and dried, are imported, principally for re-exportation to the Punjab and Hindustan, whence are received in return English piece-goods, cambrics, silks, indigo, augar and spices. Bokhára supplies gold sequins, gold and silver thread and lace, principally for re-exportation to Kashmir, whence the return trade was principally in shawls. Iron from Bajaur, and skin coats (postins) are the only remaining items of importance coming from beyond the border. The items of return

Chapter IV. B.

merce.

of Peslidwar.

trade are those already mentioned, with the addition of salt and ten, the former from Kohat, the latter purchased for the most dustries and Com- part in the markets of Amritsar and Labore. The transactions of the Peshawar market, however, are as nothing when compared Trade of the city with the stream of through traffic from the direction of Kabul and Bokhára which passes on, not stopping at Peshawar, into the Panjab and Northern India. If this could be arrested at Peshawar, its market would at once become an entropôt of the greatest importance. With a view to this end, some years ago an attempt was made to establish a yearly fair in the neighbourhood of the city. The scheme was first entertained in 1861, when a committee was appointed to take it into consideration. The report of this committee is extremely interesting both as explaining the object of the proposed fair and as throwing light upon the general features of the Central Asian trade. The following passages may be bere extracted:-

Report of committee on Peshawat fuir.

"The Peshawar trade is carried on in the usual manner by resident firms of the the Amritear, Lahore, Peshawar, Kabul and Bokhara, and by the well-known trading tribe of Paracless of Afghanistic and Peshawar; most of the Bokhara trade finds its way by this roote. It is carried by Kabulis, Tajika and Shiowarfa, who employ their camels in this manner. It is evident that the Peshawar trade is capable of any degree of expansion, and that a fair, conveniently astablished, would tend to facilitate the exchange. To these men time is important, as every march by which their journey is decreased lessens their expenses, and if the space to be traversed one be sufficiently reduced, it would be possible to make two trips instead of one. Instead of being dependent, as in the Derajat, on the migratory Lohania (for by no other means can merchandize be taken through those passes) we possess in the Pesbawar route all the elements of an increasing traffle. We are nearer the markets we wish to supply, large trading communities are met with slong the route containing the capitalists and traders whose dealings we wish to facilitate, and the circumstances of the traffic render a decrease of distance all important the very object with which we contemplate the establishment of a fair. And as in regard to the Demiat, Moultan suggests itself as the most convenient site for a fair, so the traders think that. Pessawur itself is the most suitable locality. Established agencies afford facilities for mercantile transactions, which a place of less note would not afford; the fair would attract the traders of Bajaur, Swit, Husara, Kashmir, and the tribes on the upper Indus, and the Kabul river would bring some kinds of merchandize from Jalalahad and Dakka on the rafts now used for that purpose to within six miles of the fair. The following objections may be arged against this scheme; first, that it removes the fair too far from the scaport ; but with steam waterenringe for the heavier kinds of merchandize to Kalabigh, the rail to Amritage, and the Trunk Read from that place, this objection will not counterbalance the advantages of the route; and were it more valid than it is the Peshawar route offers great facilities for an expansion of trade. The matter comes to this—we can bring goods cheaper to Moolian than to Peshawar, but the means of forwarding them on to Turkistan are much greater by the latter than by the former route, and considering the two facts together the merchandize by Peshawar will, in the markets of Turkistan, be cheaper than that by the Berajat. In the cold weather go de can be brought by the Indus to Attock and thence by the Kabal river to within six miles of Peshawar. The second objection in the insecurity of the passes between Jalalahad and Peshawar, but this languagerated. Guards are farmished by the tribes, who receive a kind of black-mult in flew, but oven these demands are kept down by the circumstance of there being three routes into Afghanistan which are in the hunds of different tribes. Any exection on the part of one leads to the transfer of the traffic to another. In regard to the best time for holding the fair, January has been suggested as the most appropriate, but this is too late at Poshawar, for the first 44flax (corevans) come down in October and November, and are not likely to wait for the fair of January. Under these circumstances, from the lath of November to the 15th Documber would seem the most suitable time for solding the fair, and it may be possible that eventually a second fair at the close of March might be Chapter VI, B.

found advantageous."

No action was taken upon this report until 1867, and then Occupations. Intwo more years expired before arrangements were finally conclud- dustries and Comed for the fair. The site chosen was a small open plain near the Endhni stream, about two miles from the city, and a considerable committee on the sum was expended in enclosing and fitting up a market-place. Peshiwar fair. The first fair was held in September 1869. The gross value of articles brought to the fair for sale was roughly estimated at Rs. 5,00,000; the registered sales aggregated Rs. 3,17,667.

Though this was not considered satisfactory, and it was evident that the fair failed to attract the attention which had been anticipated for it, a second fair was held in November and December of the following year. The results, however, were even less satisfactory than in 1869, the gross sales effected aggregat-

ing only Rs. 3,02,804.

The Deputy Commissioner now reported the attempt to be a failure. It was unpopular with the resident Peshawar merchants; the down-country traders would not bring up their goods for sale; while the Kabulis preferred to seek a cheaper market either in Amritsar or Labore, or, if rich enough to afford the journey, in Calcutta or Bombay. Caravans had even proceeded on their usual way through Peshawar on the very days when the fairs were in progress. The scheme was therefore finally abandoned and no subsequent attempts have been made to revive the fair.

Peshawar is one of the districts in which foreign trade is Statistics of registered, and the following note on the subject has been compile foreign trade,

ed from the reports of late years:-

There are five posts for the registration of foreign trade-

(1) At Burj Hari Singh for the Khaibar route.

(2) At Darbanghi for the Tatara and Abkhana routes.

(3) At the Bakhshi bridge for the Gandab, Miánkili. Chingi and Pandiáli routes, and the Swat trade by the new Charsadda road.

(4) At Chabha for the Pallai Sherkhana and Malakand routes. The Khaibar, Tatara, Abkhana and Gandab routes lead to Kabul and the independent Tirah country; the other routes lead to Swat and Bajaur.

The average annual import and export of the chief commodities registered at the four posts mentioned above, according to the returns for 1894-95 and 1895-96, are shown below:-

Recently a new trade post on the Malakand has been sanctioned by Punjab Government letter No. 183, dated 14th March 1896, and the post at Chabha has been reduced. Full returns for the Malakand post are not available, but the Political Officer, Dir and Swat, gives the following figures for the trade during the financial year 1896-97:-

... Rs. 30,54,093 Value of imports Ditto exports

The principal exports are piece-goods, English and country, raw cotton, indigo, salt and tea, and the imports consist mainly of ghi, rice and hides and skins.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries and Commerce

Statistics of foreign trade.

Statement thoughy the average annual export and import of the chief commodities registered at the posts at Bakhshi Bridge Burj Hari Singh, Darbanghi and Chabka for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

"orate	Weight in memiris or municer,	084 77,250 7,68 41,184	The Last	- 20	6,477 g,47,544	10,270115,03,128	10,180 11,001	6,612 01,018 648 2,816	Line Lours	1 Time Line
nod	Hate pur manned or head in runees.	1	t	11 1			10	9	1 1	I
-101	,mtaV	ğı.	17	1155	111		111	181	111	4
Trans.	Weight in mounds or number.	пÉ	弄	er (i	111	111	111	i ² i		13
BAIAUL.	Valph	He. 10,780	11	1,78,23	3,00,563	-		がなった。	00'00	39,00
BWAT AND BALAUM.	Weight in mennile	H 45		117	0,008	Butter.	i 3	HER.	1 1	P i i
	/ame/	115 66,000	1	1.19	15,230	2,55,47		2007	1,15,100	97,33
KONT	Weaght rg memols or minimus,	258	111	908	200	5,700	1000	HAR	1,199	1,70 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00 1,00
	-mides has frequit	Import	Export	Export	Experience of the control of the con	Export	MATERIA DE L	Export	Experi	Export Import Export
		1	i	1 1	1 1	E	77	1 1	10	777
	Manno of hetheless	Storage pointer, makes per per-	Baepand goals	Soldon, raw	Twiss and yarn, European Ditto, indian	4	Ditto, Indian	Other sorts, not fatoxicating	hidigo in in in	Turnierie Sarthern was portechin
-		-	# Y	5 5	£	-		00		E M
				E E		1		:		
1	all all all all all all all all all all		1	1		pad		side.		
	Chass of articles		2 Animale, Uritor	2 Came and rathers		2 Cotton, manufactured		в Венду вые посление	Positive materials	
1	-46£ (#IA	12		- m		79		40	11.0	1 70

7,000 1,000		10,00,156 10,016 10,776	01,000	S. D. S. D.	11,240 N.028 N.028	17,604
46	1895 <u>84</u> 6	e 35		1,000 0,005 1,000	15 m 1	564
1 1 1 1	HARRES -	1 11	1 1 1	I I	1 1	1 1
15,000 1,100	图 图 图	12/1	11111	1115	118 11	11,217
3,5,4,0,3	是是 1	A	ПП	1111	i i i i i	H.
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			10,800 17,71	1,01,041 0,45,730 7,246	1 180	13,221
111111111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		200 8	21,400 21,400	1,778	No II
State of the state	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	17,244	16,100	2,480 8,000 13,900 1,400	1538	11,620
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 59 3	8 1 8	1,100	100 00 2	1 18 3	1,000 600 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800
Import Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport Kaport	A PROPERTY OF THE PERTY OF THE	mport	Suport.	Skport Skport Mport Mport Mport Mport	node	Export Export Export Export Export
11,111		7 7	المراد المراد ال	بها ندوها اردوها ارد		TT &
I I I Mad I	1111	11	1.1	111	1 1	rh, exo
1 1 1 1 1 1	44 0 1	1 4	11	4 4 1	E E E	nd rough
Fürre, mendetared Do., raw Formore All other kinde, dried Wheat	Genn and pulso Other syring emps Rice (chkwal) Other rain erops	Hides of castle Skins of sheep, goal	Brass and copper.		Other kinds Kunned and rape	All other kinds Stanes, dressed and
Filtres, manufactured	Green and pul Other spring Rice (chickel) Other rain ero	5 5 5	£ .		2 2	Bor prec
	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Hides of cattle Skins of cheep Manufactured	Brass Iron.	Other kinds Ghi Attention blade	Other kinds Museum and	All oth Stones ing pr
more	and and and and and and and and and and	Bitter		Other	Orber Kings	All of Stone
(8.8	G Blb		of metals			
egetables	~~	~	of metals	7	1 1	
egetables			hotures of metals		11	}
in selfe			hotures of metals	7	11	}; ; ;

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations. Industries and Commerce.

Statistics of foreign trade.

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, In-dustries and Com-merce.

foreign trade.

Statement showing the average annual export and import of the chief commodities registered at the posts at Bakhshi Bridge, Bary Hari Singh, Darbanghi and Chabha for the years 1894-95 and 1895-96-concluded.

11	-													14	Kings.	SWAT AND BACAUL.	BATADE	Tu	Truam.	noct .	To	Totata
		COM	Chan of articles.	ticles			*	Name of arricles,	famile	1			triogra has rioguit	Weight in manuals.	Value.	shungar of signew,	'anta'V	Weight in mannils or number,	AuteV.	no hunam veq esall sesequr at beod	Wolght in mannes,	Vadini
-				1		1						1 3	hiport	1	Eg.	T	#	100	4	1	100	4 10
B	Bugger	:1	1	1	ě	1	Unrefined		1 9	1 1	1	~ **~	Supplies	2 12	12 ST. 15	1,080	6,429	900	3,300	1	11,63	H
						_	Inflat.	100	建	1	3	hiring	Supers -	17	10,02	22	3,202	1.1	11	1	1,233	ü
-	Tes	Ei	E	1	3	~	Poreign	7	2	13	1	Viv	mports -	2,902	STATE OF	180	13,314	i	11	1	3,133	2,33,60
R	Tobacco, including smil	that!	dlog	Harrie R.	E	1	Tolladeo	1		81	1	Market I	Sport	100	1000	980	*,2894	30	N.	ig-		100
16.						_	Logs of timber	17 40		1		2002	Spirit -	16.00	1 10	7,000	1,420	2,040		1	18,60	38,0
-	Wedd	ŧ	1	81	1	\sim	Firmod	E E	F) F			~	inport	tign.	14		/ (1)	表す	7,1		14,200	1
						~	Parlum	1	ŧ	23		~~		2	15,00	1	15,21	8)	11	1	7 1	213
-	Wool		3	1	1	T	Picco-goods, European	Famo	Non.	ł.	1		inports	1	19.20	111	111	1 3	111	1	I	i ii
							Ditto,	Tridian				~~	Appert	1,500	0,100	13		5,100		!	000'0	-
-	All other artigles of merchanif	artig	20.00	merc	hand		Manafachured	d				i lien	faport	1 10	of the same	1 17	10,000	118	118	13	119	EL'es
	7		ė			10	N 40 41	1	a											Į.		

The Khaibar is the great highway of the trade with Kabul Chapter IV, B. and Central Asia. Among the imports are horses, drugs, dyes, Occupations, Infibres, fruits, raw silk from Bokhara and silk cloth. The most dustries and Comvaluable exports are cotton piece-goods, tea and indigo. The independent hill tribes bring down ghi, wood and fibres, and take back cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, grain and salt. Mr. Donald foreign trade. Macnabb wrote as follows in 1876: "As illustrative of the amount of trade passing through Peshawar I may quote from the octroi registers a few items, remarking at the same time that the extensive and promising field for export trade, especially in Indian teas, beyond the Oxus has in a great measure been cut off by the action taken by the Russians in their recently acquired provinces.

Abstract of the principal articles of Trade between Peshawar and Kábul with its adjacent countries during 1875-76.

	Detail.	Exports from Pesháwar.	Imports into Posháwar.	Remarks,
		Rs.	He.	
1.	Spices	49,000	20,000	
2.	Dyes	HE.	50,000	
3,	Sille	690	4,31,000	Likely to increase.
4.	Nuts and fruits	1157	7,82,900	
5.	Furs and skins	444.	1,31,000	
đ.	Wootlen goods	116	7,000	Woollen piece-goods and choods.
7.	Chogás, carpets	HO:	35,000	Fallen off materially.
8.	Tobacco	Htt.	24,000	
9.	Gold wire	160	20,000	
10.	Timber	240	2,00,000	
11,	Indigo	1,99,500	560	Trade good.
12.	Ten	3,24,480	1 (44)	Exports increasing. Demand very
13.	Piece-goods	6,85,900	200	encouraging. Falling off very rapidly.
14.	Fancy wares	2,10,000	20	
15.	Cured hides	38,560	366	
16.	Metals	45,000	300	Copper chiefly.
17.	Salt	49,850		
18.	Sugar	60,000	1995	

Statistics σĒ Occupations, Industries and Commerce.
Statistics of

foreign trade.

"The most valuable trade in connection with Bokhara is carried on in gold. The value of gold imported into Peshawar exceeds Rs. 12,00,000 a year, all of which goes to Bombay. With three exceptions the Peshawar traders have given up their busiof ness connection with Bokhara." Owing to some mistake of late years the trade in bullion has entirely escaped registration, but the amount is still considerable.

A return has also been obtained from the North-Western Railway showing the exports and imports from the stations on that line for the period of 51 years, from 1st January 1891 to 30th June 1895. The figures are given for the following stations: Pesháwar Cautonment, Pesháwar City, Pabbi, Nowshera Cantonment, Akora, Jehangira and Khairabad. There is no goods traffic at Taru or Nowshera tabsil. The return has been rather disturbed by the large imports of wheat, other grains and flour to Nowshera in 1895 for the Chitral Relief Force, when the imports under these heads rose to 150,000 maunds against a normal total of 11,000 maunds for the halfyear; but even so there is a large balance of 179,911 maunds in favour of exports over imports, and it must be remembered that all the exports under these heads consist of the produce of the district. There has been a great development of irrigation and cultivation during the past ten years, and in all probability, therefore, the district in ordinary seasons, when no Military operations are in progress, will continue to be a strong exporting centre, especially of sugar, grains, wheat and tobacco, even though much of the surplus produce finds its way across the border by land, as is specially the case with cotton. A certain amount of inter-station trade within the district is of course included in the figures, but the bulk of the traffic shown conmists of true exports and imports :-

CHAP, IV,-PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

10	Total.	19,652 81,552 81,563 12,651 15,854 40,503 8,401 1,107 1,10 1,10	106,201
G:	Tobacco.	28,001 28,001 28,001 38,001 36,001 197 197 18,795 14,001	3,648
ga .	:400[4]	2,427 1115 11538 11545 1158 1158 1158 1158 1168 1100 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 110	30,578
-	Cottons, raw.	1,045 1,508 1,508 1,508 662 2,067 862 238 174	4,059 672
9	Sugar, raw.	2,514 2,305 20,337 9,543 9,874 10,822 2,485 114 229 6 8 1103 1,320	18,163 + 28,676
ю	Oilseeds.	218 351 1,642 3,583 2,683 2,883 2,883 3,884 1,113 4	3,358 4,205 847
,	Anierg reife.	10,813 1,883 21,943 25,876 401 77,575 6,170 8,102 1,102 1,103 2,562 2,720 2,720 2,720	124,228 36,592 +87,636
60	Wheat.	986 10,482 6,634 82,140 5,937 74,673 3,017 4,000 4,10 4,10 4,10 4,10 4,10 4,10 4,1	123,901 38,909 + 25,022
os .	Traffic.	Export Import Export Import Export Import Import Import Import Import Import Export Import Import Import Import Import Import Import	Export Import Difference
1	Station.	Peaháwar Cantonment	Total { In favour of exports denoted by +, in favour of imports by

Chapter IV. B.

Occupations Industries and Commerce.

Statistics of foreign trade.

N.R. - The figures in the above table denote maunds.

Chapter IV, C. SECTION C .- PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, COMMUNICATIONS.

Prices. Weights and Measures. Communications.

Prices. wages. rent rates, interest.

Salo, Mort-Period. mge. 32-0 11-7 14-4 13-0 33-7 32-6 1966-60 to 1873-74 1874-75 to 1877-78 ... 1878-70 to 1861-82 ...

RIFE 505

43 43

1885-96 to 1690-01

1991-92 to 1894-95 1865-bd

Table No. XXVI gives the retail bazar prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII and rent rates in Table No. XXI; but both sets of figures are perhaps of doubtful value. The figures of Table No. XXXII and the inquiries made at the Revised Settlement of 1896 give the average val-

nes of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously and the value returned is so often fictitious, that it is difficult to quote average rates with any certainty. The money business of the peasantry is mainly in the hands of village shopkeepers. There are no large native bankers except in Peshawar. If money is borrowed, the interest charged ranges from 1 to 2, 3, 4, or even 41 per cent. (in some cases, one anna per rupee) every month, or 4 sers of produce per rupee at harvest time."

Value of produce during the last 33 years.

Price-current for the main staples.

The statement given on page 243 was compiled by Captain Hastings for assessment purposes in 1870 for a back period of 33 years ; the prices are taken from books of traders and the district records; it shows the average for 33 years, the price current at annexation in 1855, at Major James' Summary Settlement, and in 1871 ; the last column shows the assumed price current upon which the produce estimates were based. The principal staples are cotton, maize, wheat and barley; from the statement below it will be seen what the market prices have been every year during the twenty years ending 1871 :-

Staples.	A, D, 1852.	A, D, 1868.	A. D. 1854.	A, D, 1855.	A. D. 1856.	A. D. 1867.	A. D. 1858.
Cotion Maire Wheat Barley	M. s. c. 0 15 16 1 19 10 1 3 3 1 15 8	M. A. C. 0 10 0 0 29 7 9 24 11 1 3 0	%, s. C. 0 15 0 0 30 14 0 21 3 9 34 12	M. S. C. 9 15 15 1 45 19 9 27 3 1 24 6	M, S, C, 0 14 0 1 13 0 0 23 9 1 9 6	M. s. C. 0 10 4 1 28 14 0 22 1 0 33 0	96. 6. 6. 0 10 0 1 3 14 0 31 13 1 19 0
Staples.	A. D. 1888	A, D, 1800.	A, D, 1881.	A, D, 1802.	A, D, 1963,	A. D. 1864.	A, D, 1865.
Cotton Maire Wheat Barley	M. 8. C. 0 10 0 1 8 4 0 85 2 1 13 0	M, 5, C. 0 15 15 1 23 13 0 33 14 2 2 2	H, S, C, 0 13 0 1 24 8 0 16 4 0 27 2	M. H. C. 0 13 0 0 27 4 0 20 8 1 0 1	M, S. C. 0 8 0 1 30 3 0 31 35 1 32 12	M, N, C, 0 13 0 1 8 0 0 27 14 1 18 8	M. B. C. 0 9 12 0 98 13 0 24 15 1 6 4
Biaples.	A. D. 1868.	A. D. 1807.	A, D, 1888,	A. D. 1889.	A. D. 1870.	A, D, 1971,	Average.
Cotton Maire Wheat Barley	M, M, C- 0 D 0 0 33 3 0 26 0 1 3 7	M. S. C. O S 4 O S 13 O 18 3 O 19 11	M. s. c. 0 0 1 0 10 12 0 18 8 0 20 4	M. s. c. 0 s 0 0 hs 0 0 16 s 0 36 s	M. 6. C. 0 8 7 0 24 4 0 15 13 0 80 10	X, 4, C, 0 9 8 0 30 8 0 15 11 0 30 10	M. A. C. 0 13 11 0 38 11 0 27 11 1 20 2

Those rates are thus discussed by Captain Hastings :- " First as regards kepds, it will be seen that the average price current for twenty years is 13 sers 11 chitaks. The prices shown in the statement are taken from the kenedic and district returns; they are high as regards the prices which the cotton of other taballa realizes. I fixed 15 sers for the rupes; this is favourable for tabell Peshawar, Communications but a fair average for the district. The rise in prices dates from 1863; in Price-current for 1860 the price was 16 sers for the rupes, in 1861 and 1862, 13 sers were the main staples, obtainable. The price of maize appears to have steadily risen since 1864; the obtainable. The price of mains appears to have steadily risen since 1864; the average for the last twenty years is 38 sers 11 chitaks; in 1871 the price was 30 sers 8 chitaks. The price of wheat has also risen; the average for the last twenty years was 27 sers 11 chitaks; the average for thirty-three years was 32 sers; the value for the rupee in 1871 was just half, viz., 16 sers. Prices depend very much on the produce yielded by the Yusafrai and Hashtuagar matras; if it is a good year, and there are mairs crops, prices fall, if not they remain high. Five years out of the twenty, the value for the rupee has been over 30 sers. In 1861 the value was 16 sers, in 1864, 27 sers, in 1865, 24 sers, in 1866, 26 sers. The average value of barley for the rupes for thirty-three years was one maund 20 sers, for twenty years one maund 20 sers. No gram is produced in the district, and consequently barley is used as food by both man and beaut; unrips barley in large quantities is sold at a cheap rate for herses' food, pravious to the ripening of the crop. In 1871 the value for the rupee was 30 sers, 10 chitaks, it was over a maund for twelve years of the twenty. Prices are very much controlled by the maira yields. The price currents assumed in tabell Hashtnagar for the different kinds of produce are, with the exception of wheat, barley, Indian corn and surshif, the same as have been assumed for the four tabilis of Peshawar, Dandzai, Dosba and Nowshera. The value of wheat for the rupce has been considered one maund, barley one maund ten sers; the difference in the value for the rupes as regards Peshawar is about four annas, owing to distance from the city and the large quantity often thrown into the market after a good majes erop. Indian corn is not sold-the people use it as food, so I have considered the value for the rupee one maund ten sers, the same as barley. There is a great deal of sarshaf produced on the mairs; it is both here and in Mardan one of the staples; the price current for the rupee, in fourtaballs, was assumed at 20 sers for the rupes; but here and in Mardán more can always be obtained for the rupes, and I have assumed the price current as 30 sers. As regards charri, it has been valued in dbi land at Rs. 12 per acre, and in bardat Rs. 6 per acre. In taksif Mardán the values assumed are somewhat higher. For wheat the value of the rupes has been considered one maund, and for barley one maund 20 sers. This is the proportion at which the value of these two staples usually stand, as regards one another in ordinary years, whatever the price current may be; that is to say, half as much barley again as wheat can be obtained for the same money. I am inclined to think now that it would have been better, looking to the averages obtained, if I had assumed one maund ten sers of barley as the value of the rupes throughout the district. The difference in value at Mardan, compared with Peshawar is quite four annus in the rupce; at this rate the price current per rapes of wheat should be one maund, and barley one maund ten sers, but as this does not represent the proportional value of these staples as they assuily stand to one another in tahail Mardán. I have assumed, as stated previously, wheat one mand, barley 14 maund. The Indian corn or maize is used as food, and I have taken the same price current as assumed for tahail Hashtnagar, i.e., one mannd ten sers. The large area of land under sarakaf, 5 per cent., shows it to be one of the staple crops of this tabell; the price current was assumed at 30 sers as in Hashtungar. A difference in the price current has also been made for que, much, bdfra, til, krugni and tdramira, according to the averages ascertained for the tabell; they are cheaper here than in the other tabells. The assumed prices are, I think, fair; they represent in each tabell a fair average of what the ramindare receive, "

The subsequent history of prices is thus stated by Mr. Dane in 1896 :-

"A report on prices was, therefore, submitted in Chapter III of the Prelimimary Report. The average prices and the harvest prices, as prevailing for rabi crops in June, and for kharif crops in December, were collated from the Government Gazsttes, and, as directed in paragraph 10 of Revenue Circular No. 30, the inquiry was carried back to 1868, or five years before the date on which the prices for the last assessment were fixed by Captain Hastings. These figures

Chapter Iv. C.

Prices. Weights and Measures,

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, Communications.

Price-current for the main staples. were checked by the average prices at which grain-dealers bought in the twelve principal markets in the district, and it was found that here there was very little difference between the two. The Settlement Officer proposed in the case of the main staples to adopt as the basis for calculation of the cash value of the Government share of the produce the average prices prevailing at harvest during the quinquennium 1888—1892, more especially as these differed but slightly from the average of the whole period 1868—1892. These were average years undisturbed by special military operations or scarcity, while the opening of the railway in 1882 and of the Swir Canal in 1885 had tended to rather reduce prices than otherwise, so it was unlikely that in future prices would ever consistently rule much below those at any rate. He also pointed out that it was very improbable, that in Pesháwar we could ever hope to approach a full half assets demand, so that the actual figure at which the prices were fixed would only have a theoretical interest.

"In the case of grains of which the prices are not gazetted the average rates obtained from grain-dealers' books were adopted.

"The Commissioner, Mr. Udny, thought it would be safer to take the average of the ten years 1883—1892 after the opening of the railway, and then to allow a margin of 10 or 15 per cent, in fixing working prices for the new settlement. Before the report was considered by Mr. Fryer, the Financial Commissioner, in June 1894, a sadden and unprecedented drop in prices had occurred, which was due to the good harvests in India and Europe in 1893 and 1894 and the stoppage of the export trade, owing partly to this and partly to uncertainty as to the effect of the Government action in closing the minus. He, therefore, considered that in some respects the prices assumed were too high, and modified them as shown in the following table, which also exhibits the guides for fixation of prices and those assumed at last settlement by Captain Hastings:—

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CHAPA	1.1-1	L'ABUPACS		SCAT CHEAT	800,40	12.4 444.5	0 44041		
Cetton, imclenue ed.	Sérn,	ŧ	6	222	6	* 33	*	99+	NII.
Baye.	Sirr.	ŧ	22	252	17	+151	8, + 35 10, 01		+21
#	Serve	ŧ	30	1981	11	+157	8, C.		+ 25
Gur.	Bitt	18	44	221		+ 28	8, C. 8	+	125
Mairo.	Sers.	18	ñ	0.00	22	+ 78 + 78	8.5 % 8.5 %	100	-20
Rice,	Sére.	20	81	\$\$\$	24 24	114	8. Mil. 20. C.	0 84 74 74	NU.
Barloy.	Sérs.	85	90	\$22.8	22	#33 +	15	98 +	1-11
Wheat	Sére.	08	18	South 30 North 40 Average 35	17	+100	M	+67	-13
Yeur.		1861-1891 31 pears.	1868—1892 25 vears.	} 1281	1868-1872		9446	\$(4)\	4
		Average prices taken from Government, of India List 1861-1891 of Prices and Wages.	Avorage prices taken from Statement A	Prices assumed by Captain Hastings	Average harrest prices for quinquannium before Seitle- 1868-1872	d by Settlement Officer Prices assumed at last Settlement.	ا ا	Percentage of increase or Settlement	2

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, Communications.

Price-current ; for the main steples.

CHAP, IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices. Weights and Measures, Communications

Price-current for the main simples. It will be seen that he assumed different and lower prices for Hashtnegar and Yusafzai, but this was found not to be necessary now, as that portion of the district having been opened up since by the railway and cannot prices rule the same there as elsowhere.

The statement also shows the enormous increase of present prices over those assumed by Captain Hastings, which were only about one-half of the prices actually railing at the time and were presumably, in accordance with the usual custom of that period, pitched low so that the produce estimate might not too greatly exceed the actual assessment. If he had taken the prices actually ruling as the basis of assessment his forecast would have been borne out by the result, and this fact largely influenced the Settlement Officer in suggesting the harvest prices of the last quinquennium as those to be adopted in working out the theoretical demand. Prices of course fell much below these in 1894 and 1895, but they are now as much above them, and time only can decide what the actual average will be. In the past, prices in Peshawor, owing to the intense local demand and the trans-horder trade, have always ruled much above these elsewhere in the Province, but the expert trade to Europe and the equalization of conditions due to the construction of railways are now rapidly levelling up prices elsewhere to these pravailing here, and it is unlikely that there will be so much difference in the Inture ; but it is not likely that the average rates during the present Settlement will fall much, if at all, below those proposed by the Settlement Officer, though the prices aspectioned by the Financial Commissioner are, upon a full view of the circomstances provailing (when his orders were passed, wisely cautious and appropriate,

l'ercentage of increass of prices.

One object in the review of prices is to ascortain the rise which has occurred since last assessment as one factor for determining the enhancement of revenue which Government may fairly claim. Considerable diversity of practice has prevailed as to how this should be done. Ordinarily, hitherto, the practice was to compare the assumed prices with those on which the former assessment was calculated, but, as in the present case, this was usually found to give a larger increase than could safely be taken; and in the orders contained in paragraphs 13-21 of the Government Heview on the Ajnala Assessment Report, the Lieutemant-Governor expressed an opinion that it would be eafer to compare the assumed prices with those which ruled during the curry period of the assessment on which the revenue was paid. It would be more legical to compare actuals with actuals and assumed with assumed, but in the present instance it is difficult to say what should be taken as actuals owing to the violent fluctuations of prices during the Settlement, so the point is not of much importance. The statement shows the difference between the assumed prices and those prevailing just before last Settlement and those assumed by Captain Hastings, and for Peshawar and Nowahera a detailed calculation of the actual rise in prices of the chief crops was worked out raicably on the acreage grown and outturn. It was ascertained that this amount to an increase of 15 03 per cent, over the prices ruling during the first five years of the expiring Satilement, 1873-1877, and accordingly this for the southern half of the district has been taken to represent the actual rise in prices. In Husbinsgar and Yusafrai the amount by which the old rates could fairly be enhanced on account of rise in prices and general improvement was put at 20 per cent., as Captain Hustings' assumed prices were much lower there, and the rise in actual prices has been greater there than in the southern half of the district owing to improvements in communications and agricultural conditions. Doales and Bulaknama were necessarily treated along with Hashtongar and Yomfrai, as they are included in the same tabells, but the fact that the rise in assumed prices was not so great here as elsewhere in the tabells was borne in mind in assessing, so it was not necessary to further complicate the estimates by a separate rate of enhancement for these two circles.

Woights and messures.

The measure of grain current in the district, except in parts of Yusafzai, is a measure of weight. The Durani ser was equal to Rs. 102, Doadza-shahi; the Sikh ser, to Rs. 102, Nanak-shahi, the Peshawar ser, to Rs. 104, British coinage. There is a difference of a masha in weight between the Doadza-shahi, Nanak-shahi and Government rupee; the former being equal in weight to 12 mashas, the Government rupee to 114 mashas only. The Govern-

CHAP. IV .- PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1 3	100	f pocoscoccocccccccccc		
7.5	for the future,	成 はっぱあるのちのおおしおおなはだっちゃっつはっ		
10 1	144	# 0-moomoomoomoomoomoo		
	141	C chargets oggathere gence		
1000	- 100			
-	A. D.	The state of the s		
100				
D. 1855	James' Summary Schlement	G Gracese educateds e co		
i ii	Jazzos Ummaz Hilemez	本 日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日 : 日 : 東京 :		
1		N 69496400 664000000 6 50		
Control	A. D. 1846 Ameration	fl sestionte somotieses e ee		
1	A. D. ISen	NT 21 22 22 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		
The same	4	ж оондонор оонорорро в но		
The state of the s		- Vernous - Tourist - Tour		
	Average of			
	202	d Tanna in the control of the contro		
(PI	48			
1	TO FEBRUS.	S FARRAGES BETTER		
A E	1 A	W SHYRABHY LINSSHAD LITTLE LITT		
	R	ж основое онносо		
ALC: UNKNOWN		C Sourseon Beneadent edite		
T.69.	Average.	は の選択にの記さればいることがあってはい。 11日の日本		
THE T	1	N coccede coccecco compo		
311	-			
8	100	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH		
Jent-eo.	Average,	# 発展などの表現では発展ではできませる。 # 2000年11日 1000年11日	4	N 00-00000 00-000000 00-000
6:	4	S MANGATTO STONTOSTO MAGGO		
90	Average.	は 自治や計2を許= 社会公社首点出生 「中間の日本		
三年:	, A	й осносное ознорозов менов		
	- 1	A SHEKAMEN SOSHENSES SERVE		
1844-52	9356	9		
1	Average.			
3000	-			
3	000	C management andecount courts		
16 th - to	Average.	一年 日本日本日 日本日本日本日本日 日本日本本		
ed.	4	й онносное напрососо онное		
HOLE THE	2	Pateronos attendedes mende		
1837-43	State	d scendibon resonance imando		
183	Average.	# DH#09400 HH#000000 40400		
uba d		111111111111111111111111111111111111111		
- da		3		
16. 6		80		
7 5		5		
Name of predace		Cotton (Keptu) Blee (Shutt) Charri Makh Makh Makh Mah Mah Mah Mah Mah Mah Mah Mah Mah Ma		
William "		Cotton Bitce (Cotton Bitce (Cotton Cotton Make Make Make Make Make Make Make Make		
The State of		CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		

Chapter IV. C.

Prices. Weights and Measures, Communications. Price-current for main staples.

Prices. Weights and Measures. Weights and mea-

Chapter IV. C. ment ser is equal to Rs. 80, and consequently the Peshawar maund exceeds the Government maund in weight by 12 sers. The common calculation when weighing grain is by dharis, one Communications dhari equal to four sers. In tappas Utman-nama and Razzar of sub-division Yusafzai there is a measure of capacity known as the odi or egi, the tested contents of which are found to be in wheat or moth 51 sers, of barley and millet 4 sers, of Indian corn 5 sers, and of sarshaf 51 sers. A teatat or sackful of wheat barley and jourar is usually between three and four maunds in weight. The local ser is equivalent to about 12 sers of the standard measure. The local scale in use for the measurement of grain is-

> Il double pice -1 sarmani. sarsahis: chitak. chitaks páo. páos ser (local). sers: dhari. dharis man. = 1 chat (or sack, a bullock-load).

Distance is popularly expressed in multiples of a somewhat indefinite standard, the kroh, supposed to be equivalent to 4,000 paces of a camel. In practice it is found that two kroh are equivalent to about three English miles.

A square measure known as the jarib equal to half an acre is also now in very common use.

The local measure of land used to depend on the quantity of seed sown in it. Thus one maund of land is the area on which a maund of wheat or barley would be sown. This system of measurement is however now disused, and the people calculate by the jarib. This comprises 2,420 square yards or half an acre.

At the Regular and Revised Settlements the unit of measurement was the karam or double pace of 60 inches and the areas are shown in ghumaos, kanals and marlas, equal respectively to one acre, 125 acre, and 00625 acre. At the Regular Settlement the field maps were drawn on the scale of 60 karams = 1 inch or 330 feet to the inch which is equivalent to 16 inches to the mile. The survey was by plane table. At the Revised Settlement the survey in the Kohi Khattak and Khwarra Nilab circles was carried out on the square system on one common base line for the whole district. The squares were of 1,100 feet or 200 karams a side, and the maps were drawn on mapping sheets containing 16 squares each.

In the Kohi Khattak circle Jallozai was surveyed entirely and Jabba Khattak, Shahkot Bab, Silah Khans, Kotli, Shah-

kot Payan and Bakhtai in part on the square system, Cherat, Chapter IV. C. Khairabad and Tangi were re-surveyed with the plane table, prices, Weights and in the remaining 45 villages the old maps were corrected and Measures. to date. This was also done in the eight villages in Nilab. In Communications. Khwarra, where no proper maps existed, the tract was re- wei surveyed by plane table and chanda bandi or triangulation on suresfixed points from a common base line. The maps here are on the scale of 120 karams, or 660 feet to the inch, as most of the area is waste. In the rest of the district, except in the 45 villages of the Kohi Khattak circle noted above, where the old scale of 60 karams = 1 inch was retained, the maps are drawn on the scale of 40 karams to the inch or 24 inches to the mile.

and Measures, Weights and mea-

The statement in the margin shows the communications of the

Communications.	Miles in 1878-70.	Miles in 1896-97.
Navigable rivers	67	148
Metalled roads	55	1004
Unmetalled roads	500	616
Railways	++1	47

* Note.—Taken from the annual returns aubmitted from the district. In addition to the above there are—

Under control of Military Works Depart-

Metalled roads 20'82

district as returned in quinquennial Table No. I of the Administration Report for 1878-79. and also as existing in 1896-97, while Table No. XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for communications in the district. Communications.

The main streams of the Indus, Swat and Kabul, together Navigable rivers. with the Shah Alam, Nagoman and Adezai branches of the last are navigable throughout the valley at all seasons; but within the hills, except at certain points where there are ferries, the current is too strong for the use of boats. On this portion of the rivers Swat and Kabul rafts of timber or inflated skins are employed to bring down merchandize from Lálpura and Jalálabad to Michni. The tolls, however, levied by the Mohmands are so high, and the frequent inspection of the rafts by unscrupulous and greedy gangs so harassing, that the land route is generally preferred. There are two classes of boat used in the district : (1) The bazai, a large boat having a square projecting poop and front, used for freight only; length 24 yards, breadth 6 yards, height 12 yards; takes five months to make, carries 800 maunds, and costs from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200. They do not go further than Makhad or Kálabágh, whence they are usually towed back; but are often sold. (2) The kishti, or ordinary ferry boat, having a front sharply pointed and inclined apwards; these are used for ferry purposes. The bottom planks are usually of shisham (Dalbergia sissu), the sides of deodar. The planks are four inches thick and are clamp. ed and bound with iron. They have no rudders, but are guided by four sculls (chappa), two in front and two behind. There are about 182 boats of all kinds in the district, including those used upon the ferries of the Indus. The boatmen form a kind of guild and possess hereditary rights at their several ferries. Those at Attock enjoy a jugir, originally granted to them by

Chapter IV, C.

Prices. Weights and Measures. Navigable rivers.

Akbar, worth Rs. 500 a year. The boats are the property of the men, and are kept in repair by them. At the minor ferries payments are usually made in kind, the boatmen collecting Communications certain dues every season from the villages which use the ferry. Some of the boatmen engage in agriculture, where their numbers are larger than are required for working the ferry. They are active and hard-working men, especially expert in the construction of bridges of boats over rapid rivers, and the Mallahs of Jehangira and Attock have rendered excellent service during the Black Mountain and Chitral Expeditions in this way,

> Besides boats, inflated skins (shinas) are freely used for crossing the rivers. Not only the hoatmen, but most of the resis dents of villages adjacent to any of the rivers, are expert in the use of the shinas. The practice is useful both to individuals and to the public, but owing to its frequent use for purposes of robbery, it has been found necessary to check it by requiring a license to be taken out for the right of possession of a shinas. With reference to this system Major James observes :- "I am afraid the check is all the wrong way : a hill-robber brings down his unlicensed skin under his arm and as readily packs it up and takes it away; his pursuit, at all times doubtful, becomes impossible where there are no licensed skins in a village. Michni Mohmands are particularly expert in this mode of passage; gangs of them would float down the river by night and surprise a village, murdering some of the inhabitants, and carrying off property and Hindus, forcing the latter to get upon their backs. whilst they swam across. When the headmen of a village bear a good character," he aids, "I have given out licenses very freely, knowing that the hardships which would otherwise be imposed on many of the agricultural communities would be very great."

Bridges and fer. ries.

The subjoined statement shows the number of bridges and ferries on the different rivers and their branches :-

Name of siver.	Name of branch.	Bridge of house and period for which metablicod.	Number of terrim.	Names of ferring with remarks,
Indos Ekbni Dos Dos Dos Dos Landal Ewal Dos Dos	Main stream	rend. 1 whole year on Charmadda road.	the second second	Nilab, Pilmer and Hind. Minhani. Nahakkii, Maka Gujar- and Zakbi. In limits of Khanama. Hajirai and Gharri Mohkamo Ghab. Nisatha, Pilmer Zara- dad, Khashari, Akora- Juhangtra and Kund. Abarai, Turkandi and Maronai, Khashakii, Namakki, Gharri Gangmer and Daninappra. Shahi Kulab. Oharandia, Utminish, Rajiar and Farang.

anii a					Miles
					-
Peshawar cantonme	int	200	10.0		178
Peshawar city	101	***	745	2.0	3
Paru flag	100	990	244	444	10
Pabbi	***	***	1000		14
Nowshers tabell	140	***		***	24
Nowshera	Park	***	***		27
Akora	***	***	***	***	24 27 35
lehangira road	***	100		Cian.	40
Chuirabad	30.0	3440	399	***	44

The Punjab
Northern State
Railway, now the
North-Western
Railway, was opened as far as the
cantonments in
1882, and the stations on the line
within the district
are as shown in
the margin.

Chapter IV. C. 3 Prices, Weights and Measures. Communications. Railways.

Communications. Map No. IV.

As will appear from the accompanying man the district is fairly well off in the matter of communications. The North-Western Railway traverses the southern half from Khairabad on the east to Peshawar on the west, a distance of 47 miles. There is a metalled road from Nowshera via Mardan to Jelála, 29 miles, and thence across the border to the Malakand Pass and Swat. The Grand Trunk Road runs almost parallel to the railway to Peshawar and thence on to Jamrud at the north of the Khaibar. Another partially metalled road, 23 miles in length, connects the Cherat sanitarium with the railway at Pabbi, and there are metalled roads from Peshawar to Nahakki, 91 miles, and to Muhammadzai, 8 miles, and it is in contemplation to carry the former on to Charsadda, 10 miles, and eventually through this to Mardan. Good unmetalled lines of communications connect Peshawar with Michni, 15 miles, with the Bara Fort*, 8 miles ; with Jallozai on the Cherat road, 16 miles; with Aimal Chabutra at the north of the Kohat Pass, 17 miles ; and with Chagri Matti, 12 miles. There is an unmetalled route in charge of the Public Works Department from Nowshera via the Mir Kalan Pass to Nizampur. in Khwarra and thence to Khairabad. To the north of the Kabul river good unmetalled roads have been laid out everywhere in the canal tract when the canal was opened; and planted up with avenues of shisham, farash and tun by Captain Deane, and there are similar routes from Mardan to Rustam, 19 miles ; to Kui Barmul and Sangu in Baizai, 21 miles ; to Pihur on the Indus via Swabi, 42 miles; and from this to Jehangira and Kund on the Kabul river, 30 miles. Owing, however, to the tenacious character of the clay soil and the amount of cross drainage not adequately provided for the unmetalled routes are only fit for traffic in fine weather, and most of them after rain become impassable for carts, and even for pack-carriage. Boat-bridges have been put up at Nowshera, at Toda, Nahakki and Hajizai on the Abasai road, and at Agra and Charsadda on the Charsadda route, which was opened at the instance of the Settlement Officer, and has been a great boon to the people. A bridge was tentatively put up in 1896 at the suggestion of the same officer at Kund, near Khairabad, to serve the Swabi traffic, and was successful.

[.] This has just been metalled during the Tirah Expedition.

Chapter IV. C.

Prices, Weights and Measures. Communications. Communications. Map No. 1V.

Up till recently pack-carriage was almost universal, and the camels, bullocks and donkeys of the Khattaks were largely employed in the trans-border trade. Much of the grain from Hashtuagar, however, went down the river in boats from Utmanzai and Charsadda to Newshern and Attock, as this was practically the only way of exporting the surplus produce from that tract,

The opening of the metalled road to Mardán gave an impelua to wheeled truffic, and the demands of the Chitrál Relief Force led to the construction and importation of large numbers of carts. There are now no less than 1,779 of these in this district against 1,371 in 1893, and they have proved a great source of profit to the owners and have been of much benefit to the country.

Staging bangalows, sersis and rosthouses.

There are staging lungalows in the district at Peshawar, Newshera and Mardan, and quasi-dak bungalows at Matanni and Nisatha. There are serdis at Matanni, Badabher, Taru, Newshera, Akora and Peshawar, and private serdis exist at most important places. At the following places also there are rooms for officers when on tour: Mackeson, Bara, Michai, Shabkadar, Abazai, Katlang, Swabi, Kalu Khan, Rustam, Lahor, Charsadda and Tangi. There are district rest-houses at Cherat, Kund, Akora, Nowshera and Pihur, and a Sessions house now used as an Assistant Commissioner's residence at Mardan. As shown in the accompanying map there are Canal, Military Works and Public Works Department rest-houses in several places, and in regard to accommodation for officers on tour the district is well off.

Post offices.

There are the following post offices, money order offices and savings bank in the district :--

Name of office.	Whether Impe- rial or Dis- triet Dak.	Functions of the office.	Name of office.	Whether Impo- rial or Bis- trict D&c.	Functions of the office.	Chapter IV. C. Prices. Weights and Measures, Communications. Post offices.
Peshiwar II. O Chéreadda S. O Cherát S. O Janurid S. O Marián S. O Mewa Mandi S. O Nowshera S. O Peshiwar City S. O. Peshiwar City S. O Swibl S. O Dargni B. O Nisalia B O Perang B. O Shorpeo B. O Turangrai B. O Turangrai B. O Utmarnai B. O Utmarnai B. O Garhi Kannra B. O Garhi Kannra B. O Landkhor B. O Landkhor B. O Landkhor B. O	L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L. L	M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S. M. S. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	Nowshern City B. O. Nowshern Sadr Banár B. O. Nowshern Tahail B. O Pirpai B. O. Rustam B. O. Shaido B. O' Tordhar B. O. Ziárat Káka Sáhib B. O. Abazai B. O. Badbher B. O. Chamkani B. O. Chamkani B. O. Kangra B. O. Kangra B. O. Kangra B. O. Kangra B. O. Musani B. O. Musani B. O. Pasháwar City R. S. B. O. Pukha B. O. Shabinalar B. O. Shabinalar B. O. Tahkal B. O.	D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D	M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M. M	
Nava Killa B. O Shawa B. O Surkh Dheri B. O Târu B. O Yâr Hussan B. O Akora B. O Jehângira B. O Khairabad B. O	I. D. D. D. D. D. D. I. I. I.	M. M. M. M. M. S. M. M.	Akharpura B, O, Taru B, O, Kotba B, O, Lahor B, O, Marghus B, O, Topi B, O, Zuido B, O,	D. D. D. D. D. D. I. I. D. D. I.	M. M. M. M. M. M.	

References-

- L denotes Imperial,
- D. D. District Dik.
- M. denotes that the post office can issue and may money orders.
- M. denotes that the office can issue but cannot pay money orders.
- B. driv les that the office can transact savings hank business.
- E.* denotes that it can transact eavings bank business, but that it cannot pay with-drawals without reference to its head office.

A line of telegraph runs along the length of the railway with a Telegraph Office at each station. There is also an Imperial telegraph office in the cantonment. There are branch telegraph lines to Jamrud, Mardan and the Malakand. Cherat and Charsadda telephones connect the Police stations in the city with the Central Police Office and the Sadr Bazar in cantonments.

Telegraphs.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.-GENERAL.

Chapter V. A. General Administration.

Judicial.

The Peshawar District is under the control of the Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, who is assisted by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. These officers sometimes carry on their Executive and duties during part of the summer months either at Abbott-abad or some other station in the Hazara District. The ordinary head-quarters staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a District Judge, who is also Additional District Magistrate, 1 Assistant Commissioner, Mardán, 1 Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mardán, 3 Assistant Commissioners or Extra Assistant Commissioners for the Poshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda Sub-divisions, 1 Treasury Officer, 1 Revenue Assistant, 1 Commandant, Border Military Police, and a Judge of the Cantonment Small Cause Court. An Assistant Commissioner is posted at Mardán in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-division.

Tahuff.	Kanungea.	Patwárie.	Assistant Patwaris.	
Chársadda Mardán		61 52	6	
Swábi Peaháwar Nowshera		55 84 47	5 9 5	
District	70	299	30	

Each tabail is in charge of a Tahsildar, assisted by a naib. There is al-District Kánúngo and an assistant at headquarters and an office kanungo at each tahsil, who are charged with keeping

village circle and tabeil note-books. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. There is one munsif who holds his court at the sadr, and another who sits at Mardán. There is also a Political Officer in charge of the Khaibar Pass who has his office at Fort Jamrad. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX. The tabsils of Mardán and Swabi form the separate Sub-division of Yusafzai, under the special charge of an Assistant Commissioner, subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. It is made up of 234 villages, and forms the north-east portion of the district. It is bounded by the Indus on the east, on the west by tahsil Charsadda, its northern part reaches to the

southern slopes of the hills which form the north-eastern boundary of the district, and on its south is the tahsil of Now- General Adminisshera. It has a superficial area of 1,077 square miles, or about half the area of the district.

Chapter V. A. tration. Executive and

Judicial. The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Cantonment Magistrate. A bench of 8 Honorary Magistrates sits at head-quarters and exercises 2nd Class Magisterial powers within the city and head-quarter police station. Muhammad Husain Khan, Molimand, has 1st Class Magisterial powers within the limits of the Badabher, Matanni and Taru police stations.

Palice.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and two European Assistants and one Native Assistant; one of the European Assistants is with the District Superintendent in charge of the city of Peshawar and one ordinarily is in charge of the Yusafzai Sub-division. A fourth is in command of the Border Military Police; he is directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner and not to the District Superintendent.

The District Superintendent and one of the Assistants draw an additional allowance of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 per mensem, respectively, for holding charge of the city.

The strength of the Police Force as is shown on 1st January 1898 in the district was as follows :-

	745	Distai	aution.	
Class of Police.	Total strength.	Standing goard.	Protection and detec- tion.	
District (Imperial) Municipal Police Cautonment Police	648 276 165	72	576 976 165	

Besides the Regular Police there is the Border Military Police commanded by an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, the strength of which is as follows :-

				Total	66	512
Sероуя	0 500	771	1000	***		403
Sewara	995	141	777		200	54
Havaldárs	4 (49)	100	6481	111	122	40
Jemadérs, 2	nd grade	2,000	0000	100	1757	6
Jemndára, 1	st grade	166	(644)	***	7955	- 6
Subedára	ii 366	***	400	154	(111	
Subedár-Ma	er XV	7500	314	166	(348)	1

Mdf/

Chapter V. A. General Administration.

In addition to the two forces 1,125 village watchmen are entertained and paid at the rate of Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per mensem, some in cash and some in kind.

Police.

The thanas or principal police jurisdictions are distributed as follows: -

> Tahsil Peshawar, Thanas.—Sadr station, Badabher, Matauni, Burj Hari Singh, Mathra and Nahakki.

> Taheil Nowshera, Thánas.—Tarco, Cherát (only in the hot weather), Nowshera District, Nowshera Cantonments, Akora, Nizámpur and Khairábad outposts.

> Tahsil Mardan, Thanas.—Mardan, Katlang and Rustam.

Tahsil Swabi, Thanas .- Kalukhan, Swabi and Lubor.

Tahsil Charsadda, Thánas.—Shankergarh, Tangi-Khanmai and Chársadda.

A portion of the jurisdiction of the Khanmai thana lies in Mardán. The boundaries of the thanas have recently been re-adjusted by *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 132, dated 2nd June 1898, to meet the changes in the tahsils and now stand as shown in map No. VIII.

The road-posts are distributed as follows :-

Tahsil Peshawar.—Serai Maweshi, Serai Nazar Bagb, Budni, Khazana, Sardargarhi, Burj Paoka, Burj Bara Khushk, Bara Tar, Burj Jangli and Burj Ladawar.

Tahsil Nowshera,—Burj Pabbi, Burj Wattar, Nowshera Bridge, Rashkai, Burj Palosa, Jabbi, Ashakhel, Jhugri, Totki, Momani.

Taheil Charsadda.-Burj Wazir Killi.

Tahsíl Swabi .- Burj Koháti.

There are cattle-pounds in charge of the police at the following places:-

Tangi, Khanmai, Akora, Nowshera District, Nowshera Cantonments, Taru, Nizampur, Jabbi and Totki.

Jails.

The District Jail at head-quarters has accommodation for 344 male and for 14 female convicts. In addition to this 40 new quarantine cells were built in 1896. There is also a lock-up capable of accommodating 96 male and 10 female under-trial prisoners, and the jail contains accommodation for 10 male and 4 female civil prisoners. There is a hospital for contagious diseases situated outside the main enclosure wall and a number of tents are always kept ready for immediate use, as outbreaks of typhus have occurred. The jail is supplied with pipe water from the cantonment reservoir.

Transportation and long-term prisoners are transferred to down-country jails after the expiration of the period of appeal, General Adminisor when the decision of the Appellate Court is known. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table No. XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in jail for the last five years.

Chapter V. A. tration. Juila.

There are no criminal tribes in the Peshawar district.

Crime is pravalent and connected, as the people generally Crime. say, with "zar, zamin or zan," i.e., money, land or women. Murders are more numerous than elsewhere in the Province; they reached the very large number of 133 in 1897, and this in spite of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, which was drawn up specially to deal with murders in this district. Most of the murders are the result of intrigues with women, a large number are due to disputes regarding division of land, and a good many the outcome of blood fends and quarrels regarding boys, the object of unnatural lust, one of the vices of the district.

Section 32 of the Arms Act is not in force, consequently there is no lack of arms wherewith to commit murder; pistols and daggers (the short-stabbing Pathan knife) are the weapons most generally used.

Hired assassins can still be had, but not so easily as in former years, as Section 39 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation has done much to put down men who will murder for hire.

Cattle-poisoning and rick-burning are the usual modes of gratifying spite. Burglary is common, but can hardly be regarded in the light of a profession.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last four- Revenue, taxation teen years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, and registration. are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Tables Nos. XXIX, XXXV, XXXIV and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax and stamps, respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of registration offices. There is only one central distillery in this district for the manufacture of country liquor, which is situated in the city of Peshawar outside the Kohati gate. Poppy is cultivated in the district to a small extent, and in Yusafzai mainly.

Table No. XLV gives statistics for municipal taxation, while the municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last fifteen years as compared with the five years ending 1882-83 is shown on page 254:--

Chapter V. A.

General Administration.

Revenue, tamtion and registration.

The ferries, bungalows and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at page 254, and the cattle-pounds at the same page. The principal nazul properties in the district are five General Adminisin number, as detailed below; they yield no income and consequently deserve no special mention: -

Chapter V, A.

tration

Revenue, taxation and registration.

1. Residency building.

2. Residency garden.

4. Stable ionide the Taxali gate. 5. Circuit house garden at Mardan.

3. Mirza Husn Ali Khan's Haveli.

Figures for other Government estates are given in Table No. XVII, and they and their proceeds are noticed in the succeeding section of this Chapter, in which the land revenue administration of the district is treated of.

A District Board was constituted for the district under Act XX of 1883, by Punjab Gazette Notification No. 124, dated 21st April 1888, and came into existence from 20th April 1888. The Board has charge of most of the Provincial properties in the district.

District Board.

There are no Local Boards. The proportion of the local rate to the annual value of land is Rs 5-3-4 per cent., or, in other words, Rs. 10-6-8 per cent. on the land revenue.

The rules regulating the constitution of the Board were published with Punjab Gazette Notification No. 13, dated the 27th January 1888, and are as follows:-

Under the provisions of Section 55, Clauses (d) and (q) of Act XX of 1883 (the Punjab District Boards Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the constitution of a District Beard in the Peshawar

The said rules will come into operation three months from the date of the publication of this Notification.

RULES.

- 1. The District Board shall have jurisdiction throughout the district.
- 2. The District Board shall consist of not more than 68 members appointed by name, and the following by official designation:-
 - (1) The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar,
 - (2) The Assistant Commissioner, Peshiwar,
 - (3) The Extra Assistant Commissioners, Peahawar,
 - (4) The Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.
 - (5) The Inspector of Schools of the Circle.
 - The Executive Engineer, or Assistant Engineer, should there be no Executive Engineer in the district .
 - (7) The Tabuildars.
 - 3. No one shall be aligible for appointment to the Board if he-

is under 21 years of age; or

- is under contract as regards work to be paid for out of the District Funds ; or
- (iii) receives any remuneration out of District Funds for services rendered to the District Board; or

(iv) has been prescribed from Government employment; or

(v) has been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be such member:

Chapter V. A. General Adminis-

District Board.

Provided that the Local Government may exempt any person or class of persons from the restriction contained in clause (iii) of this rule.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of the district shall, by virtue of his office, be

Chairman of the Board.

5. Subject to the provisions of Section 14 of Act XX of 1883, members appointed by name shall hold office for three years, noises appointed for any afforter time.

The non-official members of the Board at present are the following, and were gazzited with Punjah Gazztte Notification No. 82, dated 23rd April 1898 .-

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY NAME.

Peshdour takell.

Sherdil Khán, of Budhal.
Zalildár Nawáb Khán, of Masma.
Arbáb Muhammad Hussain Khán, Mohmand.
Arbáb Muhammad Azam Khán, Mohmand.
Arbáb Háji Ghulám Hydar Khán, Mohmand.
Gul Muhammad Khán, of Pahúripura.
Zalildár Aminulla Khán, of Bhanawari.
Malik Muhammad Khán, of Matauni.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, of Muhasai.

Sheikhan.

Muhammad Jan Khan, of Kafardheri. Shaikh Muhammad Akbar Khan, of

Zalldár Sharifulla Khán, of Chamkauni. Háji Fakulla Khán, of Chasparita. Zalldár Aman Khán, of Khanána. Arbáb Abdul Khálir Khán, of Garbisgula. Arbáb Abdul Khálik Khán, of Gulbela. Mansür Khán, of Khanána. Arbáb Dost Mahammad Khán, of Tehkal. Ghelám Haldar Khán, of Lalla. Nawáh Khán, of Gáris Surdár. Malik Shandar Khán, of Kharki. Háji Khán, of Pamain Dehri.

Ex-Resablar-Major Mir Alam Khan, of

Chamkanni.

Chursudda tahuli,

Syad Abdul Manan Badahah of Balgram.

Zaildar Mahbab Khan, of Matta Moghal Khel.

Muhammad Umar Khan, of Utmanmi.
Ghulan Hahlar Khan, of Tangi.
Mir Muhammad Khan, of Rajjar.
Sadulla Khan, of Charaulda,
Abdul Asis Khan of Parang.
Zarin Khan, of Parang.

of Bal- Asim Khān, of Tangi.
Puruli Khān, of Rimettia.
Moghal Muhammad Afiai Khān, of Tangi,
Sikandar Khān, of Dheri Samandar.
Fasat Hahmān Miān, of Kangra.
Abdulla Khān, of Umursai.
Kikmat Khān, of Parang.
Afiab Gul, of Abarai.
Ghulān Muhammad Khān, of Chārandda.
Nourbara tahail.

Mián Hamain Sháh, of Walai. Ahmed Khán, of Kleshgi. Mahammad Zamán Khán, of Akora. Kábal Sháh, of Urmar. Muhammad Khán of Mobib Banda. Lála Devi Dás, of Nowshera. Nagrulla Khán, of Nowshera. Fatteh Muhammad Khán, Jágirdár of Jabbakhunera.

Mardda tabell.

Khâu Bahâdur Māhabat Khân, of Toru. Bahrām Khân, of Toru. Khân Sahādur Khwāja Muhammad Khân, of Hoti. Dost Muhammad Khân, of Garbi Dunlatzai. Khâu Bahâdur Dirāhim Khân, of

Murdan.

Karam Khán, of Chárgullai. Niamat Khán of Surkawi. Guláb Singh, of Rusiam. Bahrám Khan, of Bábusai. Karim Khán, of Katta Khit. Said Jaid of Tája.

Swibi tahell.

Syad Xauman Mian of Ismaila. Muhammad Akhar Khan of Ismaila. Muhammad Umar Khan, of Shuwa. Sharif Khan, of Zoids. Muhammad Akhar Khan, of Topi.

Azid Khan, of Hund. Ahmad Khān, of Khunda. Mir Zamān Khān, of Toriandi. Abdul Kādir Khān, of Jhanda.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds.

Scarce of revenue,	1880-81.	1881-82
Surplus warrant (colorse) Leases of gardens used groves Water-mills Other items of miscellassous land ravenue.	Ra. 977 30 502 93	Its. 5 30 478 30

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the General Adminisprincipal items and the totals of land revenue collections revenue. since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-S2 are shown in the margin.

Chapter V. A.

Statistics of land.

Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue, while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section C of this Chapter.

In the Peshawar district itself the only establishment of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department is at the Attock bridge, where men are stationed to prevent salt from being carried by the railway. The other guard posts are on the left bank of the river and are therefore not in the Peshawar district. If these are included, then the total cost of the establishment maintained to prevant salt from being transported from Peshawar across the Indus is 148 men at a cost of Rs. 18,847 per annum.

The duty on Kohat salt was raised from annas 8 to Rs. 2 per Kohat maund in July 1896, and it has been decided to abolish the preventive line, only prohibiting the carriage of Kohat salt by rail and its passage across the Indus in quantities exceeding 5 sers at a time.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and Aided, High, Middle and Primary schools of the district. There is a High school at Peshawar city and 6 Vernacular Middle schools for boys at Chamkanni, Nowshera Kalan, Charsadda, Zaida, Ismaila and Mardan. The Ismaila Middle Department has lately been transferred to Akora. The Primary schools are situated at Nowshera Cantonment, Akors, Saidu, Táru, Jabba, Pir Piavi, Khairabad, Urmar Miána, Akbarpura, Manduri in Nowshera tahsil, Tabkal Bála, Badbher, Musazai, Sufed Dheri, Bhana Mari, Landi, Bazid Khel, Nahakki, Chagri Matti, Sarband in Peshawar talisil, Toru, Garbi Kapura, Katlang, Lund Khwar, Rustam, Chargulli, Gujur Garhi, Gujrat, Beckett Ganj in Mardan tuhsil, Marghuz, Swabi, Yar Hosain, Surkh Dheri, Tordher, Topi, Nandeh Jahangica, Maini, Kotha in the Swabi tahsil, Parang, Tarangzai, Umarzai, Dargai, Tarnab, Shankargarh, Katozai, Tangi, Utmanzai in the Charsadda tahsil. There are also 6 Zamindari Vernacular Primary schools at Bakha in Peshawar tahsil, Pabbi in Nowshera tahsil, Khui

Education.

Chapter V. A.
General Administration.
Education.

Barmel in Mardán tahsil, Lahor in Swábi tahsil and Kángra and Sherpao in Charsadda tahsil. The school at Khui Barmel has lately been transferred to Jalála. The district lies within the Ráwalpindi circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Ráwalpindi.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as shown in the Consus Report for 1891, and the general state of education has already been discussed in Chapter III. Among the indigenous schools of the district the only four worthy of mention are the Islamia School in which the pupils read the Koran only, the Himayat Islamia School in which the Koran and a secular education up to the Middle School standard are taught, the National High School and the Arya Middle School, all four of which are situated in the Peshawar city. It may, however, be mentioned here that there is more than one indigenous school in most populous villages, and in these schools the pupils read the Korán and other religious books. The Mullahs or teachers of these institutions are generally given a piece of culturable land in each village, which is called serr. They also obtain fees at marriages and funerals. One of the Talban-i-Ilam called chana in Pashto goes from house to house and begs pieces of bread for the pupils and the Mullah. There are several girl schools belonging to the Church Mission Society in the Peshawar city and also the Sanatan Dharm and Arya Samaj Girls' Schools. There are some villages in the district where girls are taught by private women who can teach the Koran,

The Mission Schools Lave been described in Chapter III B.

Modical.

Table No. XXXVIII shows the working of the civil hespitals and dispensaries of the district during the last five years. These are under the control of the Civil Surgeon of Peshawar and Mardán. The Regimental Surgeon at Mardán has collateral charge of the Yusafzai Sub-division. The Staff Surgeon, Nowshera, performs medico-legal work, for which he is remunerated. Besides these dispensaries two native hakims are entertained by the District Board. Each visits the villages of an allotted portion of the district. In addition to native incdicines they are provided with quintine and any European medicines they desire to use. The Vaccination Staff consists of two Native Superintendents, two 1st class, two 2nd class, and five 3rd class Vaccinators.

A Divisional Inspector of Vaccination and Registration of Births and Deaths of Peshawar Division has for some time past been entertained for the three districts of the division. Besides inspecting vaccinations, his main duty is to inspect and report errors and omissions in the registration of births and deaths.

Besides the Egerton Hospital there are in Peshawar city four branch dispensaries, each in charge of a Hospital Assistant. One of these, for females only, is in charge of a female Hospital Assistant.

The Church Mission Society has lately built a fine new zenana Chapter V. A. hospital which is in charge of a qualified European lady.

The old hospital, which stood on the site now occupied by the Egerton Hospital, existed many years. An Assistant Surgeon was first placed in charge of it on 1st September 1866, but pital. it had been founded long before that date, probably since 1854. The old building not affording sufficient accommodation, the present hospital was begun in 1881, and was opened by the Marquis of Ripon in November 1882, and named the Egerton Hespital. It cost Rs. 64,192, which was met from Municipal funds. The hospital is centrally situated within the city, and consists of a central domed block and two oblong wards, one on each side of the central block, from which they are completely detached. The central building contains the out-patient room, office, dispensing room and specially lighted operation room, Each of the lateral wards-one medical, the other surgicalaffords accommodation for fourteen in-patients, and has also two small rooms for eye cases. A broad verandah runs round the lateral building, and a small turret occupies each corner. The private wards, of which there are six, and the female wards ten, are in two lines, looking out on a small garden of which they form two boundaries, a third being formed by the servants' houses. The private and female wards are built of brick, each consisting of a small room with a verandah in front. The total number of indoor patients for which accommodation is provided is 48; a larger number might with safety be admitted in the cold weather. The staff consists of an Assistant Surgeon, two Compounders, and menials, the whole being controlled by the Civil Surgeon.

There is a large Church at Peshawar capable of seating some 1,000 persons. There is also a Church at Nowshern which could accommodate about 500 persons. Each of these Churches has its Chaplain. A Church has recently been constructed at Cherat for the use of the garrison there during the summer months. The services are conducted by the Peshawar Chaplain. There is also a Mission Chapel which could seat nearly 150 persons, and there is now in the city a handsome Mission Church. There are three Roman Catholic Priests, who are stationed at Peshawar, Nowshern and Cherat. There are, however, only two Roman Catholic Chapels, each of which is capable of seating some 500 persons. There is a Wesleyan Chapel in the cantonments. The Peshawar Mission is described in Chapter III,

page 115.

Peshawar is the north-west terminus of the North-Western Railway. The portion of the railway which terminates at the other departments, Peshawar Cantonment is in the charge of the District Traffic Superintendent at Rawalpindi, while the control of the railway is in the hands of the Manager. The head-quarters of the North-Western Railway are at Lahore. The Swat River Canal is under the control of the Executive Engineer, Swat River

General Administration.

The Egerton Hos-

Ecclesiastical.

Head-quarters of

Chapter V. A. General Administration.

Canal Division, who is also in charge of the maintenance of the Kabul River Canal. He is stationed at Mardau and has an Assistant Engineer at Nami and an Overseer at Peshawar under Bead-quarters of him. These canals are under the Superintending Engineer,

other departments. Canal Circle, whose head-quarters are at Lahore.

The revenue management of the Kabul River Caual and the District Canals is in charge of an Assistant Engineer under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. The Grand Trank road, the Nowshers-Malakand road, the Provincial Public Works and the Mardan Cantonment are under an Executive Engineer in independent charge at Peshawar, but are included in the Abbottabad Division, and are under the control of the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, whose head-quarters are at Hawalpindi.

The military buildings and works, the other cantonments in cantonments and the Bara water-works are in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, at Peshawar, who is subordicate to the Superintending Engineer, Rawalpindi Command, Military Works. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are in charge of the Sub-Assistant Superintendent at Peshawar, under control of the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs at Rawalpindi. The post offices are controlled by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Rawalpindi.

SECTION B .- MILITARY AND FRONTIER.

Canton monts. troops, &v.

The principal military station is the cantonment of Pesháwar, situated to the west of the city. The figures on the next page give the garrison of the district. The first statement shows all the troops under the command of the Commander-in-Chief. The second statement refers to the Guides Corps, which is stationed at Mardan, and is under the command of the Brigadier-General, Frontier Force, who is now also under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Cherat, a bill 4,500 feet high, in the Khattak country, is used as a sanitarium for troops in the summer months; the men and officers live in tents, and some hats have been built for their accommodation. The number of troops sent up annually varies considerably, but usually a wing of one European regiment at Peshawar and two companies of the other and two companies of the regiment at Nowshera with the women, children and invalids are sent up from May to November. The strength of the troops at the sanitarium in the summer is about 1,200 men. There is an Executive Commissariat Officer in Peshawar Cantonment.

In the summer nearly all the available transport is taken up in carrying water for the troops at Cherat, which is situated three miles distant from Chapri where the water-supply is,

Frontier peats and Border Police.

The military posts that protect the Peshawar Frontier, with their respective garrisons, are detailed below, while a short description of each will be found in Chapter VI.

Statement showing the Strength of Troops in the Peshawar District (1896).

1		2		1 8	4		5	6		7	8	
Station.	Regimental and Staff Officers.		Aratlery, Non- tournilestoned officure and fram. Suppers a u d		Native Cavalry.		British Infantry,	Native Infactry.		Resides.	18	
Peshiwar	8. (1) 13	R. (2) 107	M (3) 14	150	147	0. (4) 17	R & F. (5) 561	1,952	(4) 49	RAF (5) 2,694		
Novehera	227	54	4	777	.77	19	605	1,000	16	868		
Port Penhawar,	222	1	100	1420	111		222	37	-1	09		
Jamrúd	Sec	1	700	111	100	1	47	140	1	86		
Total	13	163	18	159	147	37	1,213	2,998	67	3,717		

- (1) Staff officers.
- (2) Regimental officers.
 (3) Medical officers.
- (4) Native offers.
- (5) Bank and file.

Statement showing the Strength of the "Q. O." Corps of Guides on the 30th September 1896.

JANES .	CAVALITY,			INFANTEY.				Total,				
STATIONS.	British officers	Native officers.	Non-commission- ed officers,	Rank and fife.	British officers.	Native officies:	Non-commission- ed officers,	Rank and file.	British officiers.	Native officers.	Non-commission- ed officers.	Rank and file.
Mardin	9	14	48	407	15	16	80	810	24	30	128	1,217

Nove .- The strength of the corps was raised in 1880.

The figures on page 251 show the strength and distribution of the Border Police of the district. The Border Police and Militia is one force under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, it is entirely distinct from the Regular Police; the posts are placed at convenient distances along the border, and the duty of the men is to patrol and prevent raids, to go into the hills as spice and ascertain what is going on. The system has only been introduced in the Mohmand-Khalil, Doaba and Hasht, nagar borders: it is not in force throughout Yusafzai as our

Chapter V. B.

Military and Frontier.

Frontier pests and Border Police. Military and Frontier.

Frontier administration.

own people there are strong enough to defend themselves. The Peshawar system differs from that of the Derajat, in that in the former the Deputy Commissioner has entire control.

*Before proceeding to an account of the Peshawar frontier administration, it will be convenient to prefix a short statement of the tribes that fringe the Peshawar border, commencing at the easternmost corner of the district on the Indus opposite Torbela, thence proceeding west till the Swat river is reached, thence south as far as the Kobat Pars, and then east towards the Indus. From the Indus to the Swat river the country within and without our border is almost exclusively occupied by various sections of the Yusafzai and their great offshoot, the Mandanr clans. Roughly speaking, the Yusafzai proper are settled in Dir, Swat, Buner and the upper Indus hills; the Mandanr class in the Yusafzai plain and the valleys between Boner and the Indus. The tract immediately along the right bank of the river Indus is held by the comparatively small tribe of the Utmanzai, a Mandanr clan of whom the majority live in British territory, in the Swabi taball of the Peshawar. district and the Haripur tabeil of the Hazara district. Immediately north of the Utmanzai lies Amb and the few villages held by the Nawab on the right bank of the Indus. Beyond them again are settled the Madda Khel section of the Isazai, of whom the other two sub-divisions, the Hassanzai and the Akazai, occupy the Black Mountain. Next to the Utmanzai along our border live the Gaduns, A large portion of this tribe resides in the Hazara district in the neighbourhood of Abbott-abad. They are not an Afghan race, but appear to be allied to the Tanaolis of Amb and to other races, such as the Dilazaks, who appear to have been ousted from the hills round the Peshawar valley by the irruption of the Yusafzai tribes in the fourteenth and afteenth centuries. Recently in 1894-95 some curious inscriptions in a character at present undeciphered have been found in the Gadun country which rather bear out the idea that they belong to a different stock to their neighbours.

Sabsequently a portion of the Gaduns were called in as mercenaries by the Utmánzai tribe to assist them in their struggles with the neighbouring clans. Waxing in power and influence the Gaduns, who had originally settled in their present habitations as tenants of the Utmánzai, gradually expelled their masters and now hold the tract in independent right. Proceeding further west we come to the Kaudu Khel, who belong to the Mandaur stock. Their original home is in British territory, in the Swábi tahsíl, where a section of the clan still owns the villages of Baja and Bamkhel. They occupy the south-western slopes of the Mahában range. North of the Khudu Khel and of the Gaduns are the Amazai, a branch of the

[&]quot;The following unte has been supplied by Mr. Merk, and is partly based upon Paget's expeditions on the N.-W. Frontier, revised by Lt. Masson, a. s. The account of the disturbances in 1897 has been added by the editor.

Yusafzsi. The tribe is divided into two sections, of whom one occupies the Sudhum valley in the Mardan tabsil of Yusafzai, and the other lives in independent territory on the northern and western slopes of the Mahaban. There is not much connection now maintained between the two sections, who are tration. divided by an intervening strip of country of about 30 miles in width held by other clans. Beyond the independent Amszai again are the Cis-Indus Hassanzai and the Chigharzai. To the north-east of the Khudu Khel settlements is the valley of Chamal, which is held by a mixed body of detachments of the clans that live in the Yusafzai plain, chiefly from the Razzar sub-division of the Swabi tahsil. The relations of the men of Chamla with their cousins in British territory are somewhat faint, but the connection is still to some extent acknowledged. Chamla lies completely under the influence of the powerful clans of Buner. Here commence the Yusafzai tribes. Next to Buner come the tribes that held the Swat valley. Swat proper comprises the valley of the Swat river from its junction with the Panjkora river to the village of Charari. Above Charari is the Kohistan of Swat, inhabited by a race that appears to have close affinities with the people of Yasin, Gilgit, and Chitral. The boundary of the Swat valley towards British territory is the Mora and Malakand range, the southern slopes of which are inhabited by a section of the Ranizsi tribe and a miscellaneous population; the tract from the British border to the range being known as Sam Ranizai. From Sam Ranizai to the Swat river, where it enters British territory at the Fort of Abazai, the hills are held by the Utman Khel tribe, who also occupy the country on the right bank of the river as far as Bajaur and the limits of the Mohmands. A small section of the Utman Khel is settled in the north-western corner of the Yusafzai sub-division within the British border, but the Utman Khel of British territory have long ago severed their connection with the independent portion of their tribe. The Utmán Khel do not belong to the Yusafzai tribe, the western boundary of whose territory is formed by them. The country lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers is held by Mohmand tribes who extend north up to the range that flanks the left bank of the Kunar river, and to the west as far as Jelalabad and the Shinwaris. Taking them in the order as they lie from the Swat river to the Kabul, the following sections of the Mohmands border on the Peshawar district-the Burhan Khel and Isa Khel, the Halimzai and the Tarakzai. South of the Kabul river, in immediate proximity to the British territory, live the Mullagoris, whose settlements terminate near Jamrad at the mouth of the Khaibar Pass. They are, or rather were in former days, a vassal clan of the Mohmands who immediately to their west hold the Shilman valley. Next to the Mullagoris, and completing the chain of independent tribes round the Peshawar valley come the Afridis, who are divided into the three great sections of the Khaibar Afridis, the Aka Khel, and the Adam Khel. The Khaibar Afridis touch the Peshawar border

Chapter V. B.
Military and
Frontier.
Frontier adminis-

Chapter V. B.

Military and Frontier. Frontier administration.

only along the short line extending from Spersang, a little to the north of Fort Jamrud to the point where the Bara river leaves the hills. Their settlements extend in a long wedge westwards up to the Sufand Koh, and comprise the Khaibar valley, the Bazar and Bara valleys, and the plateau known as Maidan. To the north of the Khaibar Afridis come the Shin-waris with whom we have little to do, the section that inhabits the Loargi plain near Landi Kotal excepted. This section receives a subsidy from the British Government in connection with the Khaibar Pass arrangements, of which more hereafter. From the Bara river to the mouth of the Kobat Pass the hills are held by the Aka Khel Afridis, while from the Kobat Pass eastwards live the Adam Khel.

Omitting the comparatively insignificant clans of the Gadúns, Utmán Khel, and the Mullagoris, the tribes round the Peshawar district fall ethnologically and to some extent politically, into three main divisions; first, the Yusafzai tribes (of whom the Gaduns for all practical purposes form a portion) from the Indus river to the Swat river; next the Mohmands from the Swat river to the Kabul river; and lastly, the Afridis. Between the Yusafzais and Mohmands the connection, such as it is, of descent and of historical tradition, is more close than of either of the two with the Afridis. There can be little doubt that the Mohmands and Yusafzais jointly emigrated to their present settlements from the interior of Afghanistan, while there is every reason to believe that the Afridis bave held the country they at present occupy from much earlier times and very probably belong to a different branch of the Afghan nation; on the other hand, internal evidence, afforded by the language, customs, and constitution of the tribes, as well as direct historical accounts, point to the conclusion that the Mohmands and Yusufzais form an offshoot of the western Afghans of whom the main body are now known under the collective name of Duránis. It should be added that the whole of that part of the Peshawar district, which lies north of the Kabul river from Attock to Fort Michni, is occupied by tribes who are more or less closely connected with the independent Yusafzais by descent or association. The section of the Yusafzais holding the Yusafzai sub-division of Peshawar is allied to the claus in the tappus of Hashtnagar and Doaba; a portion of the Mohmands too is settled in the southwestern corner of the Peshawar tabsil in immediate contact with the Afridis. The relations between the British and independent Yusafzai are, however, much closer and more intimate than between the hill Mohmands and those in the Peshawar district, and the footing on which the Yusafzai settled in British territory stand towards their neighbours in the hills has had an important bearing on the management of that part of the border, and on its history.

It will probably be sufficient to give only a brief sketch of our relations with the frontier tribes on the Peshawar border

since annexation of the Punjab.

Turning to the Yusafzai tribes that live along the frontier line from the Indus to Swat, the chief cause of any difficulties with them since our occupation of the Peshawar valley has been directly or indirectly due to the presence of a colony of Hindustani fanatics in their midst.

Chapter V. B.
Military and
Frontier.
Frontier administration.

This colony owes its rise to one of those adventurers who under the guise of spiritual leaders have so often plunged the Peshawar valley into bloodshed and confusion from the days of the Moghal Empire down to recent days. About the year 1823 one Sayad Ahmad Shah, a Hindustani of Bareilly, made his appearance in Yusafzai. He was a mulla by profession and had proceeded to Mecca in his youth. There is no doubt that during his residence in Arabia he adopted the tenets of the Wahabi sect, which he endeavoured to enforce and extend in after life, whenever a safe opportunity to do so offered itself. About the time of his return from Mecca the influence of the Sikhs over the Peshawar valley had commenced to exert itself and it appeared likely that Muhammadan rule in the valley would give way before the armies of Ranjit Singh. There was naturally considerable excitement among the Muhammadans in consequence. Enyad Ahmad took advantage of the state of affairs to arrive on the seene with about 400 followers whom he had recruited among the Muhammadans of Bengal and Hindustan. He came in time to raise the spirits of the Yusafzais which had been lowered by a crushing defeat they had received from Ranjit Singh at the battle of Nowshers. Sayad Ahmad raised the standard of a jehad. Animated by a spirit of fanaticism and the desire of freeing Peshawar from the Sikh oppressors, numerous bands of ill-disciplined levies drawn from the people of the country were soon at his disposal. A nucleus of reliable disciples was at the same time formed in his body of Hindustani followers who were soon increased by recruits till they numbered 900 men. In addition the Sayad received support, both open and secret, from the Barakzai rulers of the Peshawar valley who had been reduced to the position of tributary governors by the Sikhs. In 1827, Sayad Ahmad made his first attempt to expel the Sikhs, but was defeated owing to the treachery of the Barakzai Sardars. He fled to Swat, proceeded thence to Buner, and ultimately took up his residence at Panjtar, the stronghold of the Khudu Khel chief, Fatteh Khan. In 1828 he had extended his power over the whole country north of the Kabul river. In 1829 he successfully occupied Peshawar. His career, however, now came to a close. Unwise in the hour of victory he endeavoured to introduce Wahabi practices. He enforced the Muhammadan law with much rigour, and interfered with the national Pathan castoms to which the people clung with tenacity, opposed although they might be to the precepts of Islam. His following of Hindustanis who were scattered over the country in small detachments had also made themselves objectionable by acts of Chapter V, B.

Military and Frontier.

tration.

oppression and by assuming the airs of a body of conquerors. It is probable that the disgust and dislike with which the Pathans in the Peshawar valley came to view their deliverers Frontier adminis. was much owing to the fact that they feared they had only exchanged masters, and that Sayad Ahmad would take the place of the Sikhs and endeavour to found a government based upon his band of Hindustani, and consequently alien, fanatics. long as the Sayad was instrumental in freeing them from the Sikhs the sympathies of the Afghans were with him. As soon as the enemy had retired for a time the instinctive hatred of the Afghans to the foreigner turned itself against Sayad Ahmad. A kind of Sicilian Vespers was accordingly arranged, and at a given signal-the beacon fire on the brow of the Karamar cliff, which stands out boldly over the Yuafzai plain-every Hindustani throughout the valley was murdered wherever found. The Sayad, who at the time was in Panjtar with a small but compact band of followers, escaped cis-Indus. After wandering about the Hazara hills he was eventually attacked by the Sikhs at Balakot. He himself was killed and his band was almost annihilated. The remnant fled to the Utmánzai village of Sitana. The village had been made over by the Utmánzai as a religious grant to a family of Sayads, whose head at the time was one Akbar Shah. He had served as treasurer and councillor to Sayad Ahmad, and on this account he willingly allowed the Hindustani fugitives to gather round him. Here they settled and established a fort, the garrison of which received accessions from fanatics in Hindustan and Bengal. A regular system of forwarding stations was established which formed a chain of communication between the colony and its supporters, and men and money were forwarded from the depôts of India to Sitana by means of regular postal services.

Led by a spirit of fanaticism, the colony of Sitana took an active share in any disturbance that occurred in their neighbourhood on the Hazara and Peshawar borders. The first occasion of our coming into collision with the Wahabis occurred in 1853, after an expedition against the Hassauzai on account of the murder of two officers of the Salt Department. The Hindustani fanatics co-operated with the Hassanzai, and accordingly, in January 1853, a small force crossed the Indus and destroyed the Hindustani fort of Kotla. In 1857 this part of the border did not escape the contagion of the mutiny. There were slight disturbances with the Khudu Khel, led by their chief Mukarrab Khan. One or two British villages also proved refractory, and eventually an attack upon a British Officer by Mukarrab Kháp, aided by a contingent of Hindustanis, led to a regular expedition directed against them. In 1858 the Khudu Khel country was traversed by a British force which met but little opposition. The strongholds of Mukarrab Khan were burnt and a fort of the Hindustanis at Mangaltana, near the crest of the Mahaban Range, was destroyed. Another column moved on Sitana itself.

The Wahabis were defeated with much slaughter, and the Chay Utmansai and Gaduns were compelled to sign an agreement not to admit the Hindustanis into their limits, and to resist any other tribe that might endeavour to re-instate them in their Front former position. The Wahabis them settled at Malka, a village tration, in Amazai territory on the northern slopes of the Mahaban.

Military and Frontier. Frontier adminis-

During the autumu of 1862 and the ensuing cold weather they again commenced to give trouble, and a detachment in 1863 re-occupied Sitana, the Gaduns and tribes of the neighbourhood generally giving them covert assistance. The time had arrived when it became absolutely necessary again to have recourse to military operations, as the excitement among the tribes was spreading on both sides of the Indus, and delay in effectually ridding the frontier of the chronic cause of disturbance-the Hindustani families-might have encouraged other tribes to action, and possibly the opportunity might have been lost for putting an end to the persistent irritation on the border. It was determined to settle the matter once for all by proceeding to attack the Wahabis in such a manner as to cut off their line of retreat towards the north, for which purpose it was decided that a British force should proceed from the Chamla valley to the north of Malka. On the 9th of October 1863 the troops started with this object from British Yusafzai. In proceeding to occupy the Ambeyla Pass, which just skirting the limits of the Bunerwals leads into the Chamla valley and so on to Malka, an unavoidable delay which occurred at the crest of the pass gave the clansmen time to collect. An impression, fostered by the enemies of the British Government within and without the border, had got abroad that the British intended to occupy Bunér and thence march into Swat; and soon a formidable number of fighting men collected from far and near, under the leadership of their chiefs and maliks to resist the progress of the troops. The pressure of public opinion was such that the Akhund of Swat (of whom a short account will be found below) was obliged against his better inclination to lend his influence in support of the opposition. The conflict assumed large dimen-Tribesmen from the furthermost settlements of the Yusafzais made their appearance at Ambeyla, and the expedition eventually resolved itself into a determined struggle between the British on the one hand and the independent Yusafzais on the other, among whom, as was natural from their proximity to the scene of action, the men of Buner, the Mahaban, and Swat bore the principal part. From 15,000 to 20,000 fighting men were collected, and for six weeks the British troops were fully occupied in holding their own on the crest of the pass. At the same time the Utman Khel in British territory became restless, and the Mohmands seized the occasion to attack the Peshawar District in force. Eventually the coalition of the Yusafzai tribes was broken up after severe and continuous fighting, in which a large number of the Hindustanis themselves were killed.

Chapter V. B.
Military and
Prontier.
Frontier administration.

In time the tribes became disheartened, the combination broke up, and on the 17th of December, their allies having been defeated or having left the field of their own accord, tired of the contest, the Bunérwals submitted. They agreed to dismiss the fighting men of all kinds collected round the Ambeyla Pass; to send a party to destroy Malka, which would be accompanied by British officers and such escort as might be considered necessary; and to expel the Hindustania from the territories of the Bunér, Chamla, and Amazai tribes. Their engagements were carried out, and on the 22nd of December Malka was destroyed.

It appears that the greater part of the Hindustani facatics then fled into the Chigharzai country. Their position, however, was by no means comfortable. The people amongst whom they dwelt made them pay dearly for the protection afforded them and for the supplies they received. They commenced to mix themselves up with local factions, and in February 1868 about 400 or 500 of their fighting men marched to Buner in support of the party opposed to the Akhund of Swat. This move was fatal to them. At a distance they might have been tolerated by the orthodox party, and in time possibly have regained their prestige; but now the Akhund lost not a moment in exerting all his influence to get rid of what he well knew would be a fruitful source of trouble to him. The leader of the party in Buner, to whose assistance the Hindustanis had come, was assassinated, and the fanatics, thus deprived of local support, were immediately ordered to leave Bunér. In their retreat large numbers of the fugitives were killed by the Bunérwals; the remainder fled to the Chigharzai. The power of the Akhund was naturally increased by his complete triumph over the rival faction in Buner, and the Chigharzai by his order expelled the Wahahis. For a time they wandered about in the bills on both banks of the Indus to the north of the Black Mountain. At last they threw themselves on the mercy of the Hassanzai, who allotted them some land near the village of Palosi, which is on the right bank of the Indus, from 15 to 20 miles north of Darband. They resided there in peace till 1888, when in the course of the Black Mountain Expedition of that year they were driven (undoubtedly against the wishes of their more intelligent leaders) to join in the opposition to our troops by the very conditions of their existence and as the logical consequence of their professions which commit them to hostility against a pon-Mussulman power. At Ket Khai, a body of some 200 Hindustani fanatics made a determined charge and were annihilated to a man. Their mud fort at Palozi was destroyed and the colony moved to Chigharzai limits where for some years they lived on sufferance. In 1891 the Black Mountain Expedition of that year gave them a further taste of the breech-loader in their night attack on Ghazikot which failed signally and disastrously. For two or three years the Hindustanis much diminished in numbers and prestige, lived trans-Indus, northeast of Bunér. The Chitral Relief Expedition has not failed to produce its profound effect, as elsewhere in the hills north of the Peshawar District, so here also, and one of the symptoms of the change which has come over the Yaghistan is apparent in the open submission of Feroz Shah, grandson of that Akbar tration. Shah, vide page 266, who was the right hand of Syad Ahmad Shah, the founder of the colony. Feroz Shah has severed himself from the fanatics, has made his submission to Government, and has received permission to return to Sitana (whence he and his family have been exiles for 32 years), provided the Utmanzai and Gadun tribes make themselves responsible for his good conduct there.

The Hindustanis still receive some money and a few recruits from India, chiefly Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, but warned by their misfortunes they carefully abstain from interference in tribal politics or with British subjects and British interest, and their behaviour gives no cause of complaint. Apparently their wish is to live in quiet and comfort upon the contributions of the faithful in Hudustan and not to come into hostile contact with us unless absolutely driven to it by the exigencies of their existence.

The following brief remarks are sufficient to bring Mr. Merk's account of the Hindustanis up to date (1898). In 1893 they moved back to a site within Amazai limits close to Malka, their old location, in contravention of the agreement executed by the Amazai clan on 11th January 1864. During the attack on the Malakand in July and August 1897 and the subsequent operations in Upper Swat the younger members of the community went across and joined the Bunerwals against us, but Maulyi Abdulia, the leader on the whole, observed a fairly correct attitude, declaring that he would not attack the British unless they entered the country where he was living. When General Sir Bindon Blood entered Buner in January 1898 the Hindustania prepared to resist our troops, but on the collapse of the Buner opposition after the capture of the Tangha Pass above Sanghau they fled across the Baranda river into Chagharzai country where it is understood that they intend to take up their permanent residence. Under the circumstances it was not deemed necessary to take any action against the Amazai in regard to their breach of the agreement of 1864.

Since the Ambeyia Expedition the Yusafwai tribes, as a whole, have not come into collision with the British Government again, the lesson they received at Ambeyla having been sufficient warning to them, it seems, to keep on good terms with as. But in isolated instances the misconduct of individual sections of the Yusafzai tribes has led occasionally to the rupture of our relations with them and even to minor coercive operations. Thus, taking the tribes as they come from east to west, the Gaduna gave some trouble on the Yusafzai border in 1869-70,

Chapter V, B-Military and Frontier.

Frontier administration. Chapter V. B. Military and

Frontier. tration.

in the form chiefly of raids and cattle robberies unattended with bloodshed. Eventually, however, they submitted in 1870 after they had been blockaded for some months, and since then Prontist adminis, they have behaved tolerably well. The Khudu Khel have given no cause for complaint; the tribe is much dependent on British territory for its supplies. It is entirely open to attack from the direction of Peshawar, and the attention of the clan was long fully occupied with a remarkable struggle that it has carried on, for thirty years, with Mukarrab Khan, its chief. It would be beyond the scope of the present note to give the details of this struggle. It is enough to say that after a series of vicissitudes Mokarrab Khan found himself an exile at the conclusion of an internecine war which has lasted for more than a generation, in the course of which he was guilty of an unprecedented act by the slaughter of a Khudu Khel jirga in 1873. He died in 1889 and his family are still exiles and their political power extinct.

> The Khudu Khel and Gadun joined in the outbreak in 1897. but their opposition was but half-hearted, and when called upon to make reparation under threat of an expedition they promptly came in and paid up the fines of guns and cash imposed on them and surrendered the standards of Dagi, Totalai and Chinglat and Gandaf and Bisah, their principal villages in December 1897.

The men of Buner behaved well from the date of the termination of the Ambeyla Expedition up to 1868, when in the prosecution of a private foud a party of the Ashuzai came down and burnt the village of Pirsai in the Sudhum valley in British territory. A blockade was established, and in April 1869 they came to terms, rebuilt the destroyed village, and paid a fine to the British Government. Their conduct was good till 1877, when a serious raid was committed by the Ashozai, Daulatzai and Nurazni sections of Buner on the border villages of the Sudham valley. Several of the villagers were killed, but the inhabitants of the valley rallied and severely punished the raiders, who retired with a loss of 21 killed, 30 wounded and 14 prisoners. The raid was no doubt instigated by Ajab Khan of Chargullai, a village in Sudhum. His father, although not one of the recognized Khans of Yusafzai, had attained the position of a chief by his force of character during the troubled times that preceded the annexation of the Panjab. His son had inherited the determined will and the bold and dangerous instincts of his father. For many years all matters connected with the Bunér frontier had more or less been managed by this chief ; but finding that as the tribes came to know us better, and us our hold over them grew more firm, his personal importance was declining, he determined to create complications on the border which would bring him into notice, as he fully expected that he would be employed in allaying the storm that he had raised, and would acquire great credit thereby. With this object he incited

the Bunerwals to make an attack on the Sudhum valley. He was, for this offence, tried and sentenced to death, and was executed at Peshawar in June 1878. There can be no doubt that this vigorous measure has produced a deep impression on the Peshawar border. Unfortunately many of our complications tration. with the border tribes have been due to the intrigues of those who, as British subjects and as profiting largely by the generosity of their Government, should be the first to aid that Government in its policy. The step that was taken in bringing the man to justice who had been guilty of the bloodshed of British subjects has had, elsewhere as well as near his home, an excellent effect. With regard to the Bunerwals they were blockaded, and in September 1877 the Nurezai and Daulatzai sections made their submission, and in April 1878 the Ashuzai surrendered the property they had carried off, and a final Settlement with the Bunerwals was effected. In 1885, owing to a dispute over a woman, the Bunerwals burnt the exposed British village of Pirsai; Buner was blockaded, and after a tedious struggle as to who could hold out longest, the blockaders or the blockaded, the Bunérwals gave in and peace was restored towards the end of 1886. Though they held aloof during the Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895, probably because their lashkar could not assemble in time, the western sections took a leading part in the attack on the Malakand in July-August 1897, and men from most of the other sections, except perhaps the trans-Indus Chagbarzai, joined in. They also opposed General Blood's advance into Upper Swat at Landakai on 16th August, where it is said that they suffered severly. An opportunity was given to them of making reparations for their unprovoked attacks on our troops, but as they failed to comply with the terms offered, Sir Bindon Blood advanced on 7th January 1898 with a force of 7,315 men into the Salarzai country, capturing the Tangha Pass above Sanghan with a loss of one man only. Colonel Adams of the Guides advanced on the same day by the Pirsai route, and General Jeffreys subsequently crossed the Ambeyla Pass into Chamla. The whole Buner valley, except the country of the Chagharzai which was excluded from the operations, was thoroughly opened up. The submission of the was abject and complete, and the fine imposed on them as shown below was realised in full before the force left the country on 19th January. Thus was the false impression of the strength of the tribe due to the opposition encountered at Ambeyla in 1863 dissipated, and it is now believed that the atout resistance then offered proceeded largely from the Swatis.

Cash. Clan. Arms. 100 2,000 Salarzai 2,000 Ashumai 100 240 -*** 2,000 Gadalsui 100 Daulatrai 100 2,000 2,000 Nurozai 100 140 *** -100 1,600 Nasozai 100 *** ... *** 600 11,500

Military and Frontier.

Frontier administration. Chapter V. B. Military and

An interesting report on the Buddhist remains, which are numerous in the valley, especially at Tursah, Bhai Girazai, Takhtaband and Bampokha was prepared by Dr. Stein, Frontier. Frontier adminis. Principal of the Oriental College, who accompanied the force.

tration.

Proceeding now to the remaining section of the Yusafzai country before reaching the Utman Khel, it will be sufficient to note briefly that since the days of the mutiny, with the exception of a small complication, which will be noticed hereafter, our relations with the inhabitants of Swat, and more especially with that tract called Sam Ranizai, which borders immediately on the Peshawar District, have been fairly friendly. For the last generation the Swat valley has been under the dominant influence of the well-known spiritual leader, commonly called the Akhund of Swat. He was born about the year 1794. At an early age he was remarkable as a sober and pious lad with a decided taste for a life of religious seclusion. When he had reached the age of 18, he first learnt to read and write, and turned his attention to the rudiments of his religion. For some time be wandered about as a tolib-ul-ilm or religious scholar, and eventually took up his residence, about the year 1816, at a lonely spot on the bank of the Indus below the small village of Beka, and there built for himself a small hut of camel thorn. He led a life of austerity, seclusion and meditation for a period of twelve years, during which his fame as a saint, under the name of the hermit of Beka, spread gradually throughout Eastern Afghanistan. In 1835 he joined the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan in an attack on the Sikhs, bringing with him a body of fanatical disciples. When the Amir was defeated the Akhund fled to Bajaur. After a time he returned to Sam Ranizai, and eventually took up his residence in the village of Saidu in the Swat valley. There he lived the life of an ascetic and religious leader, deeply venerated by the people over whom, not only in his own valley but throughout North-Eastern Afghánistán, he gradually acquired an unbounded influence which, to his credit it should be said, he used almost invariably for purposes that were good according to his light; inculcating truth, peace and morality, allaying as far as he could the interminable fends among the people, and enforcing the precepts of the Muhammadan law as far as was compatible with ineradicable Pathan customs.

The depredations of the inhabitants of Sam Ránizai, which they carried on in spite of the exhortations of the Akhund to preserve a peaceful attitude towards the British Government, led to three expeditions in the years from 1849-1852, which were directed against the villages to the south of the Malakand Pass. In their course the people of Sam Ranizai were duly chastised. But the repeated success of British operations opened the eyes of the Swat chiefs to the possibility of a British force one day visiting their own valley, and created general alarm. In this exigency the Akhund advised that the only chance of making

a stand would lie in appointing one chief to command the whole tribal forces. This proposal being agreed to, the Akhund selected Syad Akbar of Sitana, who was accordingly installed as king of Swat under the patronage of the Akhund. He set about collecting a standing army and guns, and for a few years tration. carried on the semblance of a roughly organized government. But his power gradually declined, and when he died in 1857, it was little more than nominal. The attitude taken up by the Akhund at the crisis of the mutiny was favourable to the British Government, and does credit alike to his sagacity and political foresight, and to his control over the natural impulse of a man in his position to incite the religious animosities of the people. He exercised all his influence in preserving order. The sepoys of the 55th Native Infantry, who, having mutinied at Hoti Mardán, had escaped from Nicholson's pursuit to Swat, were sent by him out of the valley and across the Indus. No doubt in doing so he was partly actuated by motives of fear, lest the son of the late king of Swat, with the assistance of the sepoys, might be able to gain firm power in Swat and overshadow his. the Akhund's, authority. But allowing that he had a personal object in view, it must be said that the whole tendency of his policy at the time was distinctly peaceful. During the general excitement of the Ambeyla Campaign he was compelled to join the ranks of those that opposed us; but as soon as the expedition was over he resumed his former attitude, and ever afterwards the Akhund advised the people of Swat and Buner and other independent tracts to behave towards us as good neighbours, and if they offended the British Government, to meet such demands as it might make, and to comply with such terms as might be imposed. The best proof of his wise restraint of the evil spirits of Swat and Buner is the almost total immunity, for many years previous to his death, of that portion of our border from raids and other serious offences. Towards the close of his life great pressure was put upon him to depart from the neutral position he had adopted towards the British Government. He, however, steadfastly refused to comply with the requests he received from Kabul, and up to his death in January 1877 remained firm in the attitude he had taken up many years ago towards the British. His death was followed by a series of struggles between his elder son, commonly called the elder Mian Gal, and the chief of Dir, both endeavouring to establish their supremacy in Swat at the expense of the other. At one time, 1883-84, Mian Gul, with the aid of the chiefs of Bajaur, who are bestile to Rahmat-ulla Khan of Dir, bad gained a leading position in Swat. He died in 1890, and it may be safely predicted that the spiritual influence established by the late Akhund will be far more durable and widespread than the temporary power which his son was able to exercise chiefly by virtue of his father's name. The younger son of the Akhund, called the younger Minn Gul, lived at Saidu and followed in the feotsteps of his father as an ascetic and a hermit who at least to outward appearance had no concern with worldly affairs.

Chapter V. B.
Military and
Frontier
Frontier adminis-

Chapter V, B. Military and Frontier.

tration.

A genealogical tree of the family is given below. The struggle between Abdul Hussain, aided by the Swatis and Umra Khan of Jandol, and Rahmutuliah Khan, ended in the Frontier adminis. expulsion of the latter, but on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition in 1895 and the fall of Umra Khan he regained his position. The sons of Abdul Hussain are now known as the elder and younger Mian Guls, but have at present no great political influence, though they endeavour to pose as the leaders of the Upper Swatis. They live at Saids, but the expedition of 1897 showed that the famous shrine of Pir Baba in Buner, which may be a survival of a still old Hindu or Buddhist place of pilgrimage, is now of greater importance locally than the grave of the Akhund at Saidu.



In recent years we had had no trouble on the Swat horder, except the series of annoyances which led in March 1878 to the successful surprise of the village of Skhakot by the Guides, accompanied by the Inte Sir Louis Cavagnari. The object of this little expedition was fully attained, the village making an abject submission. The Chitral Relief Expedition of 1895 has no immediate connection with the Peahawar District. Suffice it here to say that the case and rapidity with which the opposition of the Swat tribes on the Malakand was overcome, the crushing defeats inflicted upon them and the Bajanris, and the resistless advance of our troops, through Bajaur and Dir to Chitral, over mountains and passes hitherto unconquered by any army since the days of Alexander, produced a profound impression upon all the Yusafzai tribes, far and near. The expedition has once for all brought them to their proper level, it has dispelled their crass ignorance of their own weakness and of the power of Government, and from it dates a new era in border history upon the Peshawar frontier. This concludes the account of the Yusafzai tribes.

The foregoing remarks represent the opinion of Mr. Merk, Outbreak at the Milakand in July c. s. t., one of the most experienced Political Officers on the Peshawar border. How completely the forecast was upset in now a matter of history. Within two years a flood of fanaticism rising in Swat swept along the whole border of the Peshawar and Kohat Districts, and we were confronted with a stronger and more serious opposition than we had ever before had to encounter. The part which the Eastern Yusafzai tribes and the Malakand in July Gaduna took in the risings of 1897 has already been noticed, and 1897. the following note by Major Deane, c.s.t., sums up the history of the main outbrenk at the Malakand :-

Chapter V. B. Military and Frontier. Outbreak at the

About the beginning of May 1897 during the march of the troops in relief to Chilril, runners began to reach the Political Agent that persistent efforts were being made by mellade to arouse fanatical excitement in Swat, Bajaur and Dir. The Nawab of the expressed his fours of a fassatical combination, and to protect himself moved against the Palam Mallah and against the claus on the right bank of the Switt river. His movement was auscessful and carried out with very little trouble, and matters to all appearances had settled down quietly. However, about the 18th of July reports were received of a fakir who had suddenly appeared at Landska, six miles above Thans, who a few days later began giving out that he was undowed with miraculous powers, and with the aid of hosts of angels intended to raise a jehile to turn the British troops out of the country.

He was regarded as a lumble by the people. But on the afternoon of the Süth July the jath's much the bold move of starring from Landakai to attack the Malakand, his sole following being a few small boys with flags in their hands. His arrival at Taxaa crossed the greatest excitances, and some 400 men joined him; and the party moved of towards the Malakand, being augmented an raute by contingents from Alladand, Batchela and the hamlets of Pirs round the Milakand. Troops had been wurned by Major Doane, the Political Officer, to be resuly to their out this next morning to clear out the fairly, but the attack which began at about 9-30 r.m. was delivered as suddenly that the troops had hardly god under arms before they were horly engaged, and numbers of tribesmen wors sweeplag through the basic and commissariat godown. Hand to hand fighting continued the whole might, and the losses on both sides were heavy.

Chalcharra was attacked the same night, and from this date till the morning of the 2nd of August familiest attacks by relays of tribesmen were made on both pomitions.

On the 2nd of August reinforcements with General Sir Binden Blood having arrived, the troops moved out to the relief of Chakdarra, inflicting heavy loss on the enemy,

The Yumfanl, Bajaur, and Utman Khel tribes were generally represented in the attacks on Malakand and Chakdarra, and they were joined by considerable numbers of British subjects from the Pashawar District, the Usman Khel villages he Bulest and Taugt in Hashtnagar sanding the largest contingents,

The estimated less to the tribes in these attacks and in the subsequent operations against them is \$,000 killed, most of whom fell in the assaults on the Chakdarra Fore, which was gallantly held by a detachment of the 45th (Rattray's) Sighs. The subsequent operations under Sir Burdon Blood, which resulted in the buttle of Laudakai above Chakdarra on September and the march through Upper Swin, as well as the reduction of the whole of Swit and Bajaur to submission, learnly through affect the history of the Poshawar District, and need nut be explained here.

Coming now to the Utman Khei, there is little to record in respect of their relations with the British Government. are not a powerful or influential tribe; their subsistence, at any rate that of the eastern portion, is largely gained by bringing the few products of their hills to the Peshawar valley for sale, and by oking out the scanty livelihood which they derive from their circumscribed cultivation, with their

Frontier adminis .

Military and Frontier-Frontier adminis-

trution.

earnings as labourers in the Peshawar District. We came first into collision with the Utman Khel in 1852. Ajun Khan, the leading chief of the large village of Tangi, lying on the Swat river a few miles below the point where it leaves the Utman Khel hills, had risen against the new British Government of the Peshawar valley. He fled to the Utman Khel and, taking with himself a band composed of their bad characters, in April 1852, came down one night and murdered the Tabaildar of Hashtnagar. The Utman Khel refused to give satisfaction and openly esponsed his cause. A force visited the Utman Khel villages lying along the border and destroyed them. After that, the conduct of the whole tribe remained uniformly good, till in December 1876 a serious outrage called imperatively for active measures. Instigated by persons of influence in British territory, a gang of Utman Khel attacked some coolies who were employed on the head-works of the Swat Canal near Abazai. Six coolies were killed and 27 wounded. In consequence, the Utman Khel were blockaded, but owing to the exigencies of other considerations it was not at that time possible to take more energetic steps against them. After the close of the Jowaki Expedition, however, the Utman Khel villages of Sapri and Bucha were successfully surprised in 1878 by the Guides, accompanied by Sir Louis Cavagnari. The ringleader of the raid of 1876 was killed, and full retribution was exacted from the tribe. Since then the Utman Khel have given very little cause for dissatisfaction. They joined in the attack on the Malakand in July-August 1897. The trans-Swat sections submitted to General Blood in September while his force was in Bajanr.

Towards the end of November 1897 a small expedition consisting of a force of about 3,200 men was sent into the Utman Khel country on the left bank of the Swat river to exact reparation for their complicity in the attack on Malakand.

A regiment also marched to Gandberi in the vicinity of Pranghar, where the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar announced the terms of Government to the "Laman" Utman Khel of Pranghar, Bucha, Sapri, Nawadand, &c, who are under the political control of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, for their share in the disturbances.

Colonel Reid's column, which entered Kuz Totai over the Barh Pass leading from Hariankot in Sam Ranizai, met with no resistance, and visited Totai, Agra, Kot and various smaller villages of the Utman Khel. With the exception of a little obstinacy on the part of the Khanoorai section, the jirg a complied with the terms promptly.

These terms were --

- (1) The surrender of 300 guns.
- (2) Survey of the country.

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE,

- (3) Formal submission to the Political Agent at Mala- Chapter V. B. kand.
- (4) Free forage for the force.
- (5) Road making where required.

Military and Frontier.

Frontier administration.

The Laman Utman Khel gave in at once, and complied fully with terms announced to them. It was not found necessary to murch troops through the country, though Mr. Waterfield, Assistant Political Officer, visited all their chief villages and a survey party mapped the country.

The terms for this section were-

- (I) A fins of Rs. 2,000.
- (2) The surrender of all breech-loading rifles.
- (3) Surrender of 300 guns and 300 swords.
- (4) Assistance to be given to Government officials deputed to survey their country.
- (5) That should troops have to visit their country free forage and fuel would have to be supplied by them.

The Utman Khel villages of Sanghan Mian Khan, Pipal, Kui Barmul and Karaki in tappah Baizai belong to this stock, and though they have not much connection with the parent tribe, they have always shown a tendency to turbulence and to consider themselves hardly British subjects. The expedition against them in 1849, in which old Sangaan and Barmul were destroyed and the villages moved to more accessible sites, has already been noticed. They gave trouble again in 1873 at the Regular Settlement, and in 1897 most of the inhabitants crossed the border to join in the attacks on the Malakand, for which they were fined one year's revenue and forfeited their frontier remissions for three years. The Hashtnagar village of Tangi also sent men to join our enemies on this occasion and met with similar treatment.

South and west of the Utman Khel lives the large tribe of the Mohmands, whose settlements stretch from the Peshawar border as far as Kunar to the north and Jalálabad to the west. They differ from many other tribes that are contiguous to our frontier, in that they possess thans or hereditary chiefs, drawn from families who from ancient times have supplied the leaders of the tribe. The khans are appointed by the Amir of Kabul and removable at his pleasure, enjoying from the Kabul Government extensive jugies situated in the Jalahabad District, or Ningrahar. These chiefs are the Khan of Lalpura, who exerts influence over the eastern Mohmands, and the Khan of Goshta, who, less in degree and power, leads the western Mohmands. One section of the tribe, the Halimzai, receives an allowance in cash from the Amir, which is paid to them through the Khan Chapter V. B. Military and Frontier.

Frontier adminis-

of Lalpura. The Mohmands, therefore, are more readily amenable to the wishes of the Kabul Government than other independent class living along the British frontier,

Our relations with the Mohmands may roughly be divided into two periods, one of incessant hostility and conflict commencing with the annexation of the Province down to 1854; and the other a period of an almost unbroken peace. It is curious to note that these periods correspond with the similar phases of our relations with the Yusafzai tribes. In fact, the Ambeyla Campaign seems to have been the turning point of our relations generally with independent tribes along the Peshawar border from the Indus to the Kabul river.

The British Government had, however, long before come in contact in the course of the first Afguan war with the Mohmand tribe, when the British forces advanced to place Shah Shuja on the throne of Kabul. Saadat Khan was then in power at Latpura. He joined the Barakzai party, and was consequently driven out, and his cousin Torabaz Khan installed in his stead. With the collapse of the Saddozai interest in 1840-41, Torabán Khan had to give way to his rival, whom, on taking over the Peshawar valley from the Sikhs, we found as Khan of Lalpura. His feelings towards the British Government were naturally unfriendly, and for a long time be led or instigated the hostile movements of the Mohmands. The attitude of the tribe was not perhaps without cause. Two main sections of the Mohmands, the Tarakzai and Halimzai, hold large higher on the border. In those jugirs they were, during Sikh rule, independent of the civil Government. This was, of course, an arrangement which could not be continued when we took over the valley, and the hostility of the tribe was due to their being required to conform to the law, to become British subjects in fact, in their jugirs. Their first inroad occurred in December 1850 in an unprovoked attack on the British village of Shabkadar, organized by a son of the chief of Lalpura. Then followed a series of raids, in consequence of which in 1851 the Mohmand villages adjoining the border were destroyed, and forts were built at Michni and Shabkadar. This measure, however, did not check the marauding incursions of the Mohmands. In December 1851 a large body of this tribe under Sandat Khan came into collision with British troops at Matta near Shabkadar and were defeated with heavy loss. Raids, however, continued, and in April 1852 a second action was fought at Matta, in which the Mohmands were again repulsed. They now dispersed and the troops returned to Peshawar. In 1854 the Mohmands of Michni again misbehaved. Some years previously to this, it should be mentioned, the jagira held by the Mohmands of independent territory in the Poshawar valley, principally by the men of Michni, had been resumed owing to their misbehaviour, and the persistent hostilities which the Mohmands carried on for years were no doubt chiefly due to an effort on their part to worry the

British Government into releasing the resumed jagirs. In 1854 Chap the villages of the Michai-Mohmands were again destroyed. The scene of action was now shifted to the border inhabited by the Mohmands of Pindiali on the right bank of the Swat river. They committed raid after raid on the Peshawar district, and tration between September 1855 and July 1857 no less than 24 serious outrages were committed with the object of plander and murder; Sandat Khán and his tribeamen hoping that the British Government would at last be compelled in despair to buy off the raiders by granting jagirs and concessions, especially those that had been confiscated. Arrangements for a punitive expedition on a large scale against the Mohmands were under discussion when the mutiny broke out.

Notwithstanding that the mutiny gave the Mohmands an excellent opportunity of increasing their annoyances, yet they showed no signs of profiting by it. Their raids continued, it is true, but they were not of a more formidable nature. From the beginning of September 1857 to March 1860, 39 serious outrages were committed by the Mohmands, and the question of a punitive expedition was again submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. Within live years there had been 85 raids committed by parties of an average strength of 75 men, in which 14 British subjects had been killed, 27 wounded, and 55 carried off, and over 1,200 head of cattle plundered. This was exclusive of the 40 minor raids in which 35 British subjects had been killed or wounded and 267 head of cattle plundered. Apparently in consequence of the arrangement noted at pages 26-87 above, a settlement was made with the Tarakzai in 1859, under which they were allowed to retain their 14 villages in Daudzai, subject to good conduct and the payment of a light revenue. For the next three years there was peace on the Mohmand border, but when during the Ambeyla Expedition the emissaries of the Akhund of Swat were sent all over the hills bordering on the Peshawar valley, they were successful in exciting disturbances among the Mohmands. Collecting all his tribesmen, the son of the Khan of Laipara, who was not well-disposed to us came down to the border in December 1863. The garrison of Shabkadar was reinforced, and on the 3rd of January 1864 a large body of Mohmands, numbering some 5,000 men, came in collision with the British troops. They were defeated with heavy loss and the collection broken up. The Amir of Kabul then interfered actively in Mohmand matters. The Khan of Lalpura was carried off prisoner to Kabul and a new Khan was placed in office in his stead. The Halimzai paid a tine of Rs. 2,000, and were restored to their jugir subject to good conduct and the payment of Rs. 250 a year revenue. Thereafter the section of the Peshawar district which borders on the settlements of the Mohmand tribe was not disturbed up to 1897 by any serious outrage or permanent hostility on the part of the Mohmands. Considering the conduct of the Mohmands from annexation up to 1864, and the

Chapter V, B.
Military and
Frontier.
Frontier admin

Chapter V, B.
Military and
Frontier.

Prontier administration.

ceaseless and persistent enmity to the British Government which they showed, it is very striking to note the almost complete peace that prevailed after the close of the Ambeyla company.

It remains to note briefly a few instances in which the good conduct of the tribe was broken by isolated offences. In 1873 Major Macdonald, then Commandant of Fort Michni, was cruelly mardered by the retainers of Bahram Khan, half brother of the Khan of Lalpura, who had been stationed at Michni to regulate the levy of tolls by the Michni men from rafts on the Kábul river. Bahrám Khán himself has escaped punishment hitherto, but those of his retainers who had actually cut down Major Macdonald were seized at Dakka in 1879 and met with their well-deserved, though long delayed, punishment. Michni Mohmands no doubt knew that some such act was being meditated by Bahram Khan, and as they failed to give warning they were fined Rs. 10,000, which they paid without demur-In the course of the Afghan War our relations with those Mohmands who live further removed from the Peshawar valley, more especially the Khans of Lalpura and of Goshta, were drawn closer; but to give an account of our dealings with them during the war would be beyond the province of the present note. Suffice it to say that on three or four occasions we came into hostile collision with the Mohmands, the last being at Dakka in January 1880. On this occasion our Mohmand opponents narrowly escaped annihilation. Their defeat made a deep impression upon the tribe, and after January 1880 they gave little further trouble on the line of communications to Jalalabad. It should be added that in 1879 some Tarakzai and Halimzai Mohmands residing on the Peshawar border made a determined attack on Mr. Scott of the Survey Department while surveying in their hills. For this offence the guilty sections were fined Rs. 2,000, which they have paid. After the close of the Afrhan War the conduct of the tribe was good, and our relations with the Mohmands were friendly up to 1897. There was some friction with the Burhankhel in 1888, but it was speedily settled, and a few shots were fired at the Railway Survey Party between Warsak and Dakka in 1892.

Under the Durand agreement of 1894 the Eastern Mohmand claus, comprising the Tarakzai, Halimzai, Burhánkhel, Isa Khel, Dawezai and Utmánzai, with some sections of the Khwaizai and Baezai, fell on the British side of the border. To this the Amir objected, and his final acquiescence was only obtained with difficulty, being marked by the withdrawal of his Khásádárs from Mitai in the Baezai country in April 1897. On 22nd November 1896 the jirgas of the six assured claus made their submission to Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at Shabkadar, and service allowances to replace these which they had hitherto received from Kábul and Lálpura were granted to them. Every thing pointed to a permanent and peaceful settlement of our relations with the tribe, but suddenly and without any provocation they

yielded to the incendiary preachings of Mullah Najm-ud-din of Adda, and on 7th August 1897 poured down upon the town of Shankargarh, which lies under the walls of the Sikh fort, usually called Fort Shabkadar. The small garrison of Border military and ordinary police held the fort, but the town was h oted, and tration. the Hindus' houses and shops burnt-a work in whi ch the adjoining villages of the Doaba freely joined. Owing to misapprehension troops from Peshawar did not arrive until the following day, but on 9th August the Mohmands were defeated with loss on the plain to the west by a small force consisting of 2 guns Royal Artillery, 2 squadrons 13th Bengal Lancers and the 20th Punjab Infantry under General Ellis, a brilliant charge of the cavalry under Major Atkinson conducing largely to their rout and extricating the British force from a rather awkward position. To exact reparation for this wanton outrage a force of 6,799 men, under General Ellis, entered their country by the Gandao route in September, while a brigade detached from General Blood's force co-operated from Nawagai. The Mohmands, whose reputation for courage stands low, hastened to submit, and the force, except for some slight resistance in the Baizai country at the Bedmanai Pass leading to the residence of the Adda Mullah at Jarobi, was practically unopposed. Such reparation in guns and money* as could be exacted during the short stay of the force in the country was promptly exacted, and early in October the troops returned to British territory, having thoroughly explored all the tract on the east of the Durand line. The Tarakzai section practically held aloof on this occasion, and their allowances have been continued to them. The other class which have submitted, i. s., all except the Baizai and Khwaizai, will receive their allowances from April 1898 subject to such deduction as may be necessary along with the fines levied to cover the damage done at Shabkadar. The conduct of the British villages on this occasion is in marked contrast to what occurred in the case of former raids by the Mohmands, and they have been fined one year's revenue, except Shabkadar, which has been muleted in two years' revenue. In the case of all the offending estates the frontier remissions have been resumed for three years.

That section of the tribe which inhabits the Shilman valleys lying between the Khaibar Pass and the Kabul river, as well as the vassal clan of the Mullagoris who inhabit the northern spurs of the Tartarra range between the eastern

Ditto Ditto Ditto	by Halimzai of Ganda by Halimzai of Kamal by Isa Khel and Burh by Utmānzai by Daudzai by Khwāizai	4.11	::	Ra. 6,600 1,500 2,200 1,500 2,500 1,600
71	ā	Total	660	15,900

The following arms were also recovered: -18 breech-loaders, 77 mussle-loading rifles, 1,070 jessils and 850 swords.

Chapter V, B.
Military and
Frontier-

Frontier administration. Chapter V. B.

Military and
Frontier.

Frontier adminis-

tration.

Khaibar and the Kabul, receives subsidies from the British Government since the late Afghan war. The Government has reserved exclusive political relations with these small sections of the Mohmand tribe as well as with the assured claus noted above. There is nothing special to note regarding the Stilmanis or the Mullagoria, except that the latter are probably a remnant of the earlier inhabitants of the Peshawar valley, small sections of whom remained in their present hubitations when the Mohmands and Yusafrai tribes overran the country between the Kabul and Kunar rivers and the Indus. Their own traditions say that the Mullagoria are a section of the former numerous, but now almost extinct, nation of the Dilazaks. However this may be, the Muliagoris are to all practical purposes a subsection of the Mohmand tribe. Both the Shilmanis and Mullagoris remained quiet during the general disturbances on the frontier in 1897, and the Swangi Shinwaris did not seriously oppose us, though they joined in sacking Land! Kotal.

The remaining portion of the Peshawar border marches with the settlement of the great Afridi tribes. As mentioned above, the Afridis fall into three main divisions known as the Khaibar Afridis, the Aka Khel, and the Adam Khel. The two former only have been treated in the present note. The Adam Khel are for the most part under the political management of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohât, and an account of them will be more appropriately given in connection with the Kohât District. In 1896-97, however, the Hassan Khel and the Kaudári and Kandan sub-sections of the Ashu Khel have been made over to Deputy Commissioner, Feshawar, as their relations are more intimate with that district since the transfer of Khwarra. The Adam Khel, with exception of the Tivah Galla Khel, remained quiet in 1897, possibly because most of their camels were absent with the Tochi Field Force.

The Khaibar Afridas and the Aka Khel differ from all the other class surrounding the Peshawar District in this respect, that during the hot weather they retire to the cool highlands on the eastern slopes of the Safaid Kob, where in the plateau known as Tirah they occupy extensive settlements. In the winter they descend to the hills and valleys on the immediate border from Jamrud to the Kohat Pass; cultivating what little arable hand there is; engaging as tenants with the zamindars of Peshawar; pastaring their flocks on the lower hills and grassy plains at their fact; and earrying on a large trade with the Peshawar District in firstwood, charcoal, grass, muts and ropes made of the leaf of the dwarf palm. The permanent habitations of the Khaibar Afridis and Aka Khel, with a few exceptions, are in the Upper Bain valley and Tirah, and in their visits to the lower hills during winter they live practically the life of nomads.

Commencing with the Khaibar Afridis, it will be convebient to note that they are divided into the following claus—the Kuki Khel, the Qambar Khel, the Malikdin Khel, Sepah, Kumrai, and the Zakha Khel. Our earliest contact with them occurred in the course of the first Afghan War, during which they fully sustained their aucient character of bold and faithless robbers, excellent fighting man in a guerilla war, but incapable tration. of any permanent combination, or of resisting the passage of a well-hundled body of troops. After the annexation of the Punjab up to the commencement of the second Afghan War our relations with the Khaibar Afridis were of a more or less friendly character. There was never any permanent rapture with the Afridis, nor, on the other hand, could it be said that they ever abstained from marauding incursions on that part of the border which is open to their depredations, that is to say between Jameud and the Barn Fort, or from thisving and plundering in the Peshawar city and cantonments. But it is noteworthy that we have never had hitherto to deal with a general tribal combination of Afridis, and to meet them in a stand-up fight, as has been the case with the Yusafgai tribes and the Mohrands. The reason for this is probably to be found in the much more democratic constitution and reatless and turbulent temperament of the Afridis, which makes a tribal coalition nmong them a matter of far greater difficulty than among the Mohmands or Yusafzai, who possess bereditary leaders in their respective khans ; and secondly, it is due in part no doubt to the fact that the Khaibar Afridis are in the winter almost entirely dependent on the Peshawar District for their means of subsistence, and that their winter settlements in the Kajuri plain are open to an easy and rapid attack from Peshawar. Accordingly we find that the only tribe which does not visit Kajuri or the mattern Khaibar in the winter, the Zakha Khoi of the Bazar valley and Bara, were the chief robbers and plunderers in the Peshawar District before the commence-

When the war broke out we found among the Khaibar Afridis two parties, one of which was ready to side with us, and the other made common cause with the Amir. headmen of the friendly party were called in and entered into engagements to maintain security and peace in the pass and to control their tribesmon, receiving in return subsidies fixed on the scale in force during the first Afghan War under similar conditions. Owing, however, to the fact that the party in opposition pomessed considerable influence among the claus, the arrangement did not work with complete success, and two expeditions to the Bazar valley were necessary to punish attacks upon the Khaibar read. After the treaty of Gandamuk the headmen and tribesmen in opposition submitted and came in to the British officers, a fresh settlement of affairs in the Khuihar Pass being made in August 1879. New engagements were entered into and a re-distribution of subsidies among the clans themselves was effected; the headmen who had

ment of the second Afghan War.

Chapter V. B. Military and Frontier.

Frontier adminisration. Chapter V. B. Military and Frontier.

tration.

been in opposition were recognized according to their influence and power in the clans. The arrangements hereafter worked smoothly; and although it was, of course, not to be expected Frontier adminis, that the instincts of the Afridis should not break out under strong temptation, yet, as a whole, the settlement come to in September 1879 proves to have in it the elements of stability and permanence. On the retirement of British troops from Afghanistan it was determined to make arrangements to keep the pass open under the independent and exclusive charge of the tribes concerned. After protracted negotiations a complete jirga of all the Khaibar tribes affixed their seals to a final agreement with the British Government in February 1881, an outline of the principal terms of which is as follows :-

- (1) The independence of the Afridis to be recognized, but exclusive political relations to be maintained with the British Government.
- (2) The Afridis to undertake to maintain order in the Khaibar, and to guarantee the good conduct of their members, in consideration of subsidies to be paid by Government.
- (3) The tribe to furnish a corps of Jezailchis now called Khaibar Rifles for the protection of caravans through the pass.
 - (4) All tolls to be taken to Government.
- (5) The tribes to be jointly responsible for the engagements thus entered into and for the maintenance of peace and order in the pass.

When these arrangements were complete and in working order the British troops were withdrawn on the 21st of March 1881 from the positions they had held at Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. For sixteen years, up to August 1897, the pass has been kept open by the tribes themselves, and it is not too much to say that up to that date the arrangements made in 1881 proved to be completely successful; the once dreaded Khaibar Pass was literally as safe as the Grand Trunk Road in the most orderly district of British India on the two days in the week on which it was open for kafilas.

The border generally where the Khaibar Afridis fringe the line has been undisturbed, save by the two night attacks led by Kamal, the Malikdin Khel, and his gang, on the picquet of Native cavalry at Peshawar in June 1881. The act, with a similar raid at Kohat in September 1881, was that of individual rufflans who were actuated by motives of personal revenge. The raids were not the outcome of collective tribal ill-feeling against the British Government, nor were they directed by any desire for plunder; they were unconnected with the affairs of the Khaibar and they in no way disturbed our general relations with the Khaibar Afridis. Still it was necessary to hold Kamal's tribesmen responsible for his deeds, and suitable fixes were levied from the Malikdin Kheland Qambar Khel, members of which clans

Malikdin Khel outlaw.

had been concerned in the attacks. The fines were paid without difficulty, and the affairs of the Khaibar remained tranquil.

Chapter V. B.
Military and
Frontier.
Frontier adminis-

Turning now to the Aka Khel, the first occasion on which protection with them was in 1854, tratically when they made a determined attack on the camp of a British officer situated about six or seven miles from Pesháwar. The Akakhel were punished by a series of raids on their cattle, and eventually by a blockade, which so reduced them that they paid a fine of Rs. 2,500, and made a complete submission. Carrying on as they do an extensive trade in wood and grass with Pesháwar, any exclusion from British territory falls on them with great severity. Since then we had little cause to complain regarding the Aka Khel, till in 1881 they pulled down a Border police tower which was in process of construction; for this they paid a fine of Rs. 2,000. In 1883 they were implicated in a daring robbery of horses committed by Kamal, the notorious

They were also to some extent responsible for the series of raids carried out by Ahmad and his brother, the Sepah freebooters of Sandapal, and a settlement was not effected until 1890.

In the summer of 1897, however, the loyalty of the Afridia to their agreements was put to a severe test during the general disturbances on the border which followed the attack on the Málakand in July. At length driven by the taunts of Mullah Najmnd-din and goaded on by the preaching of Sayad Akbar, the Aka Khel Mullah, they decided to join the Orakzai in a general attack on the infidel. Romours of an intended assault on the posts in the Khaibar reached Peshawar on 17th August, when owing to the weakness of the garrison the Khaibar Rifles could not be supported by regular troops. On 23rd Fort Maude was attacked and captured, and Ali Masjid fell. At Landi Kotal the garrison of Khaibar Rifles made some stand, but on the 25th this post also surrendered to the tribal lashkar, and was sacked. In September the Afridis joined the Orakzai in the attacks on the Samana, culminating in the capture of Saraghari and the successful defence of Fort Cavaguari or Gulistan. Various reasons, more or less far-fetched, were alleged by the Afridis for this outbreak, such as the non-surrender of their absconding women, the enhancement of the salt duty, but it was apparently due to the general unrest caused by the delimitation of the Afghan border, fanned by that fanaticism which is never far below the surface in the case of the tribes on the Peshawar border. The aggressive action of the Afridia demanded punishment which was promptly meted out to them by the invasion of their hitherto invictable sanctuary in Tirah by the force numbering 43,703 men under General Sir W. Lockhart in October 1897.

Chapter V, B.
Military and
Frontier.
Frontier administration.

The rapid approach of winter rendered it necessary for the troops to leave Maidan early in December and the Africis gained beart at the sight of the army retreating down the Bara valley. Their triumph was but short-lived, as in December and January the Bara valley was thoroughly cleared out and the Khaibar occupied by our troops, and in March the tribes made submission, paid up the fines in cash Rs. 50,000 and breechloading rifles 800, which had been imposed on them. At the present time (April 1898) our troops still held the Khaibar and our future relations with the tribe have not been definitely settled.

The history of the year 1897 shows how impossible it is to forecast with any certainty the course of frontier politics. Writing in 1896 after the Chitral Expedition it seemed certain that a lasting peace had been secured, and yet within six months the whole of the Peshawar border was in a blaze, and we had to face a combination of all the clans from the Indus to the Kurram such as has never hitherto been known. On this border nothing happens except the unexpected, and the only safe policy is that of the strong man armed.

It remains to notice briefly the system of border management in Peshawar, and the measures that have been adopted for the protection of the frontier in this district, which is the largest and most important of all the frontier districts. When we took over the country from the Sikhs there could not be said to be any settled government in Peshawar, except in the area immediately surrounding the city and in the tracts south of the Kabul river. Inhabited by a turbulent and fanatical population, who were readily assisted by the large mass of independent clausmen in the hills round the valley, the government of the Peshawar district had been a task too difficult for the Sikha to accomplish. They confined themselves to levying revenue with spasmodic severity from the inhabitants of the valley, and to preserving a semblance of order in the vicinity of the Peshawar city, and left the more distant villages to get on as well as or as ill as they could with their neighbours in the independent hills. The latter were almost always in an attitude of open hostility against the Sikhs, and on both sides a morciless war was carried on, For convenience sake, however, a belt of semi-independent territory was interposed, and the chiefs, resident in the Peshawar valley acted as go-betweens and negotiators hotween the Sikha and the men of the independent territory. There appears to have been no confidence whatever between the administrators of the Peshawar valley on the one hand and the wild and suspicious denizens of the hills on the other. Under this regime the system of the middlemen grew up, which at the annexation of the Punjab we found in full swing in Peshawar. Our ignorance of the people, of their language, customs, feelings, and politics, necessitated perforce a continuance of this system ; nor was it to the interest of the middlemen to do anything which would

lead to the extinction of their lucrative functions; and it must be added that the hillmen themselves for a time preferred this arrangement, accustomed as they were to be treated by the Sikhs like the wild beasts of the field. They are more naturally blow to discover that the British Government uniformly is as tration. grood as its word. The middlemen, however, enjoyed the confidence of the independent tribes, and till they learnt to trust the British Government the employment of go-betweens was indispensable. In the course of time, however, the tribes, coming into contact with British officers and gaining experience of the ways of the British Government, have learnt to place trust in us; while, on the other hand, the British officers themselves have gained a more intimate acquaintance with all that pertains to the border and its people. Under these circumstances it gradually came to be recognized that a change in the system of border management was advisable and indeed required. Many of the middlemon did us excellent service. Many again abased their position for private ends, and even the best were always liable to be compromised by the acts of enemies or by the self-interested friends, relations and dependants by whom they were surrounded. In this additional link of communication between the Frontier tribes and Government, there was, moreover, a distinct element of weakness; and as we came to gain a firmer hold on the border tribes, direct personal relations between them and the British officers have been established with, as a rule, the best results. In the Poshawar District all matters connected with the tribes are new conducted on the direct responsibility of, and immediately through, British officers.

The system of management is briefly this : If any event calls for communication with a tribe, the jirgu or representative deputation of elders is summoned to confer with the British officers. If a settlement is effected, well and good ; if not, then pressure is put on the tribe by a blockade, by reprisals, or if the tribe receives a subsidy-and with the exception of the Khaibar Afridis, the Aka Khel and the Mohmands there are none such in the Peshawar valley-by withholding the subsidy, and in the last resort by a military expedition. Up till 1897, when the conditions as noted above were abnormal, however, it had become more and more rarely necessary to enforce our demands at the point of the award. Trade between British and independent territory has greatly increased, and with the completion of the railway to Peshawar continues to advance. Large numbers of the men of independent territory have come down and settled in the Peshawar valley, and since the Swat Canal has been opened this is still more the case. Sufficient means of livelihood therefore are being provided for the hungry inhabitants of the hills; while at the same time a sudden deprivation of the source of subsistence to which the tribes are gradually becoming accustomed will be felt with increasing severity in independent territory. There is thus every reason to hope that under the pressure of events the Frontier tribes round the Peshawar valley may slowly

Chapter V. B.

Military and Frontier. Frontier adminis-

Chapter V. B. Military and

Frontier. tration.

change their characteristics and become more peaceful neighbours than they have hitherto been. The state of affairs may be summed up briefly in the following sentence extracted from the routier adminis. Punjab Administration Report of 1882-83 :-

> "During the past thirty years of Frontier management, constant intercourse with British officers, unrestrained trade with British subjects, and employment in the military and civil establishments of Government have greatly altered the suspicious and hostile character of the border men; while the opportunities for travelling in British territory, the improved armament and organization of British forces, the lessons of the recent (Afghān) war, and the fall of two consecutive Amirs of Afghānistān, and lastly the advent of the railway to their doors, are producing among the tribes that feeling of despair of any successful resistance in the event of collision with the power and the resources of the British Empire, which is the surest guarantee for the future tranquillity of the bender districts. "

> Although this is no doubt the case, it has not been considered advisable to relax any of the precautions necessary to protect our subjects, and in 1878 the system of employing frontier police and militia, which had worked for some years with success in the Derajat, was introduced in the Peshawar District. The militia and village levies on the frontier, from the nature of things, if well armed and willing to act, are better adapted to resist sudden raids or to follow up bands of marauders, than regular troops who move more slowly and cannot be located in sufficient force in every village on the border line; and it is clear that to put an end to petty annoyances at the hands of the hillmen with some prospect of success and at a small cost, it is necessary to encourage the martial instincts of the people and to place in their hands weapons with which they may expect to cope successfully with their independent neighbours, who as a rule are well armed. A committee accordingly assembled in 1878 to consider the question of introducing a border militia in Peshawar. An excellent scheme was drawn up and received the approval of Government. It provided for a chain of posts round the whole border of the Peshawar District, to be occupied by a drilled and organized body of Government servants enrolled as a Border police and militia. The garrisons of these posts it was arranged should be supported by village levies armed with comparatively superior weapons supplied by Government, and only in the last resort, if both the Border police and the village levies failed to deal with the raiders, would the troops be called out. The system thus provides for a series of rallying points at which the armed villagers will collect, who, now that they have been supplied with rifles, will be little inferior in fighting qualities to the men from independent territory; and the effect of this measure is to spread as it were an irregular corps along the most exposed parts of the frontier, which whenever necessary can be reinforced and supported by the regular troops. The manner in which the villagers of the Sudhum valley repulsed the raid of the Bunérwals in 1877 which had been instigated by Ajab Khan, showed conclusively that our villagers in the Yusafzai sub-division were more than able to hold their own

against their cousins beyond the border; and on reconsidering the proposals of the Border Defence Committee of 1878, it was determined to abandon that part of the scheme which relates to the erection of militia posts along the frontier line from the Indus to the Swat river. The remainder of the scheme embraces tration. the border from the Swat river, round by the Kohat Pass to the end of the Jowaki hills. Portions of this scheme received the sanction of Government and were introduced in 1879. The concluding part was approved in 1883 and the establishment of a special border force of the full working strength recommended by the Committee of 1878 for the line from Abazai round by the Kohat Pass to Shamshattu was taken in hand. strength of the border force in Peshawar is 477 men. The most exposed portion of the Peshawar District is therefore effectually protected by the measures that have been taken. The special border force under the Deputy Commissioner for this purpose is called the Border Military Police.

Subsequently in 1891 it was found necessary to extend the system across the Swát river and a post was constructed at Sháhalam Jor to the north of Tangi. The border demarcation of 1894 led to the inclusion of the estates of Kila and Asghar in the Chársadda tahsil, and it was considered desirable to construct a tower in Asghar. Since 1883 the forts of Mackeson, Bára, Michni, Shabkadar and Abazai, formerly held by troops, have been taken over by the Border Military Police. The last evacuated was Abazai in November 1894. Owing to the construction of the Málakand road during the Chitrál Relief Expedition in 1895 it became necessary to undertake the watch and ward of the Sam Ránizai border, and a post at Shergarh, north of Jalála, was sanctioned with an establishment costing Rs. 4,421 per annum.

The improved condition of the Mohmand border rendered it possible to reduce the Mián Khel post and Subhan Khwár in 1893, but a small tower between the Bára Fort and Kacha Garhi post to watch the Besai route was constructed at Garhi Nasrulla in 1890.

The cost of the Border Military Police is at present Rs. 73,460 per annum and the distribution of the force during the year 1895-96 is shown on the following table. In addition to the men therein shown 11 sepays at Fort I and 17 at the Regulator Fort on the Swat River Canal are paid by the Irrigation Department but are under the orders of the Commandant of the Border Military Police. The command is at present held by Mr. Stuart Waterfield of the Punjab Police.

Chapter V. B. Military and

Frontier administration.

Chapter V. B. Military and Frontier.

Frontier administration.

Table showing sanctioned and actual Strength of Border Military Police, Perhauar, in the year 1895-96.

	1	- 21	BERREROSES SES ESS	E	
4	×	Total	#1 00000 E	414	
10		-tawos	8354426558 848 458	37.1	
10		-Yodas	Saunas and 14	20	
18	Externu.	Havildár.	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	330	
12	Rx	dás. Ind grade.	Abolt Abolt	9	
2		Jemadde. 1st, 2m grada, grad	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	with .	
#		Subadán	940141111 71 114	leeld ∏eid	
10		Sabadár.	"institut til iti	1	
¢1		.IntoT	######################################	515	
00		-Janua S	282525 255252824 12	400	
-			dodag		2
9	OWED,	HANGIGE	*************	40	
ia	SANCTIONED,	Jet 2nd rado. grado	~~ 11 ^{~~} 1 1 111111111111111111111111111	10	
*		Jemo Jet grado.	1111111 (** (***)* 11111	4	
10		Sobadár.	a i ^{tte} manatur ar ana ina	1	
eı		Subadar.	** *************	_	
	1		TELEFORE STREET	1	
	1		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Total	
-		STATION	Har the rear Edu		
	1		Lines Shamphatte Macketon Garhi Jani Garhi Jani Garhi Jani Harj Navallah Harj Navallah Harj Navallah Harj Navallah Midu Khel M		
1	1		上京的《西西西西西西西西西西西西西西西西	SW.C.	

The working of the force has been most satisfactory. During the year 1895-96, eighteen criminal cases by men across the border were reported by the police, and 24 cases were dealt with directly by the Border Military Police. The Commandant also disposed of 866 civil cases connected with women, &c., by reference to jirga. The force was also of the greatest service during the measurement along the frontier at the Revised Settlement 1893-96 and in the border demarcation of 1894, and it may fairly be said that but for the existence of such a body it would have been useless to have laid down a border of jurisdiction at all. They also rendered yeoman's service in each and all of the border expeditions of 1897-98, and the courageous defence of Fort Shabkadar by a small body under Subadár-Major Abdul Raúf Khán has already been noted.

In addition to the Border Military Police, 1,700 rifles have been distributed to certain border villages to enable them to hold their own against the trans-border tribes.

The following note on the demarcation of the boundary of Demarcation of jurisdiction of the Peshawar district is taken from the Final the border.

Report of the revision of Settlement 1893-1898:—

Surrounded as the district is on three sides by the territory of semi-independent Pathan hill tribes, the border has always been a source of difficulty. Raids dand reprisals have been the order of the day, sometimes varied by punitive expeditions, fines and blockades. Such were the expeditions against the Mohespeditions, fines and blockades. Such were the expeditions against the Mohespedition in 1848-1851, 1852-1853, 1856-1864, and the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on mands in 1848-1851, 1852-1853, 1856-1864, and the fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed on mands in 1873. The Utmankhels in Ba-zai were punished in 1849 and 1866, and the Khudukhels and Gaduns in 1858, while in 1863-1877, and again in deal with the whole of Buner and Swat against us. In 1868-1877, and again in 1887, owing to the burning of Pirsai and raids on the Sadhum valley, the Buner-1887, owing to the burning of Pirsai and raids on the Sadhum valley, the Buner-1887, owing to the burning of Pirsai and raids on the Sadhum valley, the Buner-1887 will were blockaded. In 1877-78 there was the Jowaki Expedition and much unrest all along the Khatiak-Afridis berder, while to the south-west constant friction with the Khathar-Afridis has continued almost up to the present time.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the actual territorial boundary of district jurisdiction has remained since american vague and indeterminate. At the Regular Settlement a line was laid down in places, but as noted in parsgraph 429 of Captain Hastings' Report, where the Commissioner noted in parsgraph 429 of Captain Hastings' Report, where the Commissioner and Departy Commissioner did not wish the question raised, the boundary and Departy Commissioner did not wish the question raised, the boundary of the border remained up till the present settlement. Even at the time is to be border remained up till the present settlement. Even at the time is a Sir Donald Macmabb wrote, in paragraph 12 of his Review, "that it was a sir Donald Macmabb wrote, in paragraph 12 of his Review, "that it was a fir donal that the external boundaries could not in all cases be defined;" matter of regret that the external boundaries could not in all cases be defined; indeterminate boundary of jurisdiction was ansatisfactory. Just before settle-indeterminate boundary of jurisdiction was ansatisfactory. Just before settle-indeterminate boundary of jurisdiction was ansatisfactory, in the Khaibar with a ment the question was raised by the Political Officer in the Khaibar with a view of determining the limit of his political, jurisdiction; and the decision view of determining the limit of his political, jurisdiction; and the decision view of determining the limit of his political, jurisdiction; and the decision view of determining the limit of his political, jurisdiction; and the decision view of determining the limit of his political of the unface many troublesome dislightly undertaken, and was sare to bring to the surface many troublesome dislightly undertaken, and was sare to bring to the surface many troublesome dislightly undertaken, and was sare to bring to the surface many troublesome dislightly undertaken, and was sare to bring to the surface many troublesome dislightly undertaken, and was sare to bring to the surface

In the Preliminary Report the question of demarcating the border was referred for orders, but before these could issue the actual work was commenced with the cognizance of the Commissioner, and during the course of the year, with the cognizance of the Commissioner, and during the course of the year, with the cognizance of the 1894, the whole border was surveyed, and a line December 1893 to December 1894, the whole border was surveyed, and a line to mark the boundary of district jurisdiction laid down. The operations were

Chapter V. B.

Military and Frontier.

Frontier adminis-

Revenue.

Demarcation of the border.

reported under cover of Settlement Collector's letter No. 194 of 15th April 1895, and the border proposed was accepted by the Punjab Government in letter Land and Land No. 1289 of 22nd October 1895 from Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, and the proceedings were approved by the Government of India in letter No. 4636 F. of 30th December 1895 from Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department. During the inquiry numbers of disputes came to the surface, but, thanks to the tact and firmness of Major Denne, Deputy Commissioner, they were all satisfactorily disposed of without bloodsbed. Two shots were fired by the Mohmands near Michni, but a prompt fine brought them to their senses. A dispute at Darwazgai to the north of Tangi about some land in which the Manki Mullah was interested nearly led to a serious disturbance. but this was prevented by the courageons and firm conduct of Mr. Waterfield, Commandant, Border Militia, and Subadár-Major Abdul Rauf Khan, and the thousands of Utmankhels and Ranizais who had collected peaceably dispersed. The demarcation resulted in a considerable addition of 4,071 acres to the north of the Maira Circle in Charadda, and of 9,308 acres in Koh Damun Sadhum near Bagoch, most of the area consisting in both cases of hillside grazing ground. There were also slight gains on the eastern border, but against this must be set a less of 4,610 acres in Tappa Mohmand, Tabail Peshswar. Here the old shapeds were unreliable; and as actual extensive possession of the waste running up to the hills could not be proved in favor of the British villages, it was considered best to lay down the line of jurisdiction in such a way as to divide the plain equitably, while leaving rights of user on either side of the line us they were.

> The length of border demarcated from Jalaia Sar to the Indus at Torbels was about 200 miles, much of which lay in ragged and precipitous hills; so that the task was one of no ordinary difficulty, more especially as there was hardly a mile of the line about which there was not, or had not recently, been some dispute. The horder tribes were cognizant of our action throughout and accepted or acquiesced in the border demarcated. That the survey was effected and the line had down without very special measures being taken for the protection of the survey parties, except in two or three cases, speaks well for the courage of the patwaries and for the wholesome respect with which Major Deane had impired the neighbouring tribes. It added considerably to the work of the settlement, but it was an important operation successfully carried through. The short length of seven miles from Jalala Sar to Toru Sar, between the Hasankhel and Khwarra, which was added to the district at the close of the settlement, was surveyed and reported on by Mr. Lorimer, Assistant Settlement Officer, and the boundary was fixed by Punjab Government letter No. 1224, dated 29th September 1896.

SECTION C.-LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

Settlements of land revenue,

In 1846 Colonel (now Sir) G. Lawrence arrived at Peshawar as Assistant to the Resident at Lahore. The existing farms were continued until Rabi 1849, during which year Colonel Lawrence was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and made the first Summary Settlement. In 1850-51 the second Summary Settlement followed; it was for a period of two years. A summary khewat was prepared. In 1852-53 the third Summary Settlement was made, and continued in force till 1855-56. Captain (now Sir H. B.) Lumsden made his Summary Settlement of Yusafzai in 1852; it was reported in 1855. In 1855-56 Major James made his settlement; it was proposed for a period of five years. It, however, lasted for 18 years, and was in force until the jamas of the first Regular Settlement were given out, except as regards a portion of Mardán in which the jamas of some villages were revised, and Tappa Baezai, which was brought under its first Summary Settlement in 1857-58. In 1862 Ata Muhammad Khao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, commenced the revision of the Mardan Settlement; he was followed by Muhammad Hyat Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, c.s.L. who carried on the work for nine months, during 1866. Zulfikar Ali and Colonel Dhanraj, Extra Assistant Commissioner, were appointed after him and carried on work land revenue. till 1868, when operations were closed pending the Regular Settlement. The first Regular Settlement of the district was begun in 1869 under the supervision of Captain Hastings, who reported the results in 1876. The district was again by Punjab Gazette Notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1893, placed under Settlement with Mr. L. Dane as Settlement Officer who reported the results in 1895-96.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

Settlements

The fiscal history of the district has been summarized in Mr. Dane's Settlement Report, and it will be sufficient to give the summary here. For details of the earlier assessments reference may be made to Captain Hastings' Settlement Report.

An account has already been given in Chapter II of the History of the re-manner in which he district came into the possession of the remainistra-present Pathon, landawages, and of the method in which the present Pathau landowners, and of the method in which the to the Regular Setarea was parcelled out over various tribes.

The plain to the south of the Kabul river lies on the main ronte between Kabul and India, and so has always been kept under the control of the central government of the time. The richly irrigated area between the Kabul and Swat rivers with its rather weak proprietary body has also naturally been swept into the sphere of direct management, but the Khattak hills to the south and the great plain across the Swat and Kabul rivers had for centuries enjoyed a large measure of independence owing to the difficulty of dealing with a rude and vigorous population, which on the approach of dangers could readily retreat into the inaccessible bills bordering their country.

This radical difference in the character of the rule to which the two halves of the valley have been subjected must always be borne in mind, as it explains the relative heavy assessment in the irrigated country to the south-west and the light and even nominal revenue recoverable elsewhere.

Peshawar itself from the earliest times has always been a place of great importance. Part of Alexander's army marched through it, and it was held by Asoka and by the Soythians. Fahian mentions it in the year 400 A. D., and it was then the capital of the kingdom of Gandhara and of the Indo-Scythian Prince Kanishka. It played a prominent part in the first Muhammadan invasion and throughout the various Moslem dynasties which governed the country, but from the failure of the expedition of Bir Bal in 1586 in Akbar's reign against the

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

hill Yusafzai, it is doubtful if the Moghal Emperors ever had a very firm hold of the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai plains.

History of the re-Settlement.

In the eighteenth century under Ahmad Shah Abdali and venue administra his successor, Taimur Shah, it probably attained its greatest tion from early times importance in modern times; and on the fall of the Duranis in 1818 it became the head-quarters of the Barakzai Sardars, Yar Muhammad, Sultan Muhammad, Sayad Muhammad and Pir Muhammad, who held the Doaba and Sholgira in Charsadda, as well as Peshawar and the western half of Nowshera.

> In 1834, they were finally ousted by the Sikhs, who had harried the valley at intervals from 1823, in which year they defeated the Yusafzai at the battle of Nowshera, in which the brave Phula Singh, Nihang, fell.

> The best known of the Sikh Governors were Hari Singh, Nalwa, and General Avitabile in Peshawar, and Lehna Singh in Shankargarh in the Doaba. They had a firm hold of the tract to the south of the Kabni river and of the Doaba, and realized a full assessment, which they recovered by keeping the leading men on their side by the grant of considerable assignments. Across the river their power was smull, and they had to assign Hashtnagar to Sayad Muhammad Khan as a fugir, while they confined themselves in Yusafzai to levying a lump sum of Rs. 10,000 a tappa, which was collected by one of the leading Khans, to whom a cash allowance or muscajib out of the revenue of the tappa was paid. When this failed there was a punitive raid and the regular revenue was supplemented by what the troops could extract.

> Captain Hastings' Final Settlement Report gives an unusually full account of the history of the tract and of the revenue administration under the Sikhs, and extracts from the latter have been given in the Assessment Report on each tabsil, so that it is unnecessary to go into the subject in much detail. The unit of administration was evidently the tappa, usually an area held by one clan, but in one case, the khalsa tappa, comprising all the miscellanuous tribes holding to the east of Peshawar. The limits of the tappas can easily be ascertained by a glance at the tribal map No. 111, and they still form a very convenient unit for the district administration. The revenue of the district in the Daráni and Sikh times, as given in Captain Hastings' Report, is shown overleaf.

	Taheil.				Duránis.	Sikh average collections, 1836—1842
Pasháwar					Rs. 2,04,470	Hs. 2,58,139
Nowshera			411	***	1,58,540	1,74,667
Daudsai	444	111	522	7466	78,870	93,891
Doile	77	1412	86		1,27,400	1,21,656
		Total	340) ee	5,69,280	6,48,353

Land and Land Revenue

History of the revenue administration from early times to the Regular Settlement.

Hashtnagar was held in jägir at a nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000; and the exact revenue of Yusafzai, though roughly stated at Rs. 1,00,000, was, for the reasons given above, not ascertainable. In 1847 it was Rs. 1,24,022, and if this be taken as the average of the Sikh collections the total revenue under their rule amounts to Rs. 9,22,375, and that of the year 1849, according to Form A, page xiii of Captain Hastings' Report, was Rs. 10,04,771; but in this figure apparently the jägirs in Peshawar, in many of which the value was only nomical, were included. At annexation the district was divided into tahsils corresponding with the tracts mentioned above. The limits of these tahsils are shown in the map attached.

Colonel Lawrence made the first Summary Settlement in 1849-50 of the whole district, except Hashtnagar and Yusafzai. The first Summary Settlement in the former was made in 1850 by Abdul Hak, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in Yusafzai (except Baizai) in 1847 by Sir H. B. Lumsden, who divided the former demand roughly over the ploughs and wells in existence, and levied at the rate of Rs. 5 per plough and Rs. 10 per well.

In 1855 Major James effected what was practically a Regular Settlement of the whole district and assessed Baizai for the first time. The records in Yusafzai were summary and there were no maps, but elsewhere there is a very fair record and the work was well done. Major James' Report is in print, and is a most interesting and clear account of the district as it then existed, and his village assessment was excellent. Liberal reductions were granted in Peshawar, Doaba Daudzai and Nowshers, where the Sikh demands had been very full, and the former nominal revenue in Yusafzai was considerably enhanced,

Land and Land Revenue

History of the revanue administration from early times tlement.

and Captain Lumsden's system of a levy by wells and ploughs abandoned. He only deals in his report with Baizai, as he had not time to report fully on Yusafzai, and hence also the records there are not as full as elsewhere.

According to Captain Hastings' Form A, the revenue of to the Regular Set- 1849 was cut down from Rs. 10,04,771 to Rs. 7,80,183.

The First Regular Settlement.

Major James' Settlement ran until 1869, when by Notification No. 1075 of 6th September 1869 the district was placed under Settlement, with Captain Hastings as Settlement Officer. The Settlement was a Regular Settlement, as it was held by Government in 1871 that Major James' Settlement must be considered to have been summary only. Operations were declared concluded in the rest of the district by Notification No. 1939 of 19th November 1874, and in Yusafzai by Notifications Nos. 377 of 1st March 1875 for Mardán and 1012 of 26th May 1875, for the rest of the Sub-division. As a matter of fact, however, the operations went on until the close of 1876. Captain Hastings' Final Report is very full and detailed. The Settlement was naturally a difficult one, as he himself had no previous experience of the work and no local body of patwaris able to undertake the measurements existed. This want, however, was more than made up by the drafting into the district of large numbers of trained amins from Mr. Prinsep's Settlements in the Central Paujab, which were just then approaching conclusion. His records were specially faired, and are beautifully written up, and the maps in the irrigated and settled portion of the district were very good specimens of plane table work. On the border, which was then very insecure, the maps were more or less imaginary; and in the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai Maira, which was at that time of very little value, the measurements were very much out. Though not fortunate in Muhammad Hayat Khan, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in Yusafzai and Hashtnagar, the assessments were done carefully, and Captain Hastings' personal popularity with the leading men in the district, whom he was enabled to treat with great liberality, conduced largely to the successful issue of the Settlement.

The net result of this is shown overleaf, as compared with Major James' assessment and the revenue at Settlement.

	SCHRARY	DEMAND.	Regular	Chapter V. C. Land and Lan Revenue			
Tehtil.	1855.	1872.	Settle- ment, 1874	Difference The first Regular over 1872. Settlement.			
	Re.	Bs.	Rs.	Re.			
Penháwar	2,74,475	2,54,595	2,56,434	+1,839			
Novembers	86,240	75,870	74,070	1,800			
Dofta Dandzai	1,60,739	1,57,817	1,91,415	+ 23,598			
Hashinogar	1,10,185	91,437	1,09,351	+17,914			
Mardán	55,942	54,604	71,675	+17,071			
Swihi ne w	92,593.	90,724	1,07,018	+16,294			
District	7,80,183	7,25,047	8,00,963	+84,916			

The figures given do not include the revenue on petty mudis or assignments, which, according to the report, amounted to Rs. 1,31,440 in the district. A sum of Rs. 40,081 was remitted in the form of favorable assessment to border villages and men of family, and the value of most of the júgirs was raised to compensate the jágirdárs for not being allowed to take in kind. In consequence of these measures the gain in the khálsa ravenue was only Rs. 45,396, or 7 per cont., while there was a considerable decrease under this head in Pesháwar and a slight reduction in Nowshera.

The new assessments were brought out in the rest of the district from Kharif 1873, and in Hashtnagar, Mardán and Swábi from Kharif 1874. The Settlement was sanctioned by letter No. 36 S., dated 12th June 1877, from Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, and the assessments were sanctioned for a term of twenty years "from the Kharif of 1873-74," by which apparently is meant for twenty years from Kharif 1673 for those tabalis where the assessment was brought into effect from that date, and for twenty years from Kharif 1874 for the others, and it is thus stated in the records. The work done by Captain Hastings deservedly received the thanks of Government, and his memory has been perpetuated in the Peshawar city by the erection in 1892 of a marble pavilion in the Andar Shahr.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

The Settlement has worked well, and more particularly so in those portions of the district in which a considerable enhancement was taken, where, indeed, the increased assessment Working of the appears to have acted, as it usually does, as a stimulus, to infirst Regular Settle- creased effort on the part of the revenue-payers. The figures for reductions, remissions and suspensions, and those for coercive process issued for the recovery of arrears and changes in the khálsa demand are given in detail in the assessment reports and are summarised below for the district :-

Tahull,	Changes in khālas de- mand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Average number of carrants issued per annum.
	Re.	Re	Ric	389
Chársadda	-3,885	5,857	29,090	157
Mardán	+7,723	6,203	494	98
Swabt	+7,139	1,179	1,005	26
Peshawar	+10,564	63,016	30,835	208
owatiera	-542	5,478	8,948	:53
District	+21,049	61,728	63,972	663

The chief cause of the increase in the khalsa demand is the resumption of revenue-free assignments, which were unusually numerous in Peshawar and Yusafzai, and owing to the fact that irrigated land is often, owing to the rapid slope of the country, lost by diluvion, whereas only sailab land as a rule is thrown up, the losses under the former head are usually more . than the gains under the latter. Progressive assessments were not so much resorted to and only amounted to Rs. 1,250 in five estates in Charsadda, Rs. 2,885 in twenty estates in Mardan, Rs. 1,350 in four estates in Swabi, Rs. 25 in one estate in Nowshera, and Rs. 500 in two estates in Peshawar, or in all Rs. 6,010 in thirty-two estates.

The remissions and suspensions were partly on account of the great damage caused between 1875 and 1878, when the Kabul river was changing the course of its main stream from the Naguman into the Adezai branch, but were mainly due to failures in the water-supply for irrigation. Thus no less than

Land and Land

Revenue.

Working of the

Rs. 52,172 ware suspended, and Rs. 10,393 remitted in Bara Circle in seven years on account of failure in the supply, which here in dry years is always short, and Rs. 3,492 were suspended and Rs. 4,686 remitted in the Jehangirabad group of villages in Nowshera owing to the collapse of the aqueduct at first Regular Settle-Tarnab, which carries the Jui Shaikh water across the Bara, ment. Otherwise, in Nowahera and in Yusafzai the remedial and coercive measures which have been required are nominal, and the revenue has been collected with great ease. In the irrigated tabsils of Charsadda and Peshawar the collections have been difficult, notwithstanding the fact that in the latter tract the revenue has been steadily and heavily cut down since Settlement, while in the former the profits of the Hashtnagar owners for the last ten years, owing to the opening of the Swat Canal, have been enormous. The result must be attributed, I believe, rather to an ingrained habit, which has grown up in the Doaba and Peshawar since the days of the Sikhs, of paying nothing except under compulsion, than to an excess in the revenue demand; while in Hashtnagar the turbulent and lawless character of many of the leading and richest men, who seem to like being dragged up on a warrant and placed in detention, is the real cause of the arrears. In these tabilis, too, a practice had arisen of employing the patwaris largely and directly in the revenue collections, and of working through the zaildars. Both of these practices are contrary to orders and are objectionable, as when the demand is in arrears there is considerable scope for the ingenuity of the patwari in the way of illegal and excessive exactions, of which he is not slow to avail himself. For the future this has been strictly prohibited, and general orders have been three times formally issued to all headmen to the effect that their first duty is the payment of the revenue by due date, and that they must rely in future mainly on their own efforts, and not trust to the deputation of a tabsil chaprasi with the patwari to recover the demand. In case of failure to pay by due date they will be held responsible, and their pachotra resumed, or their office transferred to a more capable representtative. If these orders are acted up to there will be little diffioulty in fature in collections, as experience here and elsewhere has shown that a firm revenue administration, tempered when necessary by prompt suspensions, is productive of less hardship and worry to the people than a slipshod and dilatory practice of allowing the revenue to run into arrears in the hope that it will all be eventually recovered.

With these exceptions the history of the tract since the Regular Settlement has been uneventful, and, in the case of history since the Peshawar at any rate, may be described from a fiscal point of Regular Settlement. view as one continuous struggle on the part of the Tahsildar to recover as much, and on the part of the landowners to pay as little, of the revenue demand as possible. There was a good deal of disturbance in tappales Mohmand and Khattak during

General revenue

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue

the Jawaki Expedition of 1877. The Afghan War, 1879-1881, brought a great deal of money into the district, and especially into this tract, in the shape of payments for supplies, carriage General revenue and labour, and also caused prices and wages to rise to a very history times the high level, from which the latter have not sunk; though the Regular Settlement opening of the Swat River Canal in 1885, and the abundant harvests of the three last years, coupled with the great full in exchange and the consequent uncertainty of the export trade to Europe, have had a considerable effect towards reducing prices to their former level, if not even below this. The opening of the railway in 1882 was a great boon to the tract, and the recent construction of the Michni-Nowshern Canal in 1892-93 has done much to assure the prosperity of the important area round Peshawar. The Khattaks in Nowshera are more dependent for a livelihood on their pack animals than upon the produce of their lands, and the formation of the Cherit sanitarium was of the greatest benefit to all the hill country round, since the people earn good wages as watchmen and carriers, and realize high prices for their wood and grass and other produce. The condition of the whole tract, therefore, has materially improved since Settlement, and the only symptom of danger for its future prosperity is the serious denudation of the Khattak hills of all wood and grass, from which most of the inhabitants derive their main source of livelihood. Something might be done here in the way of tank irrigation, but up to the present it has not been possible to work out any satisfactory schome. question of reserving portions of the waste is receiving attontion, as directed in paragraph 18 of Financial Commissioner's Review of the Preliminary Report, and will be reported on in connection with the Settlement of the Khwarra protected forests, which most of the rakhe adjoin. At present, owing to their large earnings as carriers during the Chitral Expedition, the Khattaks are very well off.

> The presence of a skilled professional adviser to the Deputy Commissioner in the person of the officer in charge of the Kabul River Canal has already been of the greatest utility in the elaboration of schemes for improving the Bara and Jui Shaikh irrigation, and if the appointment is maintained the outlook for the irrigation of the whole tract, on which its prosperity mainly depends, is very hopeful.

> The history of Yusafzai since Settlement has been one of steady progress and development. The country has settled down wonderfully, and the people are better disposed and more contented than those in any other part of the district. Greater security of life and property and the fuller ascertainment of rights have encouraged the sinking of wells in every direction, and there is scarcely a family in the northern and eastern portions of the Sub-division which has not one or more of its members in the Native army, so that the carnings of these men in

cash are more than sufficient to pay off the whole revenue of Chapter V. C. the household.

Land and Land Revenue.

The following table exhibits the earnings of the Yusafzai The following table exhibits the earnings of the General revenue. Sub-division under the head of " Pay and Pension," and large history since the Regular Settlement. though the total is, the figures are probably not exhaustive:-

	Nonn PERSONN I		NUMBER OF THEY E	IN WHICH	TOTAL ANNUAL MADNINGS PROM		
Assessment Cracia.	Pay.	Peninion	Men in the norvious.	Pennioners.	Pay.	Pension.	
Taheit Mardia. Koh Damun Bairai Koh Damun Sudhum Maira	186 81 247	43	15 12 22	13 ''' ₂₀	Rs. 22,908 13,104 53,584	Rs. 1,800 21,636	
Total Tabell	464	80	52	33	68,596	23,436	
Takefi Secabi. Bulaknama	180 104 400 458 10	16 12 63 52	14 8 16 34 4	6 2 11 22	28,680 23,844 95,148 85,728 2,064	2,676 6,756 4,104 5,388	
Total Tahmil	1,152	143	70	41	2,35,464	18,924	
Total Sus-division	1,016	232	128	74	3,24,060	42, 360	

The opening of the Swat Canal in 1885 was the most important event in this taball, and revolutionized agricultural conditions in the Hashtnagar and Mardan maira. The water-rates were pitched low, and the former nominal revenue was left untouched, so the landowners have derived large profits, and men who at Settlement were ordinary namindars have attained to considerable affluence. The mairs at Settlement had been recorded as the property of the Khans or as village common land, and after the canal was opened it became necessary to more accurately determine the rights of individual shares. Accordingly, measures were taken by Captain Deane, then Assistant Commissioner in Yusafzai, to partition the large area known as Chak Mardan into regular blocks corresponding with the shares of the owners. This work was successfully carried through in 1889, and similar operations were undertaken at the instance of Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, in most of the Hashtnagar maira, where the partition was effected by Lala Mangal Sain, acting under the orders of Mr. Birch, Revenue Assistant. This extensive partition was a great step towards the development of the Swat Canal tract, and checked the spoliation of the weaker sharers which had been in active progress, and much credit is due to the officera concerned for its successful execution.

Land and Land Revenue

number of estates.

To prevent disorganization of the statistics changes of estates between tabsils were avoided as far as possible; but as the border between Peshawar and Nowshers on the south-east was not Transfers of vil- clearly shown on the maps, and as the Garhi Faigullah estate. lages between tabells belonging partly to Urmar Miana, a Nowshera village, and partly and changes in the to Musazai, a Peshawar estate, was included in Peshawar, it was divided between the two sets of owners, and the Urmar half included as Garhi Faizullah in Nowshera, while the Músazai portion remained in Peshawar under the name of Garhi Baghbanan or Khanjar (Punjab Gazette Notification No. 787 of 14th December 1895).

> At the same time, however, the great increase in cultivation and population, and the entire change in tonures due to partition and sales in the Swat Canal tract, had rendered a revision of the organization of the estates there imperative in the interests of agricultural improvement and good government. The area included in the huge old maira villages was therefore split up into suitable blocks held by new purchasers or old owners, and the blocks so defined were constituted separate estates, under the orders contained in letter No. 5343, dated 18th September 1893, from Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, for Charsadda, and letter No. 8009, dated 19th December 1893, for Marian and Nowshera. At the same time advantage was taken of the opportunity to divide up the nawieldy villages of Land Khwar in Mardán, Shabkadar and Agea in Charsadda, and Nowshera Kulán in Nowshera, and to make some other small alterations to suit the convenience of owners, or to facilitate administration. The changes were most extensive in Charsadda, and the work, including the appointment of headmen in the new estates, was well done there under the supervision of Pars Ram, Tansildar, and the re-organization greatly facilitated the village assessment.

> In Khwarra Nilab 24 hamlets had been heretofore shown as estates. As the whole waste in Khwarra is really the joint property of all the villages and Government, and as the total cultivated area and revenue were quite insignificant, the number of estates in the circle was reduced at this Regular Settlement from 24 to 16 by lumping up some of the hamlets which were closely connected by the family ties of the owners who held their lands really jointly.

> The other changes effected are unimportant and are all noticed in the Assessment Reports; but it may be noted that the proposal referred to in paragraph 30 of the Yusafzai Report, to transfer Chak Kund from Swabi to Nowshera and amalgamate it with the parent village owned by the same proprietors was ultimately negatived. The result was that, excluding Khwarra Nilab 16 estates, the total number of estates in the district was increased from 724 in 1891-92 to 822 in 1895-96, or including Khwarra Nilab to 838 estates, as shown in the table below, giving the statistics by assessment circles. The work under this head has been very onerous

and in fact the Settlement in most of Mardán and Charsadda as Chapter V. C. well as Khwarra has been, in all but name, a first Regular Land and Land Settlement.

Revenue.

Report on assess-

As anticipated by Mr. Merk, it became necessary to revise the old circles owing to the changes which had taken place in ment circles. the limits of the tahsils and in the condition of the tract, and a considerable consolidation of the old circles with a consequent reduction of work was found to be possible. The results of the reorganization are detailed below, and the location and configuration of the present and former circles are shown in the accompanying map, in which are also shown the slight changes introduced in Peshawar and Nowshers, as described in the Assessment Report, paragraph 18, after the arrangement of circles had been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in the orders on the Preliminary Report:-

1	2	3	4	5
Tabail	Former nessessment circle.	Villiges.	Present assessment circle.	Villages.
Chársadda	Half Mairs Do. and most of Bela Sholgira and part of Bela Abi I, Abi II, and Jabbazar		(1) Maira (2) Kahri (3) Sholgira (4) Doába	15 63 49 51
Total m	Six Circles	120	Four Circles	178
Mardán	Koh Dáman Balgai Do. Sudhum		(1) Koh Daman Baizai (2) De Sudhura	37 26
	Maira Durmiina Maira Mashmula Khattak, Maira Maidán	}	(3) Maira	70
HELFOOD	Five Circles	112	Three Circles	133
Total	Bulaknáma Kinára Durya Jabba Maira Wár Pár Maira Darmiána Maira Nashmula Khattuk	}	(1) Bulaknāma (2) Kinara Darya (3) Jabba (4) Maira (5) Koh Dāman Sadhan	16 10 18 47
	Koh Daman Sudhum	-	Five Circles	101
Total	Seven Circles	101	First Circum 111 110	
Nowshers	Maira Urmar Abi Khâlas Bola	15	(1) Nahri Cháhi	34
	Chábi	9	(2) Kohi Khattak	54
	Kinara Darya	13	(3) Kināra Darya	55
	Darya Par Khwarra and Nilab	14.	(6) Khwarra Nilab	16
Total .	Nine Circles	149	Four Circles	159

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue

Report on assessment circles.

1	22	3	4	5
Tabil.	Former assessment eirgle.	Villages.	Present assessment circle.	Villages,
Pesháwar	Michni I Michni II Koh Dāman Ehalil Darya Pār	}	(1) Michoi na m	48
	Kināra Hājigai Darya Urār Bala Shāhi Mabal Abi Khūisa	}	(2) Darya Urár Pár	76
	Badhui Bara Abi III Maira Kachauri from K.	1	(3) Kābul Nahri	61
	Kasha Pagram Mohmand Abi I and Abi II Khalif Abi I and Abi II Koh Daman Mehmand	3	(4) Kasba Bagrám (5) Bára (6) Kob Dáman Moh-	16 55
	Story Figure 20 Contracts (1)		mand,	-14
Total	Seventeen Circles	266	Six Circles	207
District	Forty-four Circles	748	Twenty two Circles	838

In accordance with the general orders of Government, wherever possible, the old circles were not split, but whole circles were consolidated. In Hashtnagar, however, a reconstitution was necessary owing to the radical changes in the character of the tract introduced by the opening of the Swat Canal. In Yusafzai, and indeed elsewhere, a large reduction in the number of the circles was feasible, as these had been unnecessarily multiplied by division of one circle between two tabsils at the reconstitution of the tabsils in 1873. The opening of the Kahul River Canal has altered the agricultural condition of the tract between Peshawar and Nowshera, so that a large consolidation of circles was possible here. The other changes were introduced to simplify and reduce assessment and statistical record work, and are fully explained in the Preliminary Report. The present circles are convenient in size and location, and have been deformined with due reference to general equality of soil and climate, and the similarity of agricultural conditions of the bulk of the estates included in their boundaries. A full abstract of the chief characteristics of each circle has been given in Part V (Assessments) of each of the Assessment Reports, and it would be impossible to notice them again here without reprinting the matter already given in the reports. The names, moreover, sufficiently indicate the physical character of the circles. Koh Daman denotes the country at the foot of the hills. The Kabul

Nahri circle contains the country irrigated by the Kabul River Caual and its subsidiary feeder, the Jui Shaikh. The Maira circle in Mardán might almost have been called the Nahri circle, as with the trans-Kalpáni extension of the Swat River Canal it will shortly be almost entirely irrigated from that canal. Jabba ment circles. is a Pashtu word denoting moist and swampy country, and it is applicable to the Jabba circle, in its first meaning. Bulaknama gets its title from the Bulak Khattaks, who hold most of it. The other words used are common revenue expressions, thus : Kinara Darya is the country along a river; and par means on the further side, and urar or war on the hither side, of a stream.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. Report on ussess-

In this settlement a somewhat novel departure was made A common base and the whole district was mapped on the same series of squares. Hee laid down for Starting from a point on the border of the Nowshern, Charsadda Men No and Mardan tabells base lines running due east and west and north and south were laid down. The lines were started with a theedolite for about seven miles by Mr. Hose, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, and were then carried on by alignment of flags and chaining. The point of origin of the base line was specially selected, so as to secure a stretch of fairly level country and to enable measurements to be promptly started in most tabsiis, and the accuracy of the alignment and of the chaining was tested by tying back on to subsidiary base lines laid out ordinarily at every eighth square for the Patwaria to work on.

Map No. VI.

The base line was started at the end of January 1898 and survey. the field survey of the different tabsils was commenced and completed as shown below :-

Daration and cost

R	- Carlotte				Commenced quare	dar.	Finished quarter ending		
Chársadda		144	-22	/144	Sies March 1893		31st December 1894. 31st March 1895.		
Mardán Swáhi	-11	194	200	100	Do.	440	30th September 1894.		
Pesháwar	916	-0.0	188	133	Do.	1346	80th September 1895.		
Nowahers	750			- 111	Do.	H	20th June 1895		

Charsadda was taken up first, and some patwaris from Nowshera and Peshawar were drafted into that tabail, so that the survey might be pushed on rapidly to facilitate the collection of accurate statistics for the Assessment Report.

The cost of survey as worked out in Statement No. III amounted to Rs. 20 per square mile, so that, assuming an equal degree of diligence and energy, the fact of the adoption of a

Chapter V. C. Land and Land common base line in this district has not operated injuriously as regards either the cost or the duration of the survey.

Revenue. Classes of maps Department.

One result of the common base line was that we were able prepared, arrange to number squares and mapping sheets by latitude and longitude ments made for the from the point of origin of the squares, i.e., the point of intersecpreservation of these tion of the main base lines, so the work is symmetrical and the ation of the field maps constitute a homogeneous map of the district on the maps by the Survey scale of 24 inches = I mile. From these, maps on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile have been prepared by reduction by squares as a check on the old survey maps on this scale. Copies of these have been filed in the English and vernacular village note-books, and one copy has been given to the patwari, and another filed as an index with the mapping sheet. These small scale maps will, it is believed, he very usoful in questions of ordinary district administration, as the field maps are cumbrous and, being crowded with detail, are difficult to consult.

> Maps of the assessment circles on the same scale have been compiled, and a copy placed in the tin case containing the field maps of the circle.

Revision of the record-of-rights.

A special revision of the record-of-rights for the district generally was considered necessary in letter No. 13 of 15th January 1892, from Officiating Revenue Secretary to Government, Panjab, to Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, and for the eight estates in Nilah by Notification No. 63, dated 3rd February 1896, in the Punjub Guzatte, a special revision was directed. The last notification also directed the preparation of a record-of-rights for the Khwarra villages, now 16 in number, which had only been summarily settled, and the preparation of similar records for the estates of Asghar and Kila in Charsadda and Khanpur and Natian in Swabi, which were added to the district by border demarcation, was directed by Notification No. 1580 of 9th December 1895.

For a description of the documents contained in the standing record-of-rights and the special difficulties attendant on the registration of mutation in the district reference may be made to Chapter III of the Final Settlement Report.

Prices and Produce Estimates.

The prices assumed have already been noticed in Chapter IV, and it was ascertained that the sanctioned prices were higher than those ruling during the first five years of the expiring settlement by 20 per cent, in Hashtmagar and Yusafzai, and by In per cent, in the rest of the district. The pitch of the Government share of the produce is shown in the table in the paragraph on rents in Chapter III D. It appeared that there had been a rise in this as compared with Captain Hustings' calculations of 23.4 per cent, on canal-irrigated and 12.2 per cent, on unirrigated soils. The method in which the produce estimate was worked out is explained in paragraph 60 of Mr. Dane's Settlement Report, and the following table shows the gress results by tahnila :-

	Tube	nH.				Gross catinute.	Rate I			
Chārsudda Manlán Swābi Nowslaira Poshāwar	Te	tel Dis	trice	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	81	Be. 5,63,091 2,83,302 3,00,738 2,33,556 7,26,360 21,76,043	1 1 2 5	10 10 14 4	1 3 6 5 7	

This represents the full theoretical half assets estimate of the Government share as worked out by a possibly too sangaine observer, but which here and elsewhere in the Punjab can only be used as a gauge of the relative capacity of the different soils and as a proof of the undoubted lenience of the revenue demand actually realized.

The main considerations to which importance was attached at the re-assessment of 1895-96 are summarized below :-

"The general grounds on which revision of assessment in the direction of enhancement of revenue can be justified are that prices have risen by 53 per vision of assessment. cent, as compared with those assumed by Captain Hastings, and by 10 per cent. over those ruling during the first five years of the expiring Settlement; that collivation has increased by S'4 per cont, irrigation by 116 per cent, mainly owing to the opening of the Swai River Canal, and population by 31 per cent; that the berder has been completely partited since Settlement, and life and property are on the whole more socure generally throughout the tahait; that the communications have been improved by the opening of the railway and the construction of roads and boat bridges; and that finally the Government share of the produce as calculated at half not assets works out at one-fourth on irrigated and one-nighth on unirrigated lands as against one-sixth and one-twelfth as assumed at last Settlement. At the sums time, it must be borne in mind that if the negual prices provailing during the five years before 1873 be taken se the standard, the rise under this hear has been almost nothing, that the Swat Canal tract is still in a very backward stage of development owing to the absence of suitable tounts, and that the character of the people with whom we have to dual is still much the same as it was in 1873. These general remarks apply to the whole track, and the special points affecting the usessment of each circle are dealt with in the following paragraphs. For facility of reference the principal points bearing on the assessment have been collected in the following table. —See Assessment Report, Section 70.

IL-YURATEAL EUR-DIVISION.

"The reasons justifying an enhancement in this Sub-division are practically the same as those summarized in paragraph 70 of the Charmolda Assessment Report, and with the general features of interest affecting the revenue and paying capacity of the tract are shown in the following table. In addition to the increase in total calification, which, owing to errors in the former survey, the increase in total calification, which of the recorded calification before the rejection at last Settlement of part of the recorded calification before assessment, and the more permanent character of the present cultivation, is really much larger than is here shows, and the enormous rise in irrigation and really much larger than is here shows, and the enormous rise in irrigation and population, it must always be remembered that on child and obt lands the Government share must now be fixed at 18.5 per cent. Instead of one-sixth as at Settlement, and on other soils at 12 per cent. In lian of one-twelfth and one-sixteenth in Baixal and Maira Maidan, while prices have, even according one-sixteenth in Baixal and Maira Maidan, while prices have, even according to the present assumed vates, rises by 53 per cent. over those assumed by

Grounds for re-

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue

Grounds for ravi-

Captain Hastings, and by 10 per cent. over those actually prevailing during the first five years of the expiring Settlement. Moreover, the opening of the railway and the construction of a metalled road to Mardán, which is now being earried on to the border, have afforded a ready means of exporting the surplus produce, which is Mardan has been largely increased by the excavation of the canal, while the pacification of the border and the greater security of life and property have greatly improved agricultural conditions. In the opposite scale there is very little to be set except the character of the people and the fact that until annexation they practically hold their lands free of revenue, while, as they are of much the same stock as the transborder tribes, it is politically inerpedient to draw too sharp a contrast between our anhiosts and their kinemen just across the frontier, who reap the same bonefits from our reads, railways and markets, and are exempt from any payment of revenue and the harasment of our courts and administrative machinery, so that the counterpoise, though difficult to appealse exactly, is not a light one. Making every allowance for them considerations, however, there is no doubt that in Yumfan, more than anywhere else in the district, everything points to the equity of a very large increase in the revenue at present assessed, is order to equalize the assessment throughout the district, as the circumstances of all the tracts includod to this are now similarly treated." -- 3sr Assessment Report, Section 69.

TIL -Taustia Pranawan and Nowshear.

"The general grounds on which un enhancement of the assessment can be justified are, that since last Settlement assumed prices have risen by 4189 per cent, as compared with those assumed by Captain Hastings, and by 15 03 per cent, over those actually ruling during the first five years of the currency of the present assument, while it must be remembered that the present assumed prices are counterably below the average prices during the whole period of Settlement and those annelly rolling at present. In addition to the rise fit prices the security of the tract has been increased by the construction of now canals and the improvement of existing works. Communications have been facilitated by the opening of a railway, and life and property, both in the interior of the district and on the border, are much safer than they were at Settlement, owing to the formation of the Rorder Militia and the continuous mivusce of law and order. It may be said that the result of all thats factors is enumed up in the resultant increase in prices, but this is tardly the case, m prices were before last settlement as high or even higher than they are at present, but the accountry of the fract and the exposed condition of the border tended to render it impossible to levy a full revenue; so that the mere fact that prices are high is not the only point to be borne in mind in firing an assessment. Good communications, tranquillity of administration and stability of prices are quite as important under our system of a fixed assessment as high average primes liable to sudden fluctuations in an amortifed and inadequately opened trees. In addition to these general grounds, we have the fact that there has been a considerable increase in cultivation, and a very large rise in the brigated area, which here is all-important, and population has also increased by 37 per cent, and the character of the propping has improved."

"Against this must be set off the fact that much of the increase or cultivation has occurred in the poorer and almost useless birdai soils, and that most of the increase in irrigation is due to the Swat and Michai-Nowshers Canal, which are dioversment works, on which an enhanced revenue in the ferm of water-rates is already taken, as that there is not much room laft for an increase in the fixed land-revenue assessment; and it must also be remembered that here the administration has always been stronger than in the northern portion of the district, and the assessment has consequently been relatively much higher, while the rise in assessment and actual prices is lower."—See Assessment Report, paragraph 77.

50.00
4.2
200
429
100
-30
700
-25
- 54
-
-
and of District.
-
700
196
12
Sec.
· CO
- 1
-0
714
100
Tahe
- 88
-
CON.
-04
me.
-
0
6
60
f ea
of each
eg 60
s of ea
es of ea
ies of ea
ties of ea
sties of ea
istics of ea
ristics of ea
oristics of ea
toristics of ea
ctoristics of ea
ectoristics of ea
actoristics of ea
ractoristics of ea
tractoristics of ea
aractoristics
haracteristics
aractoristics
haracteristics

	CHAP, Y,-ADM	MISTRATION AND FINANCE.	
DISTRICT.	orbor statistics. U iff eren co sell to compared with compared with and mith.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
-	sa o o o o o a B i ti dijw boraqmoo insemsitiss isal bus seen ni serA	# 1221 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	_
Nowsherk	bina seron ni cont. scilultata radio	84+1645808381586448	38
WASE	Difference and pared with lest settlement.	李璋 11111111111111111	11
Peşnawan	Area in acrea and solfie.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	28
vm.	so a o n a n a fill div bernquice transcrites is al	THE STATE OF THE S	13
Swant.	Area in notes and other statistics.	4 : 158 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	220
DAN.	Sa oo neveniu dilw bersqmee dilw bersqmee	THE REPORT OF STREET	11
MARDAN,	Area in scree and assistants and a	145 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 12	22
ADDA.	snoon evellid diiw bennimes rimmelites test	£147 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Į E
Силевалива	bus seros ni sort. solinitata radio.	888788589885888888888888888888888888888	8188
	DETAIL	de de de de de de de de de de de de de d	Price per acre sold in the last 5 years Conlivated

Chapter V, C. Land and Land Revenue.

Grounds for revi-

Land and Land Revenue.

Grounds for revision of assessment.

Statement shotoing chief characteristics of each Taheil and District-concluded.

CHARRADDA, MARDAN, 1 SWARE.	ban sovie at mark bins sovie at mark solitainer rodio se son oro hid dire beraquoo innutalites seel	28.9 1077 118.8 8.8	17.8	188	11	1839 1830 1850	1 F		1-5-7	8,22,856 2,02,214 3,54,832	3,36,383 1,46,272	2004 0052	5,69,897 1,58,107 2,05,740 3.6.9 0.9.9 1,0.5	2,54,105 1,41,505 1,83,890
-		I SI	E E		1/1			14	directed area,	distriction of the con-		ultivated area	militated ores	ng progressive,

The tahsfls were reported in the following order: Charsadda 14th December 1894, Mardán and Swábi on 10th August 1895, and Peshawar and Nowshera on 17th December 1895. The rates are fully explained in the Assessment Reports and are summarized in Chapter IV of the Final Reports as follows:—

Chapter V. C.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Assessment rates.

Table of Rates for Tahail Charsadda.

	12	MAIRA.	Nauei.	SHOL- BIRA.	DOARA.	TAUSIL.
Olass of soil.	RATES.					General rate.
Olass		Bate.	Hate	Rate.	Rate	-
	Old Settlement rates	Rs. a. p.	Bs. n. p. 3 0 0	Rs. n. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ви. в. р.
ABT.	enhanced by 20 per cent.	3 9 7	3 9 7			
AND	Soil rates used in distri-	6 2 0	8 0 10	5 14 6	7 13 6	
CHARL AND ABI	Half not produce rates	3 0 0		100 FF41 VI		
EB	Proposed rates	3 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 6	
¥ -	Sanctioned rates	3 0 0	5 0 (2 8 0	3 8 (4 7 6
-	Old Settlement rates	200	30			1
CHAI	, enhanced by 20 per		989	445	117	
AND	Soil rates used in distri- bution.		200	2727	9.6	11-
HIII N H N	Half net produce rates	1 2 3	1 14 2	1 15 11		
SHAH NAHILI AND CHAHI SHAH NAKEL	Proposed rates	W W V		2 8 (
SHAI	Sanctiound rates	0 12	0 12	2.5	****	0 12 1
	Old Settlement rates	4 8	0 4 8	5 0	0 4 12	0
	enhanced by 20 per	2 2 2			6 11	2
1 4	Soil rates used in distri- bution.		: 255	1865	257	
NATHE 1	Half not produce rates		3	18.8	2 9 9	6
×	, cash rent rates Proposed rates	150 23	1000		0 4 12	0
	Sanctioned rates	Devices	0 + 8	0 5 12	0 4 12	0 5 1 2

CHAP. V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V. C.

Table of Rates for Takell Charadda-coutd.

Land	and Land
10000	venue.
Asses	sment rates.

	3,11113												
		Mat	EA.	N)	un	l.		BA.		D	O A B	1	TARRIL.
Chass of soil.	Натал.	Tata			Rates		1	Ento.)	Rate.		General rate.
		Rii.	n. p.	R	. 6.	p.	Ra	a	p.	Rs	a.	p.	Rs. s. p.
	Old Settlement rates	# 1	2 0	2	12	0	3	0	0	g	14	0	
	enhanced by 20 per cent.	38.0	# 10	3	4	10	3	9	7	3	7.	2	
Ħ	Soil rates used in distri-	-94	41		÷1			1995	ı		746		
и пимк	Half net produce rates	H.	2 0	1	#	4	9	0	2	9	9	4	
ž	eash rent rates	22		Ħ	11	Ď.	3	G	8	2	7	11	
	Proposed rates	4			12		3		- 9		. 8	0	
	Sanctioned rates	4	B: 0	2	12	0	3	:0:	0	99	8	0	2 10 0
-			_	-	-	_	-			1		_	
	Old Settlement raise	2	0 0	.0	1100	0	29	0	n		w	- 01	
	, snhanced by 20 per	2	S i	U.S.				0	- 5			V.J	
=2	Soil rates used in distri-		101		346			265		9	-		
SAILAB	Half set produce rates	6.1	0 4	1	14	- 8	2	t	4	0	12	10	
88	" each rout rates	2	G 10	2	4	31	3	0	ă	1	15	11	
	Proposed rates	2	0 0	1	12	0	2	4	6	1	12	0	
	Sanctioned rates	2	0. 0	2	0	(0	2	0.	0	1	12	0	1 15 10
						H							
	Old Settlement rates	0	4 0	1	0	0	0	12	D	0	8	0	
	enhanced by 20 per cent.	0	4-10	3	3	3	0	15	0	0	9	7	
HA.	Soil rates used in distri-				10.0			i em			112		
равона	Half not produce rates			0				1			7	10	
0	cash rent rates	0.1		L			15	3	3			10	
	Proposed rates			0			1	4		1	*	0	
	Sanctioned rates	1	0 0	0	8	0	1.1	.0:	0	1	4	0	0 13 10

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Table of Rates for Tabsil Chargadda-coneld.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue-Assusment rates.

		M	AII	A.	N	AILE	II.	-	HOL		Do) Ä A	A	T	FRE	ır
Chass of noth.	BATES.		Rate,			Rate.			Rate.		12	Bate.			General rate.	
9		Ru.	ъ.	p	Иa.	a.	p,	Ra.		p.	Rs	n.	p.	H	ε, α,	P
	Old Settlement rates	0	4	0	0	6	6	0	12	0	0	8	0			
	a enhanced by 20 per cent.	0	4	10	0	7	2	0	15	0	0	9	7			
ij	Soil rates used in distri-			J		-			ini		. 3	***				
BARANI	Half net produce rates	0	5	0	0	6	b	1	3	7	0	7	10			
BA	" cash rent rates	0	7	0	0	ñ	10	2	3	3	1	5	10			
	Proposed rates	0	7	0	0	8	0	1	4	0	0	6	-0			
	Sanctioned rates	0	7	0	0	8	0	I	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	
=		-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-6-	-	-		-
	Old Settlement rates	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	4	0			
	, subanced by 20 per	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	1.5	0	0	4	10			
4	Soil rates used in distri-		100			WAR.			w			84.6				
MATRA	Half net produce rates	0	5	0	10	6	ō	1	1	3	0	7	10			
79	" cash rent rates	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10			
	Proposed rates	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	10			
	Sanctioned rates	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	2	C	0	2	Đ	0	2	
		1	-	-				70		100	_	10	-	200		
		0	7	6	0	15	4	4	ō	.9	3	38	3	1	H	3

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V.C.

Table of Rates for Tahsil Mardan.

Land and Land Revenue. Assessmentrates.

		Kon Daman Baizar	Kon Daman Sudmen.	MATRA.	TARREL.
Class of soil.	BATES.	Rate.	Barto,	Bate.	Goneral rate.
	Transfer de	Re, a. p	Re. n. p.	Ba. n. p	. Ка. п. р.
- 1	Old Settlement rates	2 8	0 4 0 0	3 8 5	
онант.	, enhanced by 20 per cent	8 0	0 4 12 10	4 4 1	4
	Soil rates used in distribution	0 3	3 1 7 3	2 4	
	Half net produce rates	5 8	1 7 6 7	7 6 3	0
	" cash rent rates	3 14	5 2 14 1	4 5	1
	Proposed rates	4.0	0 4 8 6	0 4 4	0
	Sanctioned rates	4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Old Settlement rates	2 0		5	
	Soil rates used in distribution	0 4	1	144	
ABT.	Half net produce rates	5 8	1 5 6	7 11	
Y	" cash rent rates	4 2	3 4 2	3	
	Proposed rates	4 6	0 4 8	0	11.3
	Sanctioned rates	4 0	0 4 0	0 ,,,	4 0
	Old Settlement rates			***	
- 1		225		199	13
11.8	Soil rates used in distribution	2.5	***	- 22	
SHAU NAUBL	Half net produce rates	. 3 0	10	2 2	9
	, cush rent rutes	. 1 4	5	1 4	
	Proposed rates	1 0	0	1.0	0
	Sanctioned rates	0.12	0	0 12	0 0 12

CHAP. V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Table of Rates for Tahril Mardán - coneld.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Assessment rates.

							_	_	_	_	-	_	_	1
17			*D.	OH MAS MAS	L	DAT	OH MAM HUN	2	MA	DEA:	T	Za B	HIL.	
	Class of soil.	RATES.		Rato.		-0.252	muto.		Tato	Thinks.		General	rate.	
	SAILAB.	Old Settlement rates	Ra. 1 0 1 2 2	n. 0 8 4 4 0 0	000	1 1 0	0 3 7 1 13 1 4	0 2 0 1 0 0	0 1	5 2 0 2 4 8	4 5 0 0 0		s p	
,	DAGOBA	Old Settlement rates , enhanced by 20 per cent Soil rates used in distribution Half net produce rates Proposed rates	000000	4 12	60118200	0	5 6 6 13 8 7 6	2	0 0 0 0 1 1	5 6 7 12 9 0	91100400	0 1	14	6
0	BARANI	Old Settlement rates enhanced by 20 per cent Soil rates used in distribution Half not produce rates Proposed rates Sanctioned rates	- 0	1 4 2 3		00000		0 0 2 11 11 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 6 13 3 8 7	9111 0 4 0 0	0	4.1	ıx
	MATRA.	Old Settlement rates	0000	1 1 2 2 2	11 8	00000	5 6 6 13 2 3 3 3	0 0 2 11 4 0 0	000	5 6 11 12 2 3	9 11 9 0 0 0	0	2	5
) 8		0	p	4	0	12	11	0	8	8

CHAP. V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V. C.

Table of Rates for Tahvil Swabi.

Land and Land Revenue.

			tutes Jor				
1 1		BULAK- NAMA.	KINARA DARTA,	Janna.	Mains.	Kon Daman Sudnem.	TAURIL
Chan of noil.	Rites.	Rate.	Hate,	Baro.	Rate.	Ento.	Ceneral rate.
		Ra a p	Re. a. p.	Rs. u. p.	its a p	ita, u. p.	Ra a p
	Old Sctilement rates	2 12 (3 4 0	4 4 10	4 0 1	4 0 0	
	, onhanced by 20 per cent.	3 4 5	3 14 7	5 1 7	4 13 3	4 12 10	
#	Soil rates used in dis- tribution.	4 12 /	6 4 6	3 6 (2 19 3	1 0 5	
TAR	Half pet produce	7 10 1	8 15	10 0 10	7 13 8	8 4 4	
5	Half cash rent rates	300	***	227	4 8 1	1 1 7	
	Proposed rates	4 0	0 4 6 1	5 0 6	4 8 6	4 8 0	
	Sanctioned rates	4 0	0 4 0 6	5 0	4 4 1	0 4 0 0	4 5 10
						1	
				7			
	Old Settlement rates	766	100	3 0	0	100	
	, enhanced by 20	0995	1995	3 9	7	***	
	per cent. Soil rates and in dis-	719	779	948	9940	-	
Int	Half net produce	1666	8:15	6 4 13	3 7 13	3	
7	rates. Half cash rest rates	200	1914	346	4 2	3	
	Proposed rates	100	4 0	0 3 5	0 4 8	0	
	Sanctioned rates	1100	4 0	0 3 8	0 4 8	0	3 8 1
100							
1	Old Settlement rates	d can	-	1 0	0 1 0	0	
	,, enhanced by 20		311	1 8	2 1 3	2	
1000	Soil rates resul in dis-						
AB.	tribution.		6	1 8	0 0 15	6	
SAILAB	rates. Half cash rent rates				1 4	000	
O.		G 201	20	1 4	0 1 6		
	Sauntioned rates					8	
	Committeed Pares	13.0	9	1 2	0 1 6	0	1 2 7

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Table of Rates for Taheil Swabi -conold.

Chapter V. C.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Assessment rates.

-					_	_	_	-		_		-	_	_	1
	5	BULAK-	100	ATRACE.		Am	M.	Mai	NA.	D	AMA!		TAI	istt.	100
Class of soll.	RATES.	Rate.		Rate		Rata		2776	nane.		Bato.		General	rato,	
		Bs. n. j	pi E	la. n. ;	p. B	.	i pil	Bu.	a. p	Re	0.0	p. 1	Re.	n- p	63
	Old Settlement rates	144		100		0 10	0 0	0	7 8		***				
	, enhanced by 20	7466	ı	(94)		0 1	2 0	0	2 1	8	187 1	1			
3.4.	por cent. Soil rates used in dis- tribution.	322	ì	1111	F	0 /	5 11	0 1	0 1		440.				
DAGOBA	Half net produce	***		***	۱	1: 3	8 0	0.1	5		***	ļ			
DA	Half cash rent rates	150		244		N.		a i	121		(0)				
	Proposed rates	140	1	(86)		1	4 0	1		0	240	-			
	Sanctioned rates	881		100		1	4 0	1	6	0	200		1	5 1	i.
4		n e		0.0		0 1		0	7	8 (5	0			•
	Old Settlement rates	0 8		0 10				0		2 (0			
	menhanced by 20 per cent.	0 6		0 5	11	0		0		9 (2. 190	3			
RABANT	tribution. Half not produce	1 0	6		2		8 0	0	15	6	13	9			
RA R	rates. Half cash rent rates	444	i	- 00			ed l	0	7 1	10	9	1			
	Proposed rates	0 12	0	0 12	D	0 1	12 0	0	11	0	8	0			
	Sanctioned rates	0 12	0	0 11	e	0	1 0	0	10	0	6	0	0	10	7
ŀ		-	÷	-	-	-	-	-				_	-	+	-
	Old Sattlement rates	0 8	0	0 5	0	0	4 0	0	7	8	0 5				
	per cent.	0 9	7	0 6	0	0	4.10	0	9	2					
i j	Soil rates used in dis-		9		11	0	5 11	1	10	9					
9	Half not produce rates.	1 0	0	1 3	2	1	B (1	15	aP.	0 13				
-	Half cosh sent rates	377		944				1		8	250				
	Proposed rates	10.5	0						4	0			0	3	7
	Sanctioned rates	0 3	,	0 8					77.5		7.67	1		0.7	
4		0 11	1	0 13		1	2	3 1	0	11	0 1	50.4	s 0	15	0
		10000		Aug St				9.		- 1		_	1		

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Assessment rates.

Table of Bates for Toheil Peshawar.

			2 1	
14		15	10	3 11 10
Tanner.	Ganeral	R6, p.	12	
- 5	Autocomo M.	H		
ě		E.	00 1 00	B505 00
Kon Dakan Monkash.	Bates	d	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	P555 03
Day	and I	ä	10 to 10 to	00 00 10 · 4 00
22		ri.	0000000	00 0000
14		ď	0000000	0+ +000
BARA.	Hate,	Bec		0101 01000
			POTOS CANADA	
2.2		6.	00 0100	
Kasma Bacman	Butte	CHES.	0 0 0 000	199 19 19
BR		E	21 222	
		ď.	00 00	- 1
KAHUL NAHHL	2011177	- 4	8002 77	[11][1]
NA	Solah.	RA.	010000 000	#3#1.# (#1.# E.C.)
		d.		
Дануа Жануан.			25.5	272 272 273
HAC THA	Hate.	Be a	1111111	HHHH
		No.		
- 5 1		Rs. a. p.	8801300	
Kon Dana Michel	Hate.	3	2102400	111111
HH		#		
			1111111	1111111
			SATUR DELICATION	201.77
			11411111	1411141
		1	111111	1111111
			200000000000000000000000000000000000000	201202718 H20120
			1111111	114111
	4		37.76	2 2 2 2 2
	RATER		Lagitti	1 111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	M	1	90	900
		10	Me	ates 15 per cent distribution raios
7		1	Paga and	and and and and and and and and and and
		1	by by the party of	the state of the s
			me rend rend rend d re	med report
		1	title han out out	Sotilement ra enhanced by 1 rates used in f.nel produces comb rent rate posed rates
			Old Settlement ra- enhanced by I Soil rater used in- Half not produce a cash rent rate Proposed rates Sanctioned rates	# THE RE
		1	Sar Bar	Pr. Has
	DATE STREET	1	Tables (mile)	
1	from to manfil)		CHAHI,	ABL

Peshawar District.]

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

319

Chapter V. C.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Assessment rates.

0 1		∞ 1	# 1
80	99.	2	11811
	10		
. 13 11111	111111	1111111	111111
The state of the s	000442100	000400	00 1 00
* * * *	00044000	024020	23 1 23
111200	00 100 0 00 0 100 0 00 0 100 0	02 4000 04 4000	FILITIE
1.000	0500000	0255200	6655 00
0.0 0.00	******	NECTOO Recteoo	0402 00
	0040000	51-05-65	0400 00
1111111	4045044 00402xx	90 25 40 25	HHH00 0104
000	00+8 00	00 00	00 0 00
111 100	24 × 24	2004 00	04 H HH
THEFT	1111111	1111111	1444111
11 (1111	an nat	1111111	111111
E1 1/1 1/1/1	1111111	HHHH	1111111
1111111	111111	111111	1111111
tion tion	ution	Old Settlement rates onhanced by 15 per cent. Sal rates used in distribution Ball rate used in distribution produce rates cash rout rates Proposed rates	cont.
is per cent. distribution rates	natos 15 por cent. a distribution a rates	ates distribution traines	Settlement rates rathered by 15 per cent. rates used in distribution rough rent rates one frates
and by and by duce in and mate	Settlement rates enthanced by 15 p rates used in dist f not produce rate cush rout rates pound rates	oduce oduce outra	Settlement renlanced by rates used in not produce cost rent ra-
Settlement in enhanced by rates need in f. net produce cost root in posed rates criomed rates	Settlement 7 carbaneed by rates used it f not produce cash rout re posed rates	ottlen nhan nhan ust pr set r	Old Settlement , enhanced by Boil rates used i , cash rent , responsit rates Senctioned rates
Old Settlement in enthanced by Soil rates need in Helf net produce control in Propused rates Sanctioned rates	Old Settlement re enhanced by Soil rates used in Haff not produce cash rott rat Proposed rates	Old Settlement on mhanced be set in the set	Old 8 Soil r Frops Props Sanot
SHAN HARR.	T THEY'S	и панук	.GAJIAR

13

ia

10102

Gonoral

Class of soil.

8

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. Assessment rates,

Re. n. D. TABREE. 0 0 20+0 02--ď, MORNAND Rec'e. DAMAN Kon できるる **** Ratio 0000 0000000 0000-00 0.79.7 d á *** B 00 00 00 00 BARK Hute, Ha. 0000 0000 00 0.21 1000 益 KARRA BAGRAM. Raum. 00 00 0000 Mater. BREDE Œ 03 20 H H 0.000 2 00 KARIT. á 2002 20:00 88.83 Rate ÐĒ Đ PR. 2000 00 0000 00 DARKA WARPER. ú 222-4 ÷ .olnii F13 13 000-9000 ď, O #4 CE 26 DAMAS MICHAEL nt 男ののない のの日本 범범 Hate. 000= 00 0000 80 F1 F1 F1 8 5 THE 3/1 E 11111 BETHER! E 4 \$ E BEE 1 13 1 1011 10 14114 HATES. BILLIE Old Settlement rates ... enhanced by 16 per cust. Soil raise swed in distribution lift out problide rates cost rent rates Ħ anhanced by 15 per cent. Soil rates used in distribution Half not preduce rates Settlement rates ... ğ coop rentrates Proposed rathe ... Proposed rates

DVGOBY

"INVEVE

Table of Rater for Takeit Perhawar-conoid.

CHAP, V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

•		0 1
- 199	#	-
0	0	91
0041 00		102
BBBC 688	1121111	0 14
0000 00	10000000100	٥
0000 00	00 40	(4)
860H NN	44 11100	22
0000 00	00, 00	77)
		43
	1011/055-291	0
EPRELIE	111111	30
		=
		61
13 13 13	1111111	89
-		-
13 (13 13	1111111	ž-
504 NEST 404	ga tata tat	69
OH 00 +		28
00000,000	6113/11	10
0000 00	954 40453 (8) H	P*
14 11 111	1111111	1
DE LEGIS	1111111	
pinst:	13 13 13 13	
10 10 10 10	1111111	
noa Billi	1	
form	tion	
por oc	197 111	
a ten	# KH 10	
The sail	The Party of the P	
od body sod body not not	od bod bod bod bod bod bod bod bod bod b	
Sattlement ra enhanced by I rates used in If ant produce cash rout rat posmi rates	d ra d ra d ra d ra d ra d ra d ra d ra	
Sate make make make cash cash	Sett enh ratr noi ons ons	
Old Sottlement rates menhanced by 15; Seil rates used in dis Half mat produce rate cosh root rates Proposad rates Sanctioned rates	Old Sottlamont rates enhanced by 15 sell rates used in dis can read rates can reconstrates respectioned rates.	
0 0 0 0 0 0	0 44 64	
MAIRA	BYRIYB	

Chapter V, C.

Land and Land
Revenue

Assessment rates.

Table of Rates for Takeil Nowshera. .

Land	and	Land :
Re	vent	le.
Asses	eman	Rates.

-		Kinara Danta.	Снаві Маниі.	Komi Kuat- tak.	TABUL,
Class of soil.	HATES.	Rate.	Rate	Rate.	General rafe.
		Ba. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.
	Old Settlement rates		8 0 0		
	sethanced by 15 per cent	2 8 3	3 7 2	5 5 1	
	Soil rates used in distribution	3 6 3	2 3 6	4 5 2	
пани	Half net produce rates	5 9 10	4 6 0	5 4 11	
OI	" cash ront rates	4 3 0	5 4 2	95	
	Proposed rutes	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	
	Sanctioned rates	3 B 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 2
	Old Settlement raise	1 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	
	" enhanced by 15 per cent	1 11 7	3 7 2	3 7 2	
- 2	Soil rates used in distribution	3 11 5		5 4 8	
ABI	Half net produce rates	14 8 11	5 14 0		
	,, cash rent rates	14 4 0	2000	3 0 0	
	Proposed rates ,,,	6 0 0	E 2 9	SE . F	
- 1	Sanotioned rates	4 0 0	8 5 0	4 0 0	3 15 1
12	Old Settlement rates				
IV	, enhanced by 15 per cent	1995	100	777	
10 C	Soil rates used in distribution		***	***	
I AN	Half not produce rates	8 6 6		***	
AHR	to cash rent rates	-19	10 5 8		HIE
H SH	Proposed rates	1 0 0	1 0 0	2200	
SHAH NAHRI AND CHAHI SHAH NAHRI.	Sanctioned rates	0 12 0	1 0 0	940	0 14 6
-			1		

CHAP. V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Table of Rates for Taheil Nowshera-contd.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue. Assessment rates.

- 24	La de la lacción de la constante de la constan	KINABA DARYA.		KOHI KHAT- TAE.	TABSIC.
Class of soil.	RATES.	Rate.	Rate.	Rate.	General rate.
		Ra. a. p.	Bs. a. p.	Rs. s. p.	Ra. a. p.
	Old Settlement rates	177	3 14 0	774	
	enhanced by 15 per cent,	100	4 7 3	7.7	
±	Soil rates and in distribution	344	4 4 7	200	
NAHRI L	Half net produce rates	1000	8 2 11	000	
N.A.	,, each rent rates	2101	10 5 8	100	
	Proposed rates	990	5 0 0	776	
	Sanctioned rates	5440	5 0 0	777	5 0 0
	Old Settlement rates	2727	2 12 0	222	
	" enhanced by 15 per cent	244	3 2 7	iii	
Ħ	Soil rates used in distribution	44	4 4 7	111	
NAHRI II.	Half net produce rates	0+:	4 0 0	2 011	
WA	,, cash rent rates	110.0	4 2 8	12885	
	Proposed rates		2 8 0	317	
	Sanctioned rates	Em/	2 8 0	100	2 8 0
	Old Settlement rates ,	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	
1	" enhanced by 15 per cent	1 2 4	1 11 7	1 2 3	
ваплав.	Soil rates used in distribution	1 0 9	1 10 3	-662	
	Half net produce rates	3 4 3	2 5 4	1 3 10	
	, cosh rent rates	5922	910	1992	
	Proposed rates	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	
	Sanctioned rates	1 8 0	I 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

CHAP, V.-ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Chapter V. C.

Table of Rates for Taksit Nousherd-concld.

Land		
01	venu	rates:
Autoria		a lkxysy

Table of Rates for Taksil Nowsherd-concid.							
		Kinaba Darva.	CHARI NAHEL	KOHI KHAT- TAK.	Tanner.		
Class of soil.	RATES.	Rato.	Rate.	Rate.	General rate.		
		Rs. n. p.	Rs. o. p.	Ви. в. р	fis. s. p.		
	Old Settlement rates	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 5 (
	" enhanced by 15 per cent	0 6 10	0 8 1	0 5 1			
6.4.	Soil rates used in distribution	991	117	海 遊 诗			
DAGORA	Half net produce rates	3 4 2	2 5 4	1 3 1			
0	n cash rant rutes	m	Hi	0 11 3			
	Proposed rates	1 0 0		000			
	Sanctioned rates	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 9	0 13 3		
	Old Settlement rates	0.6	0 0 7 0	-07.611			
	" enhanced by 15 per cent. "	1 200	1000	0 5			
4.7	Soil rates used in distribution	100			3		
BABANT	Half not produce rates			0 7 1			
BA	p cash rent rates	0 10 1	0 744	0 5	4		
	Proposed rates	0 5	0 0 8 0	0 4	0		
	Sanctioned rates	0.5	0 0 8 0	0.4	0 0 5 7		
-		-	-	-	-		
	Old Settlement rates	0 6	007	0 5	0		
	" enhanced by 15 per cent	0 61	0 0 8	0 5	0		
MAIRA.	Soil rates used in distribution	W 12	544	1000			
	Half net produce rates			0 3	8		
	Proposed rates			98	1-7		
	e-flames	- R	0 9 1	CHARLES THE	0 0 2 9		
	Sanctioned rates	9 .	0 0 1	0 1	0 2 9		
_							
-		0.4	5 1 7	0 12	7 0 10 7		

Revenue.

Assessment

Water-mills for grinding corn form a valuable asset in this district, especially in the Charsadds and Peshswar tabsils. Land and Land Their value is largely due to the fact that in order to prevent injury to the rights of irrigators and other persons, the construction of such mills has always been kept under strict control Jarandas or waterby the Collector, and no one is allowed to build or work a mills. mill without his permission. This restriction of their number, of course, enhances the value of the existing mills.

They have always been assessed to revenue in the same way as agricultural land, and the same action has been again taken at this Settlement. Full particulars of the method of assessment adopted will be found in paragraph 81 of the Charsadda Assessment Report, paragraph 87 of the Yusafzai Report and paragraph 123 of the Peshawar-Nowshera Report, and it will be sufficient here to note that the pitch of the full Government demand was taken at one-seventh of the gross income where this was recovered in kind, and one-fifth where a cash rent was levied.

As a matter of fact, however, owing to the great increase recoverable at this rate the actual assessments were considerably below the full demand. By Government orders also the enhancement was not to exceed 100 per cent. in any circle.

The mill revenue is, of course, liable to fluctuations as mills are swept away or damaged, and accordingly provision has been made for an annual revision in connection with the di-alluviou rules. The existing assessment will not, however, be altered unless there has been a substantial change owing to river action in the actual condition of the mill, except in certain cases which have been clearly defined in the record-of-rights in which mills were assessed at specially favourable rates owing to uncertainty as to their existing capacity.

A statement of rights in mills has been drawn up on the same lines as the statement of rights in wells, and is included in the record-of-rights. In this statement full particulars of every existing mill have been entered, and it should be useful in the event of future disputes. Assessment registers of mills were prepared for each tabsil in English, and can be consulted in the event of any change in the assessment being proposed. The results of the re-assessment are shown in the following table. The increase amounts to Rs. 4,814, against Rs. 4,215 as given in paragraph 18 of Mr. Merk's forecast :-

Chapter V. C. Statement showing assessment on Mills in the Poshawar District.

Land and Land	2. Marine and Marine						
Revenue.		Гоки	ER STATE	STICE.	PRESENT STATISTICS.		
Jarandas or water- mills.	Assessment Cincles.	Namber of mills.	Total assesse- ment,	Average re- venue per mill,	Number of mills.	Total amess- ment.	Average re- venne per mill.
	Тании Спанварра.		Re.	Ba.		Re.	Bs.
	Maira i	25	335	13	28	565	20
	Sahri	26	655	18	41	1,150	28
	Sholgira	102	1,352	13	97	2,005	21
	Dobbia	- 88	1,575	18	84	1,850	22
	Total Tahsfi	251	3,917	16	250	5,600	22
	TARSIL MARDAN.						
	Koh Dáman Balzai	44	100	4	44	274	6
	Sadhum	9	28	3	26	88	3
	Main the the	13	41	- 4	19	171	9
	Total Tahefi	.06	230	4	89	533	6
	TABUL SWADI.					-	
	Boláknáma	2	9	- 4	2	14	7
	Kinára Darya	148	669	- 5	149	1,163	8
	Jabba lin nii nii	17	102	6	16	128	8
	Maira as in an	- 1	6	6	10	20	20
	Koh Dáman Sadhum	140	1640		5	15	3
	Total Tabell	168	786	5.	173*	1,340	s
	Тапин Ризнаман.						
	Koh Dáman Miohni	66	642	.11	56	1,175	21
	Darya Warpar	105	1,794	16	105	2,499	24
	Kabul Nahri	54	1,122	21	54	1,645	50
	Kasha	60	1,662	38	49	1,555	32
	Bára	181	3,066	23	181	3,500	27
	Koh Dáman Mohmand	19	.95	5	19	135	7
	Total Taksfi	415	8,811	20	414	10,509	25

Statement showing assessment on Mills in the Peshawar District-concld.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

	_						_	Revenue.
		FORMER STATISTICS.			PHESENT STATISTICS.			Assessment of Jarondae or water-
ASSESSMENT CINC	Number of mills.	Total armss- ment.	Avorage re- venue per mill.	Number of mills.	Total assess. munt.	Average re- vonue per mill.	mille.	
TARSIL NOWSEE	BA.		Rs.	Bs.		Rs.	Re.	
Kinara Darya	1916	222	***	W	iei	567	1944	
Cháhí Nahri an	1.094	3	65	22	3	75	25	
Kohl Khattak	10,000	15	400	27	15	475	32	
Total Tahail	(644	18	465	26	18	550	31	
Perhawan Distr	ner.							
Tahail Chareadda	7494	251	3,917	16	250	5,600	22	
" Mardán	3385	66	239	4	89	533	6	
" Swáhi	1.225	168	786	5	173	1,340	8	
" Posháwar	444	415	8,311	20	414	10,509	25	
n Nowshern	355	18	465	26	15	550	31	
Total District	н.	918	13,718	15	944	18,532	20	

The assessment imposed, however, in view of the large income derived by the mill-owners is really light, especially when it is borne in mind that most of the mills are on irrigation channels, constructed and maintained at the cost of the irrigators, and that the mills owe their value mainly to the fact that the right to construct them is restricted by Government orders, and so a species of monopoly is created. For comparison I append a statement showing what the mills on the Kabul River Canal rented for in 1896-97 and what the leases for 1897-98 have been sold for. Assuming that the canal runs for 300 days in the year against an actual of 358 days in 1896-97, the income per mill will be Rs. 450 18 a year, and one-fifth of this amounts to Rs. 90 03 against an average assessment of Rs. 26 and Rs. 34 in Peshawar and Nowshers, respectively, and it must be remembered that 30 of the canal mills are in a group close to each other, and this of course somewhat affects their letting value, which depends so largely on the practical monopoly of grinding enjoyed by a mill for a particular locality.

Chapter V, C.

Land and Land Revenue

Assessment of Jarandas or watermills.

KABUL RIVER CANAL.

Canul closed from head for seven days in 1896-97.

1					
	EAGN MILL SOLD FOR 1896-97.	16 to 31st 197.	during	old for	Incomo
NAME OF MILE.	Amount payable per diem.	Actual income, April 1896 to March 1897.	Ganal ran during 1896-97.	Mills 827.98.	Probable 1897.98
TARRAL PATAN	Ra. a. p.	Bs. s. p.		Ва. а. р.	Hs. a. p.
Mill No. 1	6 5 10 0		vara f	5 1 0	
, , II	6 5 13 0	1000	No IV	5 14 0	
" "111	6 9 0 0	MANAGER TO SERVE	M Sam	6 3 0	
" " IA ""	6 9 15 0	West Parling	Mills Nos.	8 1 0	1
v	611 13 0	101110000000000000000000000000000000000	Sat days.	8 13 0	
	30 42 3 0	14,963 4 0	244	100	
Nowshera					
Mill at World	47 4 (2,439 10 (12 2 0	1
Garhi. Mill at Dag Besúd	4 6 2 (2,115 12 (15	9 8 0	
,, Dagi Bánda	2 2 8 0	531 1 0	235 days	3 4 0	
" Axts Khel	2 3 0	467 4 (2 14 0	23,756-4-0
Total	12 18 14	5,588 11 (354	
PANDI BRANCH.				- 20	
Mill No. I	2 2 8	481 4 (3 12 0	
w w II	0.70.00	437 14 (担	3 4 0	
. a III			3	3 8 0	
" " IA "	288	645 12		4 13 0	
Total	8 10 14	0 2,026 2			
Konvi Branch. Mill at Lala		0 416 4	0 333 days.	2 3 0	
Total			0		
GRAND TOTAL			0 4	-	j

Average income per mill per annum

... Ra. 450 18.

The following tables show the result of the re-assessment: Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue

Results of the new assessment.

	t year mont	Bevn	NUE AT BOX	ATED.	011008	INCREASE OVE FORMER BEVE	
Circles.	the last	On area (n. re)	port.	no ut	nuo nu	CENTAG	
4	Revenue of the last year of former sameserent	Settlement Officers.	Financia I Commis- sioners.	On actual area sano 4 7 o n e rabes.	Actual revenue assesse	Difference.	Porce a t-
TABSIL CHAR- SADDA. Maira Nahri Sholgira Doaha	Ha. 13,689 33,616 72,308 1,00,172	Rs. 19,275 82,165 90,418 1,12,804	Rs. 19,275 82,418 89,400 1,12,874	Ra. 20,118 66,816 87,230 1,09,430	Ra. 19,260 07,540 86,585 1,10,810	Hs. + 5,571 + 33,924 + 14,277 + 10,638	+41 +101 +19 +11
Total Tabili	2,19,785	3,04,062	8,03,067	2,83,603	2,84,197	+64,410	+29
Tanent Manoan. Koh Daman	16,598	22,701	22,701	22,451	21,790	+5,197	31
Bairai. Koh Daman	12,893	20,824	18,474	18,367	18,340	+ 5,447	42
Sadhum	55,508	1,20,858	1,11,208	1,01,551	1,01,435	+45,927	83
Total Tabail	84,094	1,64,383	1,62,382	1,42,869	1,41,565	+56,571	66
Tanwit Swant. Bulāknāma Kināra Darya Jabba Maira K o h D ā m a s Sadhum.	18,168 6,431 27,435 66,318 2,435	8,540 45,807	29,905 7,990 43,657 1,63,452 3,290	29,829 7,985 43,654 1,03,683 3,090		+9,097 +2,689 +16,250 +38,177 +900	50 49 59 57 36
Total Tahaii	1,19,878	1,99,320	1,85,297	1,88,241	1,86,890	+67,017	56
Tabsil, Pranawar. Koh Démau Michni. Darya Wárpar Kábul Nahri	30,698 65,637 71,703	82,798 73,880	42,067 82,798 70,914	82,094 72,960	82,825 78,540		25 8 8
Kaslia Bára	25,907 1,62,184	27,778 1,63,918	27,770 1,63,918	27,566 1,63,735	28,060 1,04,025	+1,841	1
Koh Daman Mohmand.	15,456		20,426	20,908	20,634	+5,178	33
Total Tabail	3,71,495	4,11,248	4,07,890	4,09,530	4,00,799	+ 88,354	10
Tanish Nowshired, Kinéra Darya Chéhi Nahri Kohi Khattak	24,884 43,174 7,867	59,944	69,944	34,768 60,192 9,260	36,045 58,590 9,570	+11,661 +15,416 +2,503	47 35 34
Total Tabali	74,925	1,05,404	1,03,996	1,04,120	1,04,500	+29,580	89
Posháwar Dis- triot.	8,71,072	11,85,017	11,50,580	11,27,872	11,26,954	2,55,882	+29

[Punjab Gazetteer; (

Chs	pter	V.C.
		Land
	tever	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	DECEMBER OF COLUMN	the new

44		An Pin	WARD	de sensor	Re,	E	1	1	7	1990	1				
16	1ABL, 18	GRAZING,	-1000	Total meat	2,88,121 A Ann	1,30,600	102.31	10,500		18,553	9,05,023 10,95,178				
12	ASSESSMENT FOR KHARIF, 1890, AND RABI, 1897.	204		Dun to G	Re. 2,413,674	1,11,014	1,89,289	8.90	55,608	16,042	9,05,023				
14	RIF, 169	YEN, AG.	FIXED APPEARANTE AND AND DATES, &C.	YEN, &C.		.fatto'F	40,447	19,648	13,571	1,00,455	0,618	2,490	1,89,255		
П	RETA	AMB PINGO ARBYA		Other as- signments	Rs. 8,377	4,467	4,949	1,271	#	27,159	0,311 27,184				
12	NT FO	E 43715	designed	de fahliaX sonered	1,110	Œ.	Į.		1,010	6,311	-				
11	SSME	LAND BEVENUE AND RAZZI		winyui	H.c. 3,313	3,610	8,158	100	292	10,622	10,629				
3.0	ABSJ	Lasto		ban sipat sham	Rs. 27,647	11,671	11,448	1,605	5,312	1,49,741	1,45,231				
0	OLD THE SY	Iq e	qual	Add service tation po	麗!		ě	ğ	-	1200	1)				
80	WHICH THE WHICH T	2380.	-98	-tnom	Bs. 2,19,770	84,978	1,19,870	3,71,526	74,045	8,71,091	8,83,800				
	NO W	T POR ORS	-A0	Dos to G tnemms	1,84,171	82316	1,04,002	2,73,831	69,153	11,274	7,11,000				
9	AR IT STOOD RED AND OF RENT ROLL, SA	BRYENDS AND BIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRAZING	SHERREN	SHERRIEN ATHE, &C.	SHESHEN ATER, &c.	AND RIXED ASSESSMEN		LatoT	B.s. 35,599	16,340	15,871	1737	5,792	1,71,296	1,73,740
LQ.		MAKED A	4	-an quito	R. 11,402	6,242	6,955	7,196	1	30,155	80,243				
+		DAM D	Amigned	-la ridbiidX	12		#	1	ŧ	1	100				
62	ABRESSMENT SEMBNT EXP ABSTRACT I	TVESTO	d	.amhart	Re. 2,707	69	689	30	2,23	16,31	18,495				
OI	ASSESSMENT LAST ARSTRA	Last a		has splata andana	Re. 21,340	10,090	8,934	81,873	3,561	1,26,804	1,28,998				
	-				- 5	1	1	1 3	9						
-			TABILE		Chármidda	Maritia	Suche	Peshfwar	Noveliera	Total District	land reserved and real of sell reserved				

CHAP, V. -ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

23	Bestances	2.84,195 58,503 32.3 66,108 29-5 The figures is antique type show the mill revouuse, which is 56,503 466 56,581 65,412 56,503 56,581 65,581
83	Percentage of altimate in- oreners	29-8 660 660 870 870
11	-su seorg ni occesso in gross us-	86,108 56,581 67,571 35,274 27,958
96	Percentage of increase in Gov- ernment demand by new in-	1 12 1 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
93	Immediate increase in Govern- ment demand by new nessu- ment.	20,500 20,500 20,500 20,200 20
- 81	New assessment sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. W. rangonali ni	2.84,105 5.600 1,41,205 1,56,800 1,34,600 1,05,610 1,05,610 1,10,704 11,105,704 11,105,704 11,105,810
	HELD BEEN	To the second se
	TABILITY	Chürmidds 2,84,105 50,503 Marliam 1,41,265 42,405 Swilii 1,56,840 35,287 Poshikwas 1,86,840 35,287 Nowahern 1,96,840 25,384 Total District 11,10,704 1,90,086 Grand Total of land revenue } 11,18,296 1,04,864 and mill revolution. 11,188,296 1,04,864

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Results of the new
assessment.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue-

Gross revenue and resultant increase.

The foregoing statement shows the gross results of the re-assessment which has resulted in an increase in the total ultimate assessment of Rs. 2,53,487 against a forecast of Rs. 1,00,000, and an immediate increase of Rs. 1,94,854, or 27.4 per cent., in the Government demand. Most of the deferred revenue is in khálsa villages, and when the increments fall in the increase in the Government demand will be still larger. Speaking generally, the enhancement may be ascribed to an equalisation of the demand on the hithorto lightly assessed lands in the Maira of Hashtnagar and in Yusafzai, which have benefited greatly by the opening of the Swat River Canal and the great extension of irrigation from that source and from wells, and have rapidly developed under 25 years of a peaceful and stable administration since last settlement. Elsewhere, too, an attempt has been made to level up the assessment on tracts which had specially profited by the opening of the railway. As the increase has not been obtained by a mere forcible enhancement of the existing revenue everywhere, it is to be hoped that the settlement will work smoothly, and that the heavily assessed lands near Peshawar, where no enhancement practically has been taken, will not have to bear so large a burden relatively as hitherto.

Deferred assessloases.

No progressive assessments have been fixed in the true ments and protective sense of the term, that is to say, the chance of a further improvement in the condition of an estate has not been discounted by ordering that an increase in the assessment shall be levied after the lapse of a certain time. All estates have been assessed on their existing assets. Owing, however, to the great improvement in the condition of Hashtnagar and Yusafzal, as explained in the preceding paragraph, the increase on the existing assessment was very large. The Settlement Officer proposed in paragraph 76 of the Charsadda Assessment Report to defer for five years one-fourth of the shah nahri rate of Re. 1 per acre, and the Financial Commissioner concurred in paragraph 33 of the Review, but the Lieutenaut-Governor* considered that a rate of 12 annas an acre would be sufficient, so in the Swat Canal villages no revenue was deforred. In Yusafzai the Settlement Officer suggested in paragraph 86 of the Assessment Report that, if the rise was considered too sudden, one-fourth of the total increase might be postponed for five years, but he did not recommend that this course should be adopted. The Lieutenant-Governor's orders were issued in paragraph 15 of the Government review, which for facility of reference is quoted.

^{*}I may also mention that I have just heard from one of the largest land-owners in Mardán that he has had no difficulty in farming out his cetates for a term of years at Ha. s an acre, the farmer paying the whole of the Canal and Land Revenue, so I trust that in view of this fact and of the great increase in irrigation which has occurred, we shall hear no more of any complaint on the score of over-assessment in the Swat Canal truct-

"The Lientenant-Governor considers that in all circles, except the Maira of Tshall Mardan, in which the enhancement exceeds 30 per cent, a portion of it, amounting to about the excess over 30 per cent., should be postposed for Land and Land five years so as to avoid too large a per miltum enhancement; and in postponing the excess over 30 per cent, for a circle relief should, of course, generally he befored assess, given to those villages whose enhancements are most severe. In other circles, ments and protective excluding canal irrigated villages in the Mardán Maire, Mr. Dane may propose leases, for the Financial Commissioner's approval a progressive assessment for any estates in which the increase is very heavy."

Chapter V. C. Revenue.

The amount of revenue deferred to Kharif 1900 under these orders is as follows :-

					Ra.
Mardán	***	1000	200	***	7,425
Swábi	300	****	100	100	16,750
			Total	141	94,175

It may be noted that in almost all the estates immediately after assessment such a rapid increase occurred in the number of wells that there will be no difficulty in realising the full assessment when the time comes, and, as Major Deane has recently pointed out, the people admit freely that the whole revenue can easily be paid from the price of the bhusa, or straw, alone.

The balance of the sum of Rs. 43,028 out of the gross demand which has been deferred is the enhanced irrigated assessment on protected wells with the exception of a sum of Rs. 1,715 which has been deferred in the following estates in the Mardan tabsil on account of swamping and saline efflorescence due to the Swat River Caual. If owing to the drains which have been dug by the Canal Department the condition of these villages continues to improve the deferred revenue will be recovered with effect from Kharif 1900 :-

			Re.
	***	***	60
	100	111	430
199	***	1616	245
111	444	and t	185
1444	110	64611	170
116	356	***	150
1.604	100	9950	150
1000	100	900	375
Total	***	344	1,715
	111 101 101 102 101		

In all 1,369 protective leases were granted, and in accordance with the special orders of the Financial Commissioner, Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue-

leasue.

conveyed in letter No. 3006, dated 1st May 1894, from Senior Secretary, a term of ten years' exemption from the enhanced irrigated assessment was allowed in the case of the partially Deferred assest lined wells classed as kachcha-pakka. The necessary inquiries ments and protective were made on special village statements which have been bound up as registers and placed in the District Kanungo's office. For facility of account a term of exemption has been granted so as to expire with the rabi harvest, so that the full assessment may begin to run from the commencement of the agricultural year. A special form of protective lease was lithographed, . which covers all classes of protective works, and shows the procedure to be followed in case of alienation of the area attached to the work.

Instalments collections.

The instalments have been fixed to meet the convenience of the people, and with due regard to the relative value of the produce in each harvest. In the Swat Canal tract in Charsadda and Mardan half the demand is taken in the kharif and half in the rabi. On the private caual lands in Charsadda and Peshawar, where a large amount of cane, cotton, rice and maize is grown, the former proportion of two-thirds in the kharif and one-third in the rabi has been retained. In the portions of Yusafzai not irrigated by the canal the rabi is by far the more valuable, and so the old proportion of half and half has been set aside, and 6 annas will be collected in the kharif and 10 annas in the rabi. In Nowshers, owing to the opening of the Kabul River Canal and the great increase in wells, it has been possible at the request of the people to take half the revenue in each harvest. In the Maira circle in Charsadda, with the exception of Tangi Barahzai, which so far as the instalments go is classed with the Sholgira, and in the Koh Daman Mohmand circle in Peshawar there is but little kharif, and the proportions are onethird and two-thirds and half and half, respectively. It might have been one-third and two-thirds in the Koh Daman Mohmand circle also but the people objected, and even wanted to adhere to the old proportion of two-thirds kharif and one-third rabi. Finally in the Kasha where, owing to the fruit orchards and gardens, the rabi produce is the more valuable, the proportion stands as before at one-third kharif and two-thirds rabi.

The dates of the instalments have been everywhere postponed so as to admit of the produce being put on a favourable market, and they now stand as follows :-

CHAP. V .- ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

		Knan	93	Rant.	
Tahell.	Circle.	Date.	Propertion of royonuo,	Date.	Proportion of rayeasa.
5	Muira	Ist December	+ {	15th June 15th July	} +
CHARRADDA-	Nahri {	Ditto 15th Febru- ary,	}•	Ditto	3
l	Sholgira and Doába	Ditto		Ditto	*
MARDAN S	70 villages irrigated } by Swit Canal.	15th Decem-	+ {	1st July 1st August	} +
(Rest of Tabell	Ditto	ve.	Ditto	12
Swani	Whole	Ditto	35:	Disto	19
	Kasba {	tet Decom- ber. 15th Janu-	}+	1st June las August	} +
	Koh Dáman Mohmand	1st Decem-	¥	1st July	4
PROBAWAR -	Michai {	Ditto 15th Febru- ary,	}*	Disto	
-		tat Docem-)	1000	243

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue.

Instalments and collections.

The proportion of revenue paid in each harvest by villages is as follows:-

Other Circles

Kohi Khattak

Other Circles

NOWSHESA.

ber. 15th Janus

Lat Ducember Ditto

16th Fobra-

ary.

ary.

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Ditto ...

Number of villages paying	Ohlireadda.	Mundén.	Swibil	Peshiwar.	Nowshers.	Total
Kharif, Rabi	03	70.	iii-	11	143	287
1 1 1 1 10 10 10 10	101	1946	100	240	(4)	841
A 1 1 0 00 00 00	etc	63	101	-0.00	m	186
1 m 1 m m m m	(14		72.5	16	iii	30

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

collections.

In Yusafzai, where the bulk of the revenue is paid in the rabi and the tobacco income comes in late, two instalments have been fixed for the rabi. Elsewhere, except in Charsadda, which instalments and was the tabsil first assessed, and where a single instalment on 1st July would suit well, and in the Kasba, where the extra rabi produce is valuable and the owners are not good revenue-payers so two instalments on 1st June and 1st August have been fixed, it has been possible to simplify the zamindars' accounts by having only one instalment for the rabi.

In most circles, owing to the late date at which the sugarcane income is realised, it has been necessary to have a second kharif instalment, but in Yusafzai, in the rainfall circles of the Maira in Charsadda, and Koh Daman Mohmand in Peshawar, and in the Kohi Khattak where the kharif revenue is paid on the miscellaneous income, a single instalment on 1st December has been fixed.

The owners have now got ample time to realise their crops and pay in the revenue by due date, and it is to be hoped that when the revenue is in arrears prompt measures will be taken against defaulters. In the past collections have been very bad owing to a false feeling of lenity. The inordinate delay allowed to occur has not, however, been of any real beneft to the revenue payers, but has, on the contrary, by complicating their accounts, placed them at the mercy of the Patwaris and headmen, and frauds were frequent. An attempt had now been made to stop this by giving every landowner and occupancy tenant a parcha bahi, or revenue receipt book, in which the whole of the land held by him is shown with the revenue and cesses due from him in each harvest. Printed dhal bachh or distribution forms were prepared and given out to all Patwaris. Three copies of the settlement bachh were made out on printed forms, one was given to the headman, one was filed in the tahsil, and one was sent into the district kánúngo's office. If these printed forms are regularly used and Patwaris are required in accordance with Rule 55 of the Rules under the Revenue Act to fill in the revenue payments for each harvest into the parcha bahis without charge, we ought to have no more complaints of impossibility of prompt collections, because the headmen did not know how much was due from each sharer. There should, therefore, be no hesitation in future about enforcing the liability of the headmen for prompt collections.

The following table shows the incidence per cent, of the

cesses hitherto paid and those now fixed :-

O ₄	E4,		At reg actiles		-	Bofo ro-manus		14.	At pre	eent	٠,
Local rate Lumbardári Zalldári Patwári	Total	1111	Rs. 2 5 1 5 5	0 0 4	20000 0	Rs. 10 5 1 5 5 21	a. 6 0 4	P-8000	Ha, 10 5 6	n. 6 3 Nil 3	p. 8 4

Causes

It should be explained that the gaildari was only levied in the Doaba and in the present Peshawar and Nowsbera tahsils excluding the Khwarra Niláb circle. In future the zaildárs will be paid by a deduction from the revenue. In the rest of the old district, where no raildari was levied, an extra I per cent, was taken in the Patwari cess, which in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai amounted to Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. The 4 annas represents the old stationery cess which was amalgamated with the Patwari cess from Rabi 1886 under the sanction of the Financial Commissioner communicated with Director's letter No. 125, dated 23rd January 1886.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue-Cesses.

An ala lambardari cess, of 1 per cent. is levied in a few estates, but as explained in paragraph 53 this will cease as existing chief headmen die out.

The village officer's cess, which includes lambardari and patuar, was sanctioned by Punjab Gazette Notification No. 247, dated 18th December 1896, and the fact that it has been fixed at Rs. 10-6-8 per cent, or 10 pie per rupes of revenue, will greatly facilitate bachh calculations, since it now stands at the same rate as the local rate.

It is satisfactory that it has been possible at this re-assessment to slightly decrease the burden of cesses.

The Peshawar Canals Regulation has just been sanctioned, so the old collections at varying rates in Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda, which under the name of mirabi on account of the canal repairs have been maintained as reported in paragraph 88 of the Charsadda and paragraph 110 of the Peshawar Assessment Reports, will now require revision.

The assessments were announced in Charsadda, Mardan Term of settleand Swabi with effect from Kharif 1895, and in Peshawar ment. and Nowshern from Rabi 1896. The term of settlement subject to the sanction of Government has been announced as a period of not less than 20 years.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Govern- Government lands. ment lands classified by departments, while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes.

Table No. XXX shows the number of villages, parts of Assignments villages, and plots, and the area of land of which the revenue and revenue. is assigned, the amount of that revenue, the period of assignment, and the number of assignees for each takeil as the figures stood in 1896-97.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. Assignments land revenue.

The whole subject of assignments of land revenue came under review at the Regular Settlement, when it was found that the jázírdárz were, according to the old Sikh system, taking a of full half share of the produce, instead of the Government demand, which was all they were entitled to; and that they had often transferred their jugir rights by sale, gift, or mortgage, while collaterals had in some cases inherited. full detail of the assignments will be found at pages CXX to CXLVII of the appendices to Captain Hastings' Report. They may be classed under the following heads, each of which will be separately noticed :-

ME CO	ar soon	III OO THUSINGSTON
2.	99	village servents.
3	100	shrines.
4.	34	Hinda buildings

5. Miscellaneous mudfis.

6. Mill mulfie.

Lembardars' indoes.

8: Malda 95 Dastaria'

10. Favourable ausussmenta-

(a) of border tribes. (b) of leading men.

Muche to mosques.

It was found that in every village there were one or more musicile, to each of which attached a small muofi enjoyable by the imam or village priest; some of these cases had previously been enquired into, and received sanction to be enjoyed either during the pleasure of Government, or for life, and liable to re-consideration at death. By far the greater number had not been enquired into at all. As their resumption would be considered a hardship and the amount thereby saved would not compensate for the ill-feeling caused, it was decided that, provided the muajis were proved to be of old standing, not necessarily three generations, they should be released in favour of the imim in occupation during the pleasure of Government " to marzi Sarkar, " subject to the performance of the duties attaching to the position. The figures below show their number and distribution :-

							No. 08	RUAVIS.
Name of Tahali.			Number of mulfi Total arms.		Revenue.	Lous than 10 acres. More than 10 acres.		
Peshawar Doaba Daudzai Nowshera Hashtnagur Mardáu Utmán Boják	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	***	排印制	298 329 8 284 325 177	523 578 421 1,114 2,788 1,628	He. 2,124 2,170 333 2,133 780 1,153	296 329 76 261 169 118	11 33 66 59
		Total	311	1,400	7,047	8,693	1,230	161

No previous enquiry had been made regarding this class of

Cines of a	rvanti	4.	No. of grants.	Area in acres.
Blacksmiths Carpenters Cobblers Potters Barbers Bards Servants of gs Sweepers Brickmakers Bakers Doctors Watchmen Washermen Shepherds	sest-ho	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	278 392 1 31 206 52 2 1 10 17 18 23	543 729 1 24 853 79 6 1 19 10 4 13 1
7	Total	HIL	1,068	1,775

mudfis, but in most villages there were usually found lohars (blacksmiths), tarkhans (carpenters), kulals muafe. (potters), nais (barbers), deh, and others enjoying small portions of inam land. It was decided, in those muafis proved to have been enjoyed for a long period, that they should be continued to the office and upheld during the pleasure of Government on condition of service. The result of these enquiries for the district will be found in the statement in margin.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue

winds,
Muchs Chakrana

Muafe to sigrate.

In cases of this class it was ascertained if the income from the muafi went towards the maintenance of the ziarat or shrine ; if so, and it was one much reverenced, the muafis were upheld so long as the ziarat to which they attach is held in respect, and during the pleasure of Government. When, however, the income was not expended mainly in the keeping up of the shrine, but enjoyed by the present muofidars, simply owing to their being descendants of the saint, proposals for enjoyment for life and favourable assessment afterwards were sanctioned. The total number of such grants was 89, and their annual value Rs. 6,571. In Yusafzai, muafis set apart for the support of buildings and shrines, or granted to the priesthood, are known as serie, translated by Major James as free gift; but as the situation of seri land is generally at the head of a band it is probable that the word is simply seri and means from the head.

There are but few muafis to Hindu buildings, and nearly all Muafis are situated in the limits of theold Peshawar, Daudzai, and Doaba buildings.

No. of Value. Name of Tahmil. muáfis. Rø. 25 697 Peahawar 56 4 Nowsborn 6 177 Dosba Daudrai 1 -Mardan Utman Bolak ... 931 36 Total 1479

tahesis. They were granted by the Sikhs for a lengthened period. The figures in the margin show the number in each tahsil.

This class of muáfis, usually found to be enjoyed by Sayads, Afgháns, and sometimes Brahmins, were upheld

Munfls to Hindu

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. Mill munne.

for life where they were proved to have been enjoyed for a long period.

In the case of mills, too, although strictly speaking not mugis,

Name of Tabsil.	No. of mills.	No. of mills granted frue,	Value.	No. of mills favoardily names	Value
Pesháwar Dosba Daudzai Hashtungar Mardán Utmán Bolák	231 175 190 38 66	108 88 681	8,407 727 882	12 6 80	Rs. 292 190 587
Total	695	2111	4,016	51	000

as there were no sanada forthcoming to support their free enjoyment, the fact of long enjoyment was taken into consideration. The statement in the margin shows the number of mills in each tahsil, the number recommended to be granted free and the

number for which favourable assessments have been proposed.

Lambardars imime.

The lambardars of the district, as a rule, enjoyed inams; in tahasis Peshawar and Daudzai the inam was often nothing more than their proportional share in the inum ba-wajch-daftaria! previously mentioned. Some of them were in enjoyment of more than their proportional share. In tappah Barozai of Khalil, the one-fourth favourable assessment was all that was enjoyed by lambardars and proprietors. In Doaba, Hashtmagar and Mardán pachotra was taken, and the lumbardárs had ináms besides in parts of Mardán and Hashtnagar. In tahsil Nowshera the lambardars of the Khattak hill villages enjoyed cash inams and relief from their share of the Government assessment, according as the distribution was on houses or eattle. In tappaks Turch and Bolak, ploughs of land (i.e., the area a plough could cultivate), cash and wells were enjoyed as inam. In some villages of tappah Khalsa there was an inam known as sekot or tribara, i.e., one-third of the produce of the land ; it originated under the Sikh farmers,

Bystem of exempmont.

The idea of cash allowances was not favourably received by tion from assess the headmen, and as it was important that they should be contented, it was arranged that in commutation, lambardars should receive iname by freeing their land in the distribution to the amount of the allowance, i.e., the amount to be given in inam was to be added to the assessment of the village, and distributed over the village lands, minus the land to be granted to the lambardars. This arrangement saved them the collection of the cess from other proprietors, who, if relations and connections, seldom paid, and from whom the headmen oftendid not care to recover. The land granted as india was assessed land. If the allowance exceed the revenue of the lambardar's land, or, if the lambardar's land was already jagir or much to him, he will receive the remainder in cash,

For the Khattak hill village lambardars whose allowance at Rs. 5 per cent came to next to nothing the old inams of lambardars in cash and land enjoyed by them were both upheld for their lives as well as the allowance at 5 per cent. And where the present inams of lambardars in commutation of dars' sliowances. allowance fell short of their original iname the differences were upheld for life.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue.

Khattak lambar-

In Mardan, where the occupants of some hamlets who tenant carried on the duties of lambardars and enjoyed inams in con- allowances. sideration of that position were declared tenants, special arrangements were made to uphold some part of their original inams for life.

The statement on the next page shows the results of these Results of above arrangements in each tabsil. arrangement.

Malliks' inams are few ; they are the headmen of families

Malliks' inams.

Name of	No. of	Acres free	Bevenue
Tabell.	Malliks,	of revenue.	in rupees,
Pesháwar	43	151	774
Hashtungar	18	90	138

already described. They are only to be found in Peshawar tahail now. At the Regular Settlement opportunity was taken to appoint them lam-

bardars, and their inams were then treated as other lambardars' inams. If they remained malliks their inams upheld for life, liable to re-consideration at death. The statement in the margin shows the number of malliks and the inams enjoyed by them.

The daftaris were found, as a rule, in tappahs Mohmand,

Daftaris' inams.

Numo of Tahsil.	No. of	Acres free	Revenue in
	daftaria.	of revenue.	rupees,
Peshawar	794	3,561	7,067
Nowabera	25	97	111
Deaba Daudrai	449	682	2,716
Hashtnagur	8	12	59
Mardán	116	8,024	1,115
Utmán Bolák	82	2,683	2,013
Total	1,474	15,057	13,081

Khalil and Daudzai enjoying small inams ba-wajah-daftariat (i.s. rent). The inams should have been resumed in the first instance, when Government limited its demand to onesixth, but as it was not done, and the inams had been en-

jeyed for so long, it was considered advisable to resume after the deaths of present enjoyers. The statement in the margin shows the results for the district.

The favourable assessments granted at the Regular Settle- Favourable assessment may be placed under four headings :-

I.—Where favourable assessments had hitherto been enjoyed ; for example, tappah Barozni. Here, in every case, if the village adjoins independent territory, the favourable assessment was continued; and in villages not adjoining the border a part

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Results of the

				112	AMOUNT OF INAMS PORMERLY SELECTED BY LARRAMETER.	INTERNATION	MERCY DAR.	+1100.0	CAND EXPRIST THEM LEARNINGS, CASH ALLOWANCE AND INCH LAND.	HT TROM	THE PERSON	ner, can	ELEOWAN	CO AND IN	AN LAND
9	Course of Walnut	a Neth						91 39 3	Ferm	Permanent grants.	nta	Grass	Granted for tife.	fe.	
					Land and its present jama.	Cash.	Total,	al foredoreM strain add to missio	Land ex-	Cash	Total	Landand its jame.	Cast).	Total.	Total
anay year		1		7	Acres 1,239 Rs. 5,497	Bac. 7,263	Re. 12,730.	8119	3 2,037	Hr. 2,475	Ra. 13,987	3 202 3 914	d i	Ea. 914	Hs. 14,901
Dosba Dandani			£	, Land	Acres 1,896 Rs. 6,188	1,708	7,891	327	9 2,855	900	10,037	1,051	1	1,951	11,988
Nowsbera	ğ	3			Acres 2,250 Rs. 1,795	1,663	3,448	228	8,307	1,482	3,866	1,585	1,653	2,543	6,400
Inchitungur	H			1	Acres 1,358 Ea. 2,849	1,065	3,914	254	} 4,834 8,079	675	6,354	2340	115	710	7,068
uypreji	(\$)	4	1		Aeres 9,867 Rs. 1,406	Beer's	8,032	453	3 4,670	8,400	3,839	8,840 1,087	£	1,087	4,928
lanin Bolak	ī	1		-	Acres 6,851 Re. 3,454	3,062	6,616	778	3 1,200 5 515	5,160	5,075	3 2,845	1	2,845	8,520
		Total			Aores 22,961 Rs. 21,159	10,972	38,131	2117	3 19,208	13,441	837,88	\$ 15,225 \$ 8,281	1,768	10,050	808,808

only was resumed and the remainder upheld for period of Settlement. Twenty-three such villages were granted a favourable assessment to the amount of Rs. 5,372.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

II.—The Michni and Halimzai Mohmands occupy land in Favo British territory and had their favourable assessments upheld as ments, heretofore, the only increase being in the matter of cesses. Their former actual assessments, what they used to pay with cesses, and what they were asked to pay with cesses, will be seen in the statement given below:—

Favourable assessments,

		ngor.	nesessi	previously sessem.	THE ALL		payable in inhayiour, g comes.
Name of Tabell.	Name of Tribe.	Number of villages.	Former actual	The amount print paid, plus ce	Revenue.	Cessus.	Full amount p event of mish not including
Došba Daudzni (Tarakmis Halimsai Moh- mands.	12	B*. 3,304 200	Ra. 841 211	Rs. 797 200	Rs. 244 210	Rs. 3,606 3,047
1	Total	13	3,504	1,052	997	454	6,653

III.—New favourable assessments owing to situation on or near the border, in obedience to the instructions contained in Government letter No. 755, dated 30th November 1870. These orders were freely used in Mardán and Hashtnagar, and met the case of hamlets hitherto enjoyed free. All the proprietary body are entitled to this favour. In Shabkadar, where the proprietor was single-handed and could do nothing alone, the favour was extended to the tenants with occupancy rights. The mandars' rights were

Name of Taball,	Number of villages in which favourable assessments have been made.	Amount of revenue excused,
Pashkwar Dosba Dandsai Hashinagar Mardán Utman Bolak Total	14 3 11 27 17	Ha. 4,551 8,506 6,300 8,390 6,665

affected in a few cases, where the propietors have demanded that they should be restricted to the Government demand instead of what they had hitherto enjoyed. The figures in the table given in the margin will show the results of the new favourable assessments of the Settlement.

IV.—The fourth class includes favourable assessments to leading men, whose lands or mills had hitherto been lightly assessed; to ask them to pay the average rates in adjoining villages would have been hard. This system of favourable assess-

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue-

Favourable assess-

ment was also carried out for a few others whom it was considered advisable to favour and place in a better position than ordinary zamindárs. The statement below will show the number of cases, and the families to whom consideration was shown :-

Nume of Tahell.	Number of	Name of the persons or families with whom favorrable assessments have been made.	Amount of revenue excused.
Peshawar	*	Arbáb Sarfrás Kháu and his hrothera Jumma Kháu, Abdul Karim Kháu, Kotla Arbáb Khols family. Pir Haulf of Palosi Pirán	Ba. 1,040 46
Hashinsger	5	Mír Hása Kháu	160 600 600
Mardán	6	Total Ibráhím Khán of Hamsa Kot Akrem and Afsal Amād-ud-dīn of Qásiābad Yār Muhammad, &c., of Hoti Khwāja Muhammad Khán of Hoti Mohabat Khán of Torā	200 200 63 150 688
Utmán Bolák	- 2	Total Ahmad Khén of Khasána Abbás Khán of Ahad Khán	200
		Total GRAND TOTAL	* 007

The Khalil Arbab ináms.

The Khaiil Arbab Khel had praviously received the sauction Khel, Hashtnagar of Government to enjoy their acquired lands free for life, and at one-fourth assessment after death of the occupants then enjoying; these favourable assessments are not included in the foregoing statement.

> Some of the leading men were found in enjoying of large acres on which they had paid nothing hitherto; in every case looking to the position of the claimant, and comparing him with his neighbours, arrangements were made to upheld portious for life, conditional on service and help in recovering revenue instalments provided such help should be required. The following statement shows the result of the proposals for the leading men of Hashtnagar and Mardán;-

	Number of Khans or leading	Forms	n Muai	FIN.	Pausi	ит Ми	AFIB.	Land
Name of Tahsile	men in pos- session and enjoyment of muafis	Aren.	Mills.	Raveome,	Arra.	Mills.	Revenue.	The Khel and M inams.
Hashtnigar Mardan	14	Acres. 4,952 7,894	23	Rs. 2,783 4,302	Acres 4,952 3,258	151	Rs. 2,643 2,466	
Total	25	12,846	23	7,085	7,210	151	5,100	

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. The Khalil Arbah Khel Hashtuagar and Mardan Khana'

		Aura.		R	EVENCE.	
	Jágír.	Mušfi.	Total.	Jágír.	Muáfi.	Total.
Regular Sattlement Revised Settlement	Acres. 150,439 91,488		Acres. 248,860 257,433	Rs. 86,264 90,754	Rs. 90,344 54,497	Re. 1,70,608 1,45,231

Statement showing distribution of revenue assignments.

ī	.9	8	4	5	6
Glass.	Number of assign- menta.	Number of as-	Total area.	Total revenue.	There are the follow- ing quasi assign- ments in addition to those shows in column 5:—
In perpetuity free of	-4	12	Acres. 23,720	Rs. 6,146	Zaildári dues 6,311
In perpetuity subject	884	781	74,190	50,576	Zemíndári ináms 10,529
for life or lives	8,240	5,155	131,898		Frontier remissions 25,736
During plantare of Government.	1,800	11,085	26,970	1000000	Sarozai inima 1,193
For term of Settle-	90	80	660	1,210	Other remissions 255
Total	5,977	17,113	257,433	1,45,231	Total 44,024

Nors.—Ropecs 1,180 in Peshawar and Rs. 73 in Nowshern on account of the favourable assessment at ball, rates with the Multib. Khai Mohmand Arbibs have been included in column 5 against "during pleasance of Government."

The foregoing tables show the results of the present revision. Revision of assign-Including saildari allowances, samindari inams and frontier and ments in 1895-06. other similar remissions, the total amount of revenue assigned comes to Rs. 1,89,255, or 17.3 per cent. of the gross assessment.

Chapter V. C. In A Land and Land grants ex Revenue. the cond Classes of assign grantees.

In Appendix A a list is given of the principal outstanding grants exceeding Rs. 500 in annual value with a brief notice of the conditions on which they are released and the present grantees.

The number of petty muans has been very largely reduced owing to the exclusion of the village service or chaktrana grants, which, with the consent of the proprietors, have been resumed where, as was often the case, the grantees had ceased to render any service, or been excluded from the bachh where they were still amenable to the wishes of the village community. The grants for religious institutions are for the most part released during the pleasure of Government, and these have been upheld except in some few cases where, as the shrine or mosque had ceased to exist, the grant has with the sanction of Government been resumed. In the case of those grants, however, care has been taken to ensure wherever possible that the assignment shall be released to the manager of the institution and not frittered away uselessly in petty shares to descendants of the original grantee.

The saildars, where they existed in Peshawar, Nowshera excluding Khwarra Nilab and Doaba have been maintained, and their dues at 1 per cent, on the gross assessment have been deducted from the revenue and granted in the shape of cash inams from the revenue of an estate selected by the zaildar.

For the rest of the District agricultural inams as shown

Chireedda,—Punjab Government letter No. 254, dated 11th December 1896.

Yuan/zui.—Punjab Government letter No. 178, dated 8th October

Pechiner and Neumbers.— Puojab Government letter No. 90, dated 14th May 1897. in the following table have been sanctioned by the orders contained in the correspondence noted on the margin. By Punjab Gazette Notification No. 177 Revenue, dated 8th October 1897, the inamdars' rules under the Land Revenue Act have been extended to the Pesha-

war District so as to give the District Officer full control overall these grants, so with these and the zaildars a system of rural notables has been introduced throughout the district, though in Hashtongar and Yusafzni, to prevent unnecessary jealousy, no definite circles have been allotted to the inamdars. The limits of the tappahs in these tracts are well known, and ordinarily of course on the death of an inamdar a successor will be selected from amongst the headmen in the tappah. The amount actually sanctioned for these inams subject to the approval of the Government of India is Rs. 10,529.

1				News	en os	INAME,	Амог	int or to	AMS.	Land and Land Revenue
	TARRE	L.		ola.	Non.	Total,	Old.	Now.	Total,	Classes of assign
Chármilde	H+1	717		12	21	33	Re. 2,072	Rs. 3,280	Rs. 5,952	
Mardán	112.0	3111	Mes	.9	21	30	603	2,040	2,643	
Bwáhi	101	iie:		- 6	17	23	376	1,305	1,681	
Pesháwar	200	755	222	100	6	- 5	271	190	190	
Nowahern	100	999.	526	Hel	8	8	37/	292	202	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Potal	HE C	100	37	72	90	3,651	7,107	10,758	

The frontier remissions are a special feature of this dis- Frontier triet. Under this system a portion of the total assessment sions, of an estate is remitted in favour of the proprietors in consideration of the fact that they are held responsible for the watch and ward of the border and have to entertain trans-border tribesmen. There was some discussion as to the policy to be followed in regard to these frontier remissions. Mr. Merk proposed in paragraph 18 of his forecast that two-thirds of the remission should be resumed in Peshawar and one-third in

Yusafzai, but eventually orders were held over pending the reassessment of the border villages.

The subject was fully discussed in the correspondence noted

Financial Commissioner's letter No. 223 C., dated 11th September 1895, and onclosures.

Para. 23, Punjab Government letter No. 220, dated the 29th November 1895.

Para, 4 of Financial Commissioner's letter Ne. 33, dated 15th January 1896, and enclosures.

Para G of Punjah Government letter No. 38, dated 5th February 1896. on the margin, and it was decided that they should be retained at any rate in a modified form wherever they had hitherto existed, and that no general

resumption of a fixed proportion of these allowances to the border villages was desirable.

In Appendix B a list is given of the former and present remissions, from which it will be seen that it has been found possible to reduce the total amount of revenue remitted in this way from Rs. 32,125 to Rs. 27,184, and of course the relative incidence of the remissions on the revenue has fallen to a still greater extent. The remissions have now been expressly stated as fractions of the rupes of revenue, so that no difficulty will occur in future in case it is ever considered necessary to resume the remission in whole or in part, since the gross assessment is distributed over every holding and the amount remitted on that holding is shown as a deduction from the assessment.

Chapter V. C.
Land and Land
Revenue.
Frantier remisatons.

The remissions are held during the pleasure of Government on condition of service and good conduct. In the event of the alienation by sale, gift or mortgage of the area carrying the remission, the case is to be reported to the Deputy Commissioner, who has power to resume the remission in all cases in which the alienee is unsuited to bear his share in the duty of frontier watch and ward, in consideration of which the remissions are granted. Where the alienee is a new agriculturist, or not a resident of the village, there should be no hesitation in resuming while the land is held by him, and the small beginning thus made in differentiating between the land-holder, whom it is politically desirable to foster, and the new purchaser, who has no special claims to indulgence, may farmish an exemplar on which to base a system of similar favourable assessments on behalf of the true agriculturists elsewhere.

The utility of these remissions has already been shown, as those held by Shabkadar and its hamlets of Rashakai, Nuranai and Mián Khel have been resumed for a period of three years for complicity in the raid of 7th August 1897 on Shankargarh, while those of Tangi in Charsadda and of the Utmán Khel estates of Sangue, Mián Khán, Pípal, Kui Barmál and Kharki have been stopped for a similar period for the part which men from these estates took in the attack on the Malakand in July-August 1897. At the end of this period the remissions will only be re-granted after re-consideration of the conduct of the villages. In the event, therefore, of collective or individual miscenduct of a border village action can always be promptly and easily taken against the whole of a village or against any members of it, and this should be a powerful means at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for maintaining due order. The grant of the remissions during the pleasure of Government in no way signifies that they are to be regarded as perpetuity grants, but the condition was merely introduced to show that they could be resumed or revised at any time, and not merely at a revision of Settlement, when they naturally come under revision as a matter of course. No frontier remissions exist in the Nowshera tabsil, but their place is to some extent supplied by small inams to the headmen of the Kohi Khattak estates, which have been again released in addition to their scanty pachetra for the term of Settlement to compensate them for the extra work required of them.

Swat River Caust.

This canal was projected with the view of supplying irrigation to the dry plains in the north-east of the Peshawar valley, lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers, and the Kalpani torrent, on the banks of which Hoti Mardau, the station of the Regiment of Guides, is situated. The scheme originated with the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who, when President of the Board of Administration for the Punjab, advocated the construction of a canal in this locality more on the ground that

it would have an admirable political effect than from any hope of its yielding a large income. The first official proposal on Land and Land record is contained in a Minute, dated 1st December 1870, by Sir Henry Durand, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who personally visited the localities, and especially the site afterwards fixed on for the head works. The proposal was cordially approved by Lord Mayo. A preliminary report, with rough estimate of cost, was submitted to the Government of India with the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Henry Davies) on 23rd September 1871, with the view of obtaining sanction to the prosecution of further investigations and preparation of a detailed project. The scope of this preliminary project comprised the tract in the Peshawar District. bounded on the west and south by the Kabul river, on the east by the Kalpani torrent, a tributary of the Indus, and by the Indus itself, and on the north by the frontier range of hills, the length being about 25 miles, average breadth about 12 miles. Through the north-west corner the Swat river flows, debouching from the hills not far from the post of Abazai, and joining the Kabul river about 14 miles above the cantonment of Nowshera. The triangular corner thus cut off, called " the Doaba," has long been, and is now, extensively irrigated by inundation canals from the Swat river, and a narrow strip in the valley of that river on its left bank is similarly protected, so that no provision for these portions of the tract is required beyond ensuring that the new works will not interfere with the supply of water they now enjoy. The primary object of the project is to provide origation for the high table land lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers and the Kalpani, which is at too high a level to be reached by immodation canals, while the rainfall is scanty and precarious, and the water level is at a great depth below the surface of the ground. To the eastward of the Kulpani the water is found at a higher level. Sir Henry Durand accordingly considered that the irrigation from the canal should be limited, at least for the present, to lands westward of that stream. An extension beyond the Kalpáni is possible should it be hereafter deemed advisable. The valley, with a rainfall ranging between 8 and 15 inches, stands argently in need of irrigation. An attempt was apparently made in olden times to draw water from the river for this tract at a point close to the site of the present head works. The remains of an embanked channel are still visible in places above the fort of Abazai, but how long ago this was constructed, how far it was carried, or whether water ever flowed in the channel, no one can now say. The hill torrents probably carried away the canal if it was ever constructed across them. The question whether wells would not be a cheaper mode of providing the irrigation was disposed of in a letter from the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, in which it was calculated that the probable cost of wells to supply the area irrigable by this project would be about 17 millions sterling.

Chapter V. C. Revenue. Swit River Canal. Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Swit lliver Canal

The preliminary investigations showed that the supply of water in the river at its lowest was ample to supply both old and new irrigation, the smallest discharge measured up to that time being 2,970 cubic feet per second, of which 726 cubic feet were required for the old irrigation, leaving 2,244 cubic feet for the new canal. The area irrigable on the high land was estimated at 141,706 acres, or 47,285 in the summer season, 94.470 acres in the winter. The original scheme comprised the construction of a masonry weir 500 feet in length across the river, close to its debouche from the hills, about two miles above the Abazai Fort ; the crest of the weir was designed at the level of low water. A little below this weir a channel to supply the high land and the inundation canals on the Yusafzai side was projected from the left bank of the river and another for the old irrigation in the Doaba from the right. The prohable outlay, exclusive of interest and other indirect charges, was estimated at Rs. 14,70,000, the net income at Rs. 1,88,000, which would give a profit of 12.84 per cent. on the outlay. On receipt of this report and estimate orders were issued by the Governor-General in Conneil to proceed with the further investigations required and the preparation of a detailed estimate. This estimate, amounting to Rs. 19,45,000 inclusive of interest and indirect charges was submitted in 1874 and forwarded to the Secretary of State in 1875 and sanctioned by him in 1876. In recommending the project, the Government of India pointed out that the present sparseness of population in the tract affected by the canal might affect the anticipated financial results. It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty when the irrigation will be fully developed, but confidence was felt in the soundness of the estimate of the Revenue Officers that this might be looked for in fifteen years after the opening of the canal. Orders to commune the work were issued on the 1st November 1876, but shortly after the commencement it was ascertained that the rates at which work could be done had been under-estimated and that sufficient provision had not been made for passing drainage across the canal. Subsequent investigation also showed that a weir was unnecessary and that by locating the canal head above some reefs in the river bed a sufficient depth of water could be obtained for the canal without interfering in any way with existing irrigation.

The preparation of a revised estimate was therefore ordered to provide for the increased expenditure. This was submitted in June 1880, and received the sanction of the Secretary of State early in the following year; it showed a probable direct expenditure of Rs. 35,45,800 and a net revenue of Rs. 1,39,500 per annum. The canal is now (November 1883) on the verge of completion and, as finally aligned, the main channel is 26 miles, 300 feet long from its head to the point where it divides into two large Rajbahas Nos. VIII and IX, one carrying 200 cubic feet and the other 155 cubic feet per second.

In addition to various other masonry works the main line is crossed by six large drainages, for which 619 lineal feet of waterway have been provided, and fourteen minor ones, aggregating 500 lineal feet of waterway. Besides the above there are five large embankments of heights varying from 13 to 35 feet above ground surface. The treacherous nature of the soil, as well as the difficulty of procuring labour has made these works more costly than they would otherwise have been. In addition to the two above-mentioned there are seven other distributaries, the alignment and construction of which are in progress, and the canal is expected to be ready for irrigation next kharif. The canal has cost Rs. 37,25,000. The head works, situated in the Abazai country at the point where the Swat river enters British territory, consist of a regulator with seven openings of six feet in width, placed parallel to the stream of the river in a line with the bank. Forts have been constructed at both ends of the bridge to render it defensible. The estimated supply is 700 cabic feet per second, the area protected 126,000 acres, the length of the main line 26 miles, and the estimated annual irrigation 40,000 acres in the kharif and 50,000 in the rabi.

The preparation of a revised estimate was therefore ordered, to provide for the increased expenditure. The result of this estimate, which was submitted by the Government of the Punjab in June 1880, was to show a very marked increase in the anticipated outlay, the total of the direct charges amounting to Rs. 35,45,810, or Rs. 18,78,000 in excess of the original estimate. The revised estimate not only showed a very great increase in the capital cost but a reduction in anticipated revenue. In the original estimate the total area under command had been estimated at 126,000 acres, and it had been assumed that the whole of this area would be irrigated annually. In the revised estimate a considerable allowance was made for broken and unirrigable land, as well as a certain amount for such land as could only be irrigated by lift, and the anticipated annual irrigation was reduced from 126,000 to 90,000 acres. The net revenue was thus estimated at Rs. 1,39,500 annually, equivalent to a return of 3.7 per cent. on the total capital outlay (exclusive of interest) as against the 10.7 per cent, anticipated in the original estimate In forwarding this estimate for sanction it was observed that although it was unlikely to prove remunerative, the completion of the work was strongly recommended on other grounds, more political than economical, as affording a greater security for peace in the district by inducing the border tribes to settle down to agricultural pursuits. The Secretary of State declining to sanction the work as a productive public work on the grounds that it was unlikely to pay 4 per cent on the outlay, within ten years of completion, the estimate was sanctioned by the Government of India as an ordinary work in May 1881, and later on in the same year the causl was classified as a " Famine Relief Protective Public Work."

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue.

Swat River Canal.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

The Swat River Canal was completed in 1885, and was formally opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor Sir C. Aitchison on the 12th of February of that year, and irrigation Swit Biver Canal commenced at once.

> The total cost of the Canal at the time the Completion Report was made (March 31st, 1893) amounted to Rs. 34,76,887 (excluding indirect and interest charges), or a saving of Rs. 68,923 on the Revised Estimate of 1881.

> The canal, as constructed, takes out of the Swat river about two miles above Fort Abazai; there are, strictly speaking, no "head works." The Regulator, which is situated about 600 feet higher up than the original site selected, is built on a foundation of rock, which extends in a ridge across the river, holding the water up sufficiently high to dispense with the necessity of a weir. From Abazai the canal runs generally in a southeasterly direction to Mardan. Its length is 23:37 miles, and its capacity at the head is 700 cusees. At the tail the canal bifurcates into two large distributaries known as Nos. VIII and IX, their combined discharge being 324 casecs, or rather less than half the full discharge of the canal at the head. Rajbaha, which may be considered a continuation of the main canal, terminates about five miles south of Mardán. In addition to these two distributaries there are seven others, all of which flow in a direction nearly north and south. The total length of distributaries amounts to 139.7 miles, exclusive of an extension of the system recently carried out and mentioned later on-

> The tract commanded by the Swat River Canal, as originally constructed, may be described as being bounded on the north by the canal itself, there being practically no irrigation possible to the north, by the Swat and Kabul rivers on the west, by the Kalpani nullah on the east, and by the tail branches of Rajbaha No. VIII on the south. These tail branches run nearly due east and west at the foot of rising ground, which prevents any material extension to the south, although a scheme is on foot for carrying a small supply through the intervening ridge to the village of Kheshgi to provide water for a Government rakh for the Cavalry Depot at Nowshern. The boundaries thus described do not differ materially from those contemplated in the original preliminary investigations; the actual area embraced has lately been determined with great accuracy and has been found to comprise 139,533 acres of commanded area, of which 128,592 acres are culturable and irrigable.

> The main feature of the canal as a work of construction, and one wherein it differs essentially from every other canal in the Province, lies in the fact that it runs across the whole of the drainage system, of the country, the country is split up into innumerable nullahs some of great size, which carry away the

drainage from the hills on the north; and the great cost of the canal is due to the necessity of providing a great number of Land and Land cross drainage works. Altogether no less than 20 works of this nature have been built in the total length of 22 miles; of these, the two largest are the Nawadand aqueduct, consisting of a solid stone aqueduct of 17 spans of 18 feet across the nullah of the same name; and the aqueduct across the Jinda nullah of 6 spans of 26 feet: both of these nullahs carry enormous volumes of water during high floods. The highest known floods occurred in August 1892, when the water reached a depth of 194 feet in the former and 294 feet in the latter. The flood discharge in the Nawadaud nullah on that occasion has been estimated to have been equal to nearly one hundred times the fall capacity of the canal. In addition to these, the two largest drainage works, there are 11 culverts, 4 syphons, 2 super-passages and I inlet. The enormous height of the banks in places constitutes another feature of the causi, the broken nature of the country necessitating their construction to a height of little short of 60 feet in some places. These very high banks had to be constructed with the utmost care, and necessarily added greatly to the cost. They have to be kept under constant observation to enable the slightest damage to he instantly detected and repaired. During the thirteen years

The development of the irrigation on the Swat River Canal has been much more rapid than originally anticipated. In the original and revised projects it was estimated that the total area contemplated annually would be reached in the fifteenth year after opening,—the revised project put the maximum annual irrigation at 90,000 acres. As a matter of fact, so rapid was the growth that in the third year after opening the canal the irrigated area amounted to over 96,000 acres and in the fourth year to over 100,000. The estimated ultimate irrigation has been exceeded on avery occasion, but three times during the 13 years ending March 31st, 1898. During this period the maximum annual irrigation amounted to 138,557 acres in the last year (1897-98), and the average annual irrigation on the past five years (1893-94 to 1897-98) has amounted to 109,115 acres, or taking the thirteen years since the canal was opened to 96,200 acres. It will thus be seen that the canal has vastly more than fulfilled what was contemplated.

that have elapsed since the canal was opened, only one breach, on

the Ziam embankment in 1887, has occurred.

During the last two years largely owing to the insistence of Mr. L. Dane, Settlement Officer, an important extension has been carried out by constructing the trans-Kalpani Distributary, an off-shoot of No. IX Rajbaha, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 3,46,000 including indirect and interest charges. This distributary, starting from near Sari Balol, crosses the Bhagiari

Chapter V. C. Revenue. Swat River Canal.

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Bevonne.

and Kalpani nullabs by very large syphons and is carried through very broken country necessitating numerous works, until the 6th mile is reached, where irrigation commences; the Swit fliver Canal distributary maintaining a direction hearly east and west, drops into the Mokam nullah at the 14th mile at a point about two miles above the villages of Shahbaagarha. The area commanded by this distributary, which was practically completed in March 1898, is bounded on the north by itself, on the east by the Kalpani nullah; on the west by the Mokam nullah and on the south by the Balla nullah; the area embraced amounts to about 24,821 acres, of which about 23,461 acres are irrigable. The total area commanded by the canal has, by this extension, been raised to about 164,354 acres, of which 152,053 acres are calturable and irrigable. When this branch is in working order an annual irrigation of not less than 150,000 acres is probable.

> Financially the canal may be said to have achieved far more than was expected of it, though not constructed as a productive public work, it is stendily clearing its debt of interest charges. The total of these charges at the end of the year 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 21,23,346, and the total net revenue to the same time amounted to Rs. 14,24,009, leaving a balance of only Rs. 6,99,337 to be worked off.

> With the additional revenue to be earned from the irrigation on the Kalpani extension, and the generally marked increase that there has been on the older part of the canal during the past two years, there is every probability of this debt being cleared before very long, when the canal can lay claim to be classed as a productive public work.

Assessment the Swat canal.

The revenue system in force on the canal is described in the following extract from the Final Settlement Report :-

"The question of the pitch of the occupier's rates and the advisability of levying an owner's rate on the Swat Canal had been before Government for some time, but had not been finally disposed of before Settlement. It was referred to in the preliminary report, where a suggestion was put forward that, failing the adoption of a lump wet rate as proposed by Mr. Merk, for the present a nahri parta, subject to quadrennial revision should be added to the dry assessment, and the occupier's rates left as they were until it was known what the dry assessment would amount to, except in the case of the rate on rice which, to discourage the cultivation of this crop, might be raised to Rs. 6. Subsequently on a tour through the district Colonel Ottley, Chief Engineer, discussed the question, and an agreement was arrived at of the nature of a compromise to the effect that, in addition to the increased rate on rice, the rate on all rabi crops might be raised from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 3 an acre, the kharif rate remaining as before. The Irrigation Department,

however, considered that the rates on rice and cane should be raised to Rs. 6 an acre, on other kharif crops to Rs. 3, and on rabi crops to Rs. 3-8-0 in addition to a fixed land revenue including nahri parta of Re. 1 an acre. The Settlement Officer and local Revenue Officers were opposed to so sudden and severe Swat Canal. an enhancement, and eventually it was decided in Revenue Secretary's letter No. 593, dated 27th August 1894, that the rates proposed by the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Fryer, which were the same as those eventually proposed by the Settlement Officer as a compromise, should be adopted, and by Notification No. 198 I., dated 22nd June 1895, in the Punjab Gasette, the new rates shown below came into force from Kharif 1895. The former rates are given for comparison :-

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue. Assessment on the

Crops,							For	mer.		Pres	ent.	
Rine	141	773			***		Rs.	л. 8	p. 0	Rs.	n. 0	p.
All other kharif	crops		04	120	77.	tte.	2	8	0	2	8	0
Habi eropa	5960	996	1444	166		4440	9	8	0	3	0	0

"As suggested by the Settlement Officer, the rates for liftirrigation were fixed at half of those for flow, and the charges for construction of mud walls and for a single watering before ploughing not followed by a crop were abolished. In view of the outery in Charsadda over the reduced fixed assessment of 12 annas an acre and the lower canal rates, it is, perhaps, as well that the charges proposed by the Irrigation Department were not sanctioned.

"It may be noted that, as explained in paragraph 7 of the Settlement Officer's note forwarded with Commissioner's No. 1281, dated 30th April 1894, the kharif rates were kept low to encourage the more permanent class of tenants who cultivate cane and cotton and to avoid over-taxing maize, the staple winter food of the resident population, in the hope of improving thereby the style of farming in this tract, which is at present as a rule poor and slovenly. The enhancement of the rice rate was agreed to as the Canal Officers expressed fears of waterlogging, though it was considered that this was not likely to occur except in very limited areas owing to the excellent subsoil drainage of the country ensured by the numerous nalas with deep cut beds.

"It must also be remembered that, under the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Government Review of the Charsadda Report, these rates are capable of slight enhancement if the condition of the tract is found subsequently to warrant this.

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue.

Swat Canal.

"The revenue rate on the lands irrigated by this canal has been fixed at 12 annas an acre, or much the amount which Mr. Merk first thought was suitable for Hashtungar in his forecast, Assessment on the but then he did not contemplate an enhancement of the waterrates. Of this amount 6 annas an acre on all lands irrigated is given by book credit to the canal as nahri parla, and the balance, whatever it may be, is credited as true land revenue. Assignees have no claim to the nahri parts. Under the orders contained in the Financial Commissioner's Reviews of the three Assessment Reports, the fixed assessment in the tract commanded by the Swat Canal is liable to revision in each estate when a detailed jamabandi is prepared. If irrigation has extended, the fixed dry assessment, if any, on the new irrigation will be raised up to the circle rate of 12 annas an acre, or to the village shah nahri rate; if the estate was before irrigated from the canal, and lands previously uncultivated and unassessed will be assessed at the same rates, the assessment on chahi and sailab lands is not liable to be reduced on the extension of canal irrigation to such lands, and no nahri parta on such lands will be credited to the canal, though they will pay the usual water-rates."

> The amount credited to the canal on account of nahri parta in 1896-97 was Rs. 58,464.

> The result of the settlement operations is clearly shown by a comparison of the figures for the revenue accounts of this canal for 1895-96 and 1896-97 as shown below. The people in 1895-96 purposely refrained from irrigating, in the hope that the fixed assessment on the water-rates might be lowered in compliance with the agitation which was started in the autumn of 1895. Their unreasoning clamour was fortunately not listened to, and the results for 1896-97 are eminently satisfactory and will be easily surpassed in future years, and the canal will yet return the estimated 10 per cent :-

		oalley to tend of	referring	2089			Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.				
Cannt	Year	Capital calley	Callection les	Working expe	Nat revenue.	Interest charges	1893-94.	1894-95.	1885-86,	1896-97.	
Swat {		Ra. 3,762,459 3,971,837			Rs. 1,46,710 2,58,959	Re. 1,42,750 1,40,250	4:42	5'07	3:90 3:90		

The Kabul River Canal is fully described in paragraphs 12 and 49 of the Peshawar Assessment Report, which are extracted here for facility of reference:—

Chapter V. C. Land and Land Revenue.

"In 1891, at the instance of Mr. Merk, Depmy Commissioner, the project of improving she canal, which had been first dur at the lustance of Mr. Tucker, Deputy Canal. Commissioner, in 1895, taking out on the right hank of the Kabul Fiver where it leaves the hills at Warrak, was taken up and worked out by Mr. Freston of the Irrigation Department. The result of his project was the Michai-Nowsbera Canal, which, running at a higher level than the old Shaikh-ka Katha, crosses the Kafurdheri and Tabial sale by iron take apphone, and the Mullacai Lakrai, Bara, Zindai and Childs Khwai streams by swoden squeducts. The other hill torrents are crossed on the level by shingle dams, which are swept away by the floods and roomstructed in a few hours when these subside, so that they do not give much trouble. The total length of the present canal is 35 miles, of which 23 miles are in Peshawar and 15 miles in Nowsbera. The canal was opened in July 1892, but owing to the disastrue fieeds in the summers of 1892 and 1893 serious damnge was caused to the works and it had to be closed. It was restored by Mr. DuCane-Smithe, and since September 1893 has worked very satisfacturily. A branch has been constructed from Maira Kachauri to Banda Shaikh Ismail, 875 miles, and a project has excently been submitted for another branch through the cantoumont and city to Surcesi and Urmar above the present line, which will command about 12,000 acros more, must of which is lead that at present is entirely unirrigated, and owing to want of proper rainfull is uncultivated, save in the mest favourable seasons. The casal is at present managed by Shekh Sher Muhammad, Khén Bahádor, an officer lost by the Irrigation Department, under the supervision of the Settlement Collector, and some professional supervision will always be necessary owing to the very difficult country traversed."

The Kabul River

"The canal on the whole, therefore, has been inestimable benefit to the whole tract commanded, and has enormously increased its ascurity and revenue-paying capacity. Except near the head, where the soil is saline up to the Mulharai rath, the tract irrigated is of the richest character, and lying, as it does, close to the important market of Pashawar, with a done population of over 800 to the cultivated square mile, it can pay a very heavy revenue. Every credit, therefore, is due to Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner, who originated the scheme, and to Mr. Preston. Superintending Engineer, who designed and supervised the construction of the greater portion of the work. For myself I can only claim the credit of having carried out and amplified the projects of my predecessors, for having secured the restoration of the canal after it was nearly destroyed by the torroutial rainfall of 1892 and 1893, and for having originated and developed on workable lines the irrigation dependent on the work, which, owing to the way in which it is mixed up with private pre-existing frightion systems, has been anything but an easy task. Shar Muhammed, Sub-Engineer, has been in actual charge of the work practically throughout, and his services have been recognized by Government by the grant of the well-sarned title of Khán Bahádar."

The canal has been constructed for a maximum discharge of 224 cusecs, but the main works can carry 318 cusecs with a little widening of the bed, which will be sufficient for the area which can be commanded. The supply can be indefinitely increased, if necessary, hereafter to meet demands for water power in and near the Peshawar city, for which the work is splendidly adapted owing to the rapid fall in the country to the north. Total cost of construction up to 1894 was Rs. 4,47,697, and the net result of the working of this canal has been as follows:—

								P	er cent.
1892-93	2000	(985	1,444	199	111.0	000	19.01	12571	0.3
1893-94	100	1994	See		110	100	and the same	394	4:9
1894-95	1111	1777	190	411	***	***	****	100	0.1
1895.96	1000	1111	1999	1000	***	100	660	1600	8:7
1896-97	014	100	Sea A	Tak	144	1446	464	1444	20.6

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land Revenue. The Kabul River Canal. At first the water-rates charged were-

The lift-rates were half those for flow. At the Revised Settlement the land revenue of the area irrigated has been assessed with regard to what the land may be expected to pay without the use of canal water and without regular resort to the old sources from which much of the area in the Peshawar tabail was formerly irrigated. It was proposed in paragraph 79 of the Peahawar Report to charge regular differential crop-rates according to the scale noted below. These are based on the rates prevailing on the Bári Doáb and Chenáb Canals, and in view of the great advantages of the tract irrigated here are not excessive. In fact the original rates were only tentative and were introduced pending the framing of regular differential crop-rates after the canal was completed and irrigation had been developed. The rates were sanctioned and published with Panjab Gazztts Notification No. 925 L, dated 3rd April 1897 and were brought into effect from Rabi 1897. An area of 1,000 neres in Sarasang, Kafürdheri, Panamdheri Bala, Panamdheri Panan, Shahi Bala and Shahi Paian has been exempted from payment of water-rates and assessed at lump wet-rates, as this represents the land formerly irrigated by the Jui Tucker now merged into this canal.

Chara	. Crops.	Di	Kob Lupa into	n.		äbi			aba grái		8	áro			háb	
III	Sugarcane and gardene Rice, tolenco, popper and vegetables. Cotton and all dyes and fibres All rabl crops (except those	4 3	0	0	7.0	0	0	Ha. 8 7 6 4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
₩	specified) and made and fodder and makes Kimrif crops (except these already specified) and maste and folder. Lift-rates	2	8	.0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	

The income from the Kabul River Canal for the first year during which the new rates were in force was as follows :-

Water-rates for I Ditto Mill reuts	Rabi 1897 Kharif Ib	97		=======================================	100 110 110 110	58,951 54,977 23,000
Deduct-Cre	dited to	Total Jul Sha	lldi	144	100	1,31,928 3,529
Working expense	*		97	5H		1,28,406. 20,185
		Nut	Frofit	1167	1444	1,08,221

This upon the capital cost of Rs. 4,47,697 represents a net Chapter V. C. profit of over 24 per cent. The Settlement Collector's estimate of 17 per cent. which was considered oversangume has been more than borne out in the first year, and as cultivation becomes more intensive and the enormously valuable water-power of the Canal. canal near Peshawar is utilised, even larger returns may be confidently expected.

Land and Land Revenue-The Kabul River

The suggestion made by the Settlement Collector that the maintenance of this canal should be made over to the Irrigation Department while for some little time at any rate the revenue management should remain with the Deputy Commissioner has been accepted, and the proposed Hazarkhan extension has been approved, but is held over for further consideration in view of the possibility of this being utilised as the main line. The advisability of this, however, seems to be doubtful, as the valuable mill income and water-power would be to a great extent lost.

Board

Owing to the difficulty of maintaining the heads of the Upper Doaba Canals under the altered conditions of the Swat Canals. river above referred to, at this Settlement a new head has been dug in Katozai just within the border on the right bank. This head is in rock above the natural dam of rock across the river, and, as it has been provided with a regulator and a masonry syphon, constructed under a torrent which had hitherto prevented the people from going up to this head, the supply of the upper canals has been secured. At present the maximum discharge provided for is 150 casecs, but this can be indefinitely increased if necessity arises. The cost of the head syphon and 1.5 miles of new channel amounted to Rs. 15,013, of which Rs. 6,360 were paid by a takari advance taken up by the villages directly affected, and the balance was met from the Zar-i-nagha and other Local Funds. The canal was opened on 12th March 1896. The new channel, to save possible difficulties bereafter in the event of other canals having to be supplied from this source has, with the consent of the people, been recorded as the property of Government, and the cost of maintenance will be defrayed out of the income from water-rates to be charged on an area of 1,796 acres commanded by the new branch which was before not irrigable. The rates adopted are as follows :-

Ra.

Cane and rice Other crops

The channel after some damage caused by heavy floods in August 1897 is working well and is made over to the District Board.

In order to irrigate the Maira lying to the west of the Subhan Khwar and to give us an additional hold on the

Chapter V. C.

Land and Land
Revenue

District Board

Ganal

And This is known as the Michni Canal and takes out of the Board left bank of the Kabul river in rock about one mile above the Michni Fort just within the border. It is provided with a head Regulator and gets and carries a very full perennial supply. The length of the canal is 8.3 miles and the maximum discharge at present allowed for is 81 cusees, while the area irrigable amounts to 3,600 acres. The canal was opened on 11th February 1896, and almost the whole area commanded was broken up and carried a splendid crop in Kharif 1896. The cost of the work has been Rs. 25,000, which has been met by a District Board loan from the Panjab Government repayable in five instalments, with interest at 41 per cent. per annum.

The water-rates to be levied are those fixed for the Doaba Feeder Channel mentioned above. The net profit of the caual for the first year of working Kharif 1896 and Rabi 1897 was Rs. 6,401 or 20 per cent. on the capital outlay. Both of these works were designed and constructed by Shaikh Sher Muhammad under the supervision of Mr. DuCano Smithe, Executive Engineer, and the heads were selected by Mesers. Higham, Chief Engineer, and Preston, Superintending Engineer, to whom the thanks of the district are due for the trouble and attention which they devoted to this extra work.

Zamindári Canals.

A full account of these and of the Jui Shaikh and Bara weir project has already been given in Chapter III. Suffice it to say here that these with the District Board Canals are all under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, who is assisted by an Assistant Engineer, lent by the Irrigation Department, who is also in charge of the revenue management of the Kabul River Canal. The District Board contributes Rs. 1,200 a year towards the pay of this officer. In future the control of the canals will be legalized by the Peshawar District Canals Regulation, 1898.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

At the census of 1891, all places possessing more than 10,000 inhabitants, all Municipalities, and all head-quarters of Districts and Military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the and Cantonments. Peshawar District :-

Chapter VI. Towns. General statistics of towns.

Tahsil.	Town	Persons.	Males.	Females.
PERHAWAR	Peshawar City Peshawar Cantonment	63,079 21,112	34,599 16,665 715	28,450 4,447 29
	Jamrúd Cantonment Parang Chársadda	744 12,327 10,619	6,686	5,641 4,796
CHARRADDA	Tangi Mardán Cantonment	9,909	5,300 2,907	4,609
Nowshers {	W Pautooment	6,885 317	5,185 296	1,700
	Total	128,529	78,170	50,353

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Tables Nos. III, IV and V. The remainder of this Chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions, and public buildings, and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available. For facility of reference the former account of the old Border Military posts has been retained and brought up to date.

The only city in the district, Peshawar, is situated in the Peshawar City. irrigated portion of the valley to the south-west, about 13 or 14 Description.

Chapter VI

Peshawar. Description.

miles east of the entry to the Khaibar Pass, in latitude 34° 2', longitude 71° 3'. It is distant from Lahore 276 miles, from Municipalities Kabul 190 miles, from Kohat 37, from Mardan 31, and from and Cantonments. Attock 50 miles. A rough plan of the city and cantonments is at-CRy, tached. The gardens on the south of the city are noted for their fruit. Quinces, pomegranates, plums, limes, peaches and apples are produced in luxuriant abundance. They also form the pleasure grounds of the people, who in the early spring spend all their leisure there, exactly as Londoners resort to Bushey or Richmond Park. On the north side is the Shahi or Royal Bagh, the property of Government, now converted into a pleasure ground. The fort is at the north-west corner of the city, and the cantonment lies to the west. On the east there are a few orchards, groves, ziarats, and the principal burial grounds in modern use. The city occupies a space of 494-20 acres; its population is 63,079 or including cantonments and suburbs, 84,191 souls. It is surrounded by a mud wall, built in the first instance by Avitabile, the Sikh Governor, and paid for by the levy of a tax. The gates of the city are sixteen in number ; commencing from the west, their names are Ram Das and Dabgari ; to the north the Bajanri, Kabuli or Edwardes memorial, Asamai or Namadmali Kacheri, Rati, Rampura and Hashtungar gates; on the east the Lahori and Ganj gates; and on the scuth Yakka Tút, Koháti, Sharki Darwaza, Thandi Kuhi, and Tabiban gates. The gates are closed every night at gunfire, and used to be opened by the same signal in the early morning. The city is divided into five main quarters - Sarásia, Jehángirpura, Andar Shahr, Karimpura, and Ganj. The Andar Shahr is the quarter inhabited by the wealthier Hindas. It was almost entirely burnt to the ground in June 1898. The sorais number 11-the principal ones are Suleman, Sahafan, Kázi Najib and Nasir Khairallah. There are ten market places-the three largest are the Gauj Mandi, Pipal Mandi opposite the Kotwali, and Nawi Mandi near the Dabgari gate. The city is commanded by a mud fort to the north-west. This fort was built by the Sikhs on the ruins of the Bala Hissar or State residence of the Duranis, which was destroyed by the Sikhs after the battle of Nowshern. The main street, entered from the Kabul gate, is a row of shops, the upper rooms of which are generally let ont as lodgings; it is paved, and presents at times a very picturesque sight. The remainder of the city, made up of octagons, squares, markets, narrow and irregular streets, is thoroughly eastern. The drainage was as bad as usual in eastern cities, until the Deputy Commissioner set to work to remedy it. It is now one of the best drained cities in the Punjub. The houses are built with a frame work of timber filled up with small burnt bricks, called "nogging" in England; it is believed that houses built in this style are best able to withstand the shocks of the earthquakes so frequent in the valley. They nearly all have superstructures which project, and the conse-

quence is that in the upper storeys the houses on opposite sides of the street nearly touch. There is nothing outwardly striking as regards the local architecture; the interiors of some of the Municipalities large houses are very elaborate; all are built for privacy and and Cantonments. adapted to the comfort and habits of the people. The forms are usually quadrangular, and are carried up to four or five Description. storeys; the roofs are flat and enclosed by frames of wood-work six or seven feet high, filled up with mud, which allows of their use during the winter days and summer nights, when it would be impossible to sleep inside.

A very good idea of Peshawar life can be obtained by a bird's eye view from the Gor Khatri, which stands on an eminence to the east of the city and overlooks it. There are very few fine old houses now; those there are have been lately built, and belong to the merchant class. Most of the fine old houses were destroyed at the same time as the Bala Hissar. The buildings worthy of notice are the Gor Khatri, originally a place of Hindu pilgrimage and mentioned by Bábar, who visited it in 1519. When Avitabile was Governor of Peshawar, he resided there and erected a pavilion on the top of the western gate, which does not now exist. The upper portion of the gateway is used as the tahsil: the eastern gate is used as a Government guest house for native gentlemen; the north-east corner is occupied by a house belonging to the missionaries. To reach the Gor Khatri from the Kábuli gate the Kotwáli is passed through by an arch; it occupies the south side of an octagon, in the interior of which is the silk merchants' quarter. The Kotwáli was built during British rule. The mosque of Mohabbat Khan, named after Mohabbat Khan, a Governor of Shah Jehán's, easily distinguishable by its two high minarets, used frequently in Avitabile's time as a substitute for the gallows, in the finest public building in the city; it is in the quarter known as Andar Shahr. The mosque was nearly destroyed during the fire which burnt down the Andar Shahr in June 1898 and was only saved by the unremitting efforts of the faithful. In the hot weather the people whose means admit of it live in subterranean rooms, taikhanas, which are attached to many of the larger houses; all the arrangements are very complete, and it is apparently as healthy a way of passing life as remaining above ground in a temperature of 90° or 100°. There are ten public hamams-this is a popular luxury, much fancied by the people in the winter. In and near the city there are three wells, the water of which is noticeably cool during the hot season. It is managed by turning in the Bara water during the winter till the well is filled up, and then hermetically sealing it till the summer, when it is opened for the first time. The water is refreshing, and of a much lower temperature than water artificially cooled, except by ice. Bhana-Mari and Dheri Bagbanan are suburbs, and stretch from the foot of the walls to the southwest direction of the city. To the west, about two miles from Chapter VI

Towns. Poshawar City. 364 CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns. Pesbawar. Description.

the city, lies the cantonment, where there are public offices, &c. The city is traversed by a main street called Kissa Khani running from the Edwardes' gate vis the Kotwali to Gor Khatri, and Cantonments the width of which is some 50 feet; it is well payed, and a the canal runs through the centre of the city. The city canal has been built of pakka masonry, and it supplies ample water for washing, building and watering the streets. Drinking water is procured from wells which are numerous in all quarters. All the drains are pakka. The sanitary arrangements are generally excellent.

The internal arrangement of the city is thus described by

Colonel McGregor:-

"The streets are planned with great 'tregalarity, the main street of the city enters at the Kabuli Darwars, and runs can for 350 yards, then north-northsast for 200 yards, when it comes to the market-place; thence one street brauches north to the Masjid Durwarn, and another goes to the east and then branches, one going to the tianj Darwitz and the other to the grass-market gate. The street which goes past the Kotwall from the market-place throws off a branch to the east at the Kacheri Darwam, and this in about 130 yards again force into two, one going to the Lahori Darwam and the other to the Ghera Khatri to within 30 yards of the cost wall, when it branches north and south, one going to the Labori Darwasa and the other to the Ganj Darwasa. These streets are generally about 30 feet wide, but in some places, as ease the Kabuli gate and the market-place, they are as much as 50 to 60 feet. The other streets are very narrow and tortuous und not too clean, but the main strests are kept in a state of very fair average cleanliness. There are 132 service and market-places in the city. The principal sards is the Gor Khatri, which is a square enclosure of about 170 yards; the others are the Sarai Metablat near the could-west corner of the Ghor Khatri, the Sarni Hira Choukidar, the Sarai Saliman at the junction of the Gor Kharri and Labori Darwars road, the Sarsi Muhammadi, and the Sarsi Wali Mulammad. The principal masques in the city are the Masjid Mohabbet Khan and the Masjid Dilawer Khan. The principal market-places are the Mandi Gor Khatri on the north-east face of that place: the grass-market outside the gates in the centre of the south face; the horse-market a little to the west of this but inside the city. There are several wood-markets, the principal one is at the north-west corner near the Bála Bissar. Besides those, there are the clock market-place on the main read from the Kabuli gate, and the Chabutra marketplace on the north of this. The first is an open space with sheds all round, about 200 yards by 150 yards, the other is a square of about 130 yards surrounded by houses. The city is divided into live quarters, and 168 wards. The first 26 of these quarters ron, in the accousion given above, from the south-west to the west, north and east round the walls of the city; the others commence to the south of the Gor Khatri, and go to the west, all being south of the Laheri Darwaza rood, east of the Kuhati Darwaza clock market-place and Chabutra.

Outside, upon the northern face of the city, upon an eminence, is a fort, the Bala Hissar, which dominates every part of the city. Behind it runs the Grand Trunk Road, and beyond this again extends a wide tract of marsh. On the west is a alight depression occupied by the Sadr Bazar of the cantonments, which lie immediately beyond, and some small suburbs thickly surrounded by groves and gardens. On the east and south the ground is much broken, and interspersed with heaps of rubbish, brick-kilns, and grave-yards, the intervening spaces being occupied on the east by cultivated fields, on the south by dense orchards of apple, quince or peach. The fort above alluded to is quadrilateral in shape, measuring 220 yards on its south-west and cast faces and 200 yards on its northern face. The walls are of sun-dried brick and rise to a height of 92 feet

CHAP. VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONNENTS. 365

above the level of the ground with a fausse-braic of fully 30 feet. It contains extensive and well constructed magazines and stores-houses and is supplied with water by three wells. There are bastions at each of its corners and upon the southern, west- and Cantonments. ern and eastern face. An armament of guns and mortars is Peshawar mounted upon the walls. It completely dominates the city Description. which is almost contiguous to its south-eastern corner.

Chapter VI Towns. Municipalities

The population is of an extremely mixed character. The tribes and classes most largely represented are: Sayads, Moghals, Patháns, Kashmíris, Awáns, other Hindkis and of Hindus, Brahmans, Khatris, Aroras. The commercial transactions of the city are mainly engrossed by the Khatris and Aroras, though there are also Muhammadan merchants of position and importance. The mass of the population is sub-divided into petty trade-guilds, recruited by miscellaneous tribes of every race to be found in Northern India or in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries to the north and west,

The cantonments of Peshawar are situated two miles westward of the Peshawar City. Their length is over three miles, and breadth about one mile. The country surrounding them is cultivated and has gardens and villages in close proximity, except towards the north where there are deep ravines and the country is intersected by several canals and rivers. The soil is very fertile and it is irrigated by means of small canal cuts from the Bara river. Formerly water for drinking purposes was obtained from these cuts, but it is now supplied from the Bara water-works and is conveyed by a masonry aqueduct to filtering beds near the cantonment and then distributed by iron pipes. The supply is taken out of the river about a mile to the south of the Bara Fort and is passed into a set of four settling tanks close to the fort. In these the red clay brought down in the floods is deposited before the water is run off to the filtering heds. The deposit is as much as 18 inches in a year. It is therefore rather a question; if the supply can be regarded as entirely free from suspicion during the autumn months, July to October, when the washings of the Bara rice fields are brought down, without time for bed filtration, owing to the rapid slope of the stream, straight into the settling tanks. At other times the supply is mainly from springs in the bed and is very good. The cost of the water-works was Rs. 7,00,055 for the cantonments and Rs. 2,53,906 for the extension to the city which was completed on 30th April 1894. The cantonment supply was ready in 1880.

The cantonments were occupied by British troops soon after the annexation of the Punjab in 1848-49. There are troops of all arms, but the garrison has now been much reduced. There are no old buildings of note in cantonments, except the Residency. It was formerly the garden retreat of Ali Mardan Khan, one of the Durani chiefs, and is now used as the treasury

Cantonments.

366 CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CARTONMENTS.

Chapter VI. Towns. Municipalities Cantonments

of the district; and among the modern buildings there are the St. John's Church, double-storeyed barracks, &c. The site of the cantonment is a curved elevation looking towards the Khaiand Cantonments bar hills. To the south and west the country is highly cultivated and intersected by water-courses from the Bara, to the north lies a marshy, but highly cultivated, tract extending in the direction of the Kabul river. The cantonment buildings are arranged in three main blocks; right, centre and left, forming together an irregular oblong, 8 miles and 540 yards in circuit, 3 miles and 925 yards in length from north-west to south-west, and I mile and 1,650 yards in breadth at its widest point. The right (or eastern) block contains the artillery lines and barracks for one regiment of Native Infantry and a company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, the Commissariat stores, the District Court House and Treasury, the Jail and Police lines and other public buildings. The centre block contains lines for a regiment of British Infantry and one Native Infantry. It contains also the Church, Roman Catholic Chupel, Wesleyan Chapel, Post Office, staging bungalow, and the Cantonment Magistrate's Office. The left (or western) block contains lines for a regiment of British Infantry, a regiment of Native Infantry, and one of Native Cavalry. In front of this block are the grand parade and a burial-ground. Another cemetery lies further to the north. There are a large cricket field and a recreation ground in the centre of the cantonment, and most of the spare area is utilised as a grass farm, as many as five cuttings of dhup grass being obtained during the summer owing to the rich soil and the free supply of water. The Sadr Bazar and Railway Station lie to the east of the cantonment. The appearance of the place during the cold and rainy seasons is pleasing and picturesque. The garden rattached to the Officers' bungalows which line the main roads are well planted with trees and in most cases are well kept and spruce. Much public energy and good taste also have been displayed in certain improvements to the Mall recently carried out. Add to this description the fact of a considerable society brought together by the presence of so large a force, and it will be seen that the place combines the principal qualifications for a pleasurable station. The whole, however, is marred by the excessive unhealthiness for which the cantonment is proverbial throughout Northern India, fever of a very bad type being inordinately prevalent at all seasons of the year.

The supply of water has always been attended with diffionlty, the main source for many years having been a cut from the Bara river of which the water was extremely polluted. This, however, has been remedied by the supply of pipe-water already alluded to. Other causes of the prevalence of fever are the extensive marshes to the north, over-saturation of the soil in the cantonment, and excessive irrigation of the neighbouring district. Much has been done to remove these causes; the

Peahawar District. 1

CHAP. VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 367

large jhil near the fort has been to a great extent drained, and is now used as a race-course and polo-ground which are perhaps the greenest in Northern India. A thick belt of trees has been planted between it and the cantonments; the over- and Cantonments irrigation of private compounds has been stopped; the water from the Bara is now brought by pakka pipes into cantonments freed from impurities by percolation through a system of closed tanks partially filled with fine sand; and lastly, the sanitation of the city of Peshawar has been vastly improved. Moreover, a large proportion of the sickly men now annually withdraw from the valley to the comparatively healthy site of Cherat. The result of these measures was at first a very marked decrease in the former insalubrity of the station, but as shown in Surgeon-Major Hendley's note in Chapter I, it is still at times very unhealthy. The table on next page shows the monthly mean temperature.

Chapter VI. Towns. Municipalities Cantonments.

The old city was some I miles towards the east of the present site, and is said to have been founded by King Parras or Porus. Its early history is sketched in Chapter II (pages 43-44), and the following quotation from General Cunningham gives additional information regarding its archeological interest:-

History.

"The great city now called Peshiwar is first mentioned by Fa-Hian in A. D. 400, under the name of Fo-len-Shah. It is next noticed by Sung-Yun in A. D. 502, at which time the king of Gandhara was at war with the king of Kipin or Kophene, that is Kabul and Ghazn), and the surrounding districts. Sung-Yun does not name the city, but he calls it the capital, and his description of its great steps of king Kin mi-sesta, or Kanishka, is quite sufficient to establish its identity. At the period of Hwen Thung's visit, is A. D. 630, the royal family had become extinct, and the kingdom of Gaudhara was a dependency of Kapisa, or Kabul. But the capital which Hwen Thrang calls Po-lu-sha-pu-le, or Parasha-wara, was still a great city of 40 ls, or 62 miles in extent. It is next mentioned by Mäsudi and Ahn Rihan in the 10th and 11th centuries, under the name of Parahawar, and again by Babar, to the 16th century, it is always called by the same name throughout his commentaries. Its present name we owe to Akbar, whose foodness for innovation led him to change the ancient Parashawar, of which he did not know the meaning, to Penhawar, or the 'frontier town,' Abul Fast gives both names. The great object of veneration at Parashawar, in the first centuries of the Christian era, was the begging pot of Buildha which has already been noticed. Another famous site was the holy pipel tree at 8 or 9 %, or 11 mile, to the south-east of the city. The tree was about 100 feet in height, with wide-spreading branches, which according to the tradition, had formerly given shade to Sakya Budha when he predicted the future appearance of the great king Kanlahka. The tree is not noticed by Fa-Hian, but it is montioned by Sung-Yun as the Pho-thi or Bedhi tree, whose branches spread out on all sides, and whose foliage shuts out the sight of the sky. Beneath it there were four seared statues of the four previous Budhas. Sung-Yun further states that the tree was planted by Kanishka ever the spot Sing-Yun further states that the tree was planted by Kanishks ever the spet where he had buried a copper vane containing the pearl tissue lattice of the great stape, which he was afraid might be abstracted from the tope after his death. This same tree would appear to have been seen by the Emperor Babar, in A. D. 1505, who describes it as the 'stapendous tree' of Bagram, which he 'immediately rode out to see.' It must then have been not less than 1,500 years old, and as it is not mentioned in A. D. 1504 by Abul Fast in his account of the for Khatri at Peshawar, I conclude that it had previously disappeared. through simple old age and decay. The enormous staps of Kanishka, which stood close to the holy tree on its south side, is described by all the pilgrims. In A. D. 500 Fa-Hine says that it was about 400 feet high "and adorned with all manner of precious things," and that fame reported it as superior to all others.

368 CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI

Towns. Municipalities and Cantonments

Cantonments.

Renables.	selt vd beilqque need evad enthitats eset? —, nibstl tu zamansvoð ads et mingel lesigeles	aroN pelaM
Annual Intens.	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	71:1
December.	######################################	51.6
November.	28282882888888888888888888888888888888	2.62
Outober.	1255 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	71.1
September.	88877 8877 8877 8877 8877 8878 8878 88	827
Angust	8885008744400 8885008744400 8885008744400	87.3
-Long	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	80-0
,aunt	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88	90.0
May.	8850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850 8850	83.7
Tinty	48888444488484848484848484848484848484	72.0
йотоћ	86888888888888888888888888888888888888	0.50
Solumny.	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	8.03
-Amount	\$20 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	40.7
	141111111111111	I
	1011111111111	7681 or 888
	3 65 1 65 1 63 1 63 1 63 1	320
You.	a habiterativiti	years
	3 644 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	Monn of the 15 years.
1 1 - 5	1884 1886 1886 1886 1886 1886 1886 1886	Монт

CHAP, VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 369

topes in India. One hundred years laine, Sung-Yun declares that 'amongst the topes of western countries this is the first.' Lastly in A. D. 630, H western countries this is the first.' Lastly in A. D. 630, H western countries of 400 feet in height and 14 b, or just one-quarter of a mile, in circumsteresce. It contained a large quantity of the relica Municipalities of Buddha. No remains of this great steps now exist. To the west of the and Cantonments steps there was an old monastery, also built by Kanishka, which had become onlebrated amongst the Buddhists through the fame of Arya-Párswisa, Manor-hims and Vaschbookha there was the Buddhists through the fame of Arya-Párswisa, Manor-hims and Vaschbookha there was the buddhists. hits, and Vasu-bandhu, three of the great leaders and teachers of lindshian about the beginning of the Christian era. The towers and pavillous of the promisery were two storeys in beight, but the building was already much ruised at the time of Hwan Theang's visit. It was, however, inhabited by a small number of monks who professed the 'Lesier Vehicle' or exoterio dectrines of Buddhism. It was still flourishing as a place of Buddhist education in the minth or tenth century, when Vira Deva of Magadha was sent to the in the math of tenth contary, when Vira Deva of Magadha was sent to the 'great Vilière of Kanishka, where the best of teachers were to be found, and which was famous for the quietiam of its frequenters.' I believe that this great momentary was still existing in the times of Biber and Akbar under the name of Ger Khatri, or the Baniya's house. The former says: 'I had hazed of the fame of Gor Khatri, which is one of the hely places of the jogs of the Hindia, who can't from great dismoven to cut off their hair and shave their beards at this Gor Khatri.' Abul Farl's account in mill more brief. Speaking of Pashawar he says: 'Here is a temple, called Gor Khatri, a place of religious resort, particularly for joyle.' According to Ersking, the grand catavansarsi of Pashawar was built on the site of the Gor Khatri."

The present name was given to the city by Akbar, the King of Delhi. The new city was founded by Bagram, a ruler of the time. He had three brothers—one was the ruler of Jamrud, the second of Hashtangar and the third of Swat. The present city was much enlarged and improved by General Avitabile, the Governor of Peshawar in the time of the Sikhs. The opening of the North-Western State Railway has added immensely to the commercial importance of Peshawar. In 1860 the city was threatened by a flood in the Bara river which caused great loss to public and private buildings in the city; but dams have been constructed outside the Kohat and Edwardes gates at considerable cost to turn the flood water in the outer drain of the city and the tendency of the river to rnn into its old channel has been checked by a large dam at Landi Akhund Ahmad, some 3 miles up-stream, and as long as this holds the city is fairly safe.

- and

The Municipality of Peshawar is a municipality of the Taxation trade, &c. second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon, the Senior Assistant Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Senior Resident Representative of the Educational Department, as ex-officio members, and 13 other members. All of the non-official members are nominated by the Deputy Commissioner. The table on the top of the next page shows the income of the Municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from octroi levied at a general rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. on the value of almost all goods brought within municipal limits, except grains which are taxed not more than one rupee per cent. There are also taxes on horses, &c., on sales, and mutton and beef.

870 CHAP, VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.								-
Towns. Municipalities and Cantonments.	Detail	t=0-70.	1470-71.	1971-72	1972-79.	entra tal	1874/91	1978-201
Taxation and trade, &c.	Octom duty Tax on normale Miscellancous taxes Equi of lands and buildings	Ha. 60,702	Tia. 61,000	fts. 72,250 2,045	Ra. 95,360	Ha, 1,00,000 13,440		The. 00,488 3,428 10,041
	Balcof do. do. Miscolianceus free and fines		100	ī,sre	10,407	3,169	2131	239 80,000 6,391
	Total	\$1,917	64,250	75,300	1,15,800	1,80,065	£,223,38%	3,00,402
	Details	1676-77	1877-28	1979-79.	1870-30	1895-61	1911-92.	180-81.
	Octyrá doky Taz on satunals Miccellanacous tazos Bont of lainds and insilitings Sala ar do. do. Miscellanacous (cos and fines Sala of Government securities Lean	12,13	11,45 0 00	1,271 3,449 1 10,517	2,535 12,535	33,894 30,895	2,430 3,490 34,186 4,530	2,300 3,444 19,290 2,813 4,502
	Bundry receipts Total	4,78	7 4,06	1,17,614		-	-	1000
	Dotail			i insa			1898-00	1860-9A
				1 =0	T.		11 01 01 11 11 11 12 11 11	0 111,00 0 2,46
	Sundry receipts.		CHIL COLORS CO.	di 1,00,00		-	A STREET	-
	Detail	3190-5	1. 1=1-0	1792-0	r 1835-0	1. 1994-1	d. 1900 v	0. 1890 pr
	Tax on animals Miscellaneous taxes Bent of lands and tunifings Sale of So. Miscellaneous four and fines Sale of Government securities Loat	1,02,0 2,0 3,0 1,02,0 10,0 10,0 33,0 10,0 11,0	66 1,01,0 00 2,1 118 8,0 176 16,7 00 36,6 37 4,1	80 1,51,0 60 2,0 12 4,6 40 19,0 61 1 80 8,1	10 4,0 10 20,0 14 5 11,0	14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	25 7,46,2 01 2,0 60 5,6 60 21,1 10 4,0	10 4,0 10 21,0 14 6,F
	Total	2,207,0	27 2,07,3	190 I/00,7	1,95,7	36 1,887	E 1,85,6	55 i.ut.n

CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 371

The trade of the city is fully discussed in Chapter IV (pages 220-229), while Table No. XLV A shows its manufactures as they stood in 1895-96. Much information regarding its industries is Municipalities contained in Mr. Kipling's note quoted at pages 220-223, and Cantonments. Peshawar is the great commercial market for Central Asia, Taxation and trade, Afghanistan, Swat, Bajaur and Tirah, collecting wheat and salt from Kohat, rice and ghi from Swat, oilseeds from Yusafzai, and sugar and oil from the North-Western Provinces and Punjab. It is also the chief entrepot for piece-goods, fancy wares, crockery and cutlery imported from Europe, tea from China and Kangra, and indigo from Mooltan. These articles find their market in Bokhara, Kabul and Bajaur. Some of the commercial houses have extensive dealings, and there are many native banking firms of high standing. The chief articles manufactured in the city are lungis (Peshawar scarves), leather goods (shoes, belts, yakhdans, &c.), skull caps (arkchin), kullas (sugar-loafshaped ones), fans, mats, felts, and rough pottery. The trades of working in leather and copper, silver wire making, dyeing, cleaning and winding silk, and the preparation of snuff are carried on by Kashmiris, Peshawaris and Kabulis. There are a class of retail-dealers (khurda farosh) who make their livelihood by hawking goods brought down from Central Asia. Horse-dealing is carried on by a class known as Jata.

The following goods are imported:-from Bokhára, silk, skins (sinjub, samur, &c.), gold thread (kalabatun), budkis, tilas, and kanawais; from Kabul, pattus, postins, chogas, horses, mules, donkeys, dry and fresh fruits; from Swat, ghi and rice; from Bajaur, ghi, iron and skins; and from Kohat, wheat and In exchange the following articles are exported :- tea, English piece-goods (latha, khasa, muslins, &c.), to Kabul; besides a great deal of banat (broad-cloth); and to Swat and Bajaur, salt,

The principal institutions of the city are the Egerton Hospital, the Mission School, and the Government Aided School, public buildings. The remaining buildings and offices are the Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's Courts, and District offices, Police office, formerly called " Phillips' Folly," the railway station, telegraph office, pest office, and the staging bungalow, which are all in cantonments; within the city there are six police stations, tahsil offices, guest-houses, six branch post offices and the Edwardes' gate. In front of the city Kotwali there is a clock-tower erected at the cost of the Municipality and just inside the marble pavilion erected to the memory of Colonel Hastings, who settled the district in 1869-76, by the people of the district. The public gardens commonly known are the Shahi Bagh and Wasir Bagh: the former is situated just outside the Kacheri gate towards the north and the latter outside the Yaketut gate towards the south of the city. The Martin Lecture Hall and Institute is an Institution kept up by the Peshawar Mission for the benefit of educated natives, and has about one hundred members. It is situated in

Chapter VI.

Institutions and

372 CHAP, VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Musicipalities public buildings.

the centre of the city in the Pipal Mandi and has a Reading-Room, a Library, and a Lecture Hall, which are open free to members. Religious and secular lectures are delivered from and Cantonments, time to time in the Lecture Hall; and public preaching is Institutions and sometimes carried on from the steps of the building. The Mission Church and other buildings have already been described in Chapter III.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, Population. and withl statistics. 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown below :-

Limits of Entireration,	Year of comms.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Remarks.
Whole town {	1868 1861 1891	77,477 79,982 84,101	47,788 50,322 51,264	20,739 20,660 82,027	
Municipal limits {	1968 1875 1881 1891	58,555 56,430 *59,899 168,079	33,089 34,599	26,800 28,480	

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the

Population. Town or nahurb. 1688. 1955. 1991. Peshamir city Muta 55,610 80,219 Raino Mari Dheri Hagirbánás 1,411 *2,041 Kishngan). Mand Cantominuma 15,922 31,112 enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which the population suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the census of 1875; but it

* Excindent from municipality.

was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the District Report on the Census of 1881 regarding the increase of population :-

"Since the last Communitie forcesse in the population of the city of Poshawar proper has been 862 souls. Three seabule have been included within the municipal limits since the last Census, of which the population is 305 souls. If those to deducted, the increase is only 557. Moreover, since the end of the war the population of the city has been increased by the Afghan refugees, their families and services, and by man returning from service. In spite of this the increase has been far below the average, and the reason for this is the sickness that bus prevailed in the city at different times since the last consus. There were severe visitations of pholors in the years 1869, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1879; and in lists also the morrality from general sickness, and especially from fever, has here very great. In the contournants the increase has been 1,768 souls caused by the presence of the transport siaff and employés, the bringing of the rathway to Peshawar, and the natural increase caused by the broaking up of the war and the roturn of troops and followers from service.

Peshawar District.]

CHAP. VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS, 373

Since this was written the garrison at cantonments has been reduced by one Regiment Bengal Cavalry, one Regiment Bengal Infantry, and two Batteries of Artillery.

Towns.
Municipalities and Cantonments.
Population and

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII, vital statistics. Details of sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891. The annual birth and death-rates per mile of population since 1868 are given below, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census:—

		T		Bu	HTH-MATE	6.	DEATH-BATES.				
E	YEA	AH.		YEAR.		Persons.	Miches.	Females,	Persona	Males	Penales.
1868 1800 1870 1870 1871 1872 1878 1876 1876 1877 1878 1877 1878 1870 1880 1881 Avera			14 114 114 114 114	17 10 34 37 43 38 44 42 41 24 28 35	21 16 19 22 20 23 23 23 21 13 15	18 16 18 20 18 21 19 20 11 18 15	11 59 21 21 40 40 45 85 84 96 45 45 44 48	11, 56 20 21 63 38 29 41 34 38 92 84 45 40 46	10 58 22 21 68 43 31 50 36 35 101 87 45		

Birth and Death-rates per 1,000 of population for the Years 1891 to 1895.

			B	BTH-RATE	H-	DEATH-BATES.			
Y	EATH-		Persona,	Maton.	Fomales.	Perions	Makes.	Females.	
1891 1892 1893	27	10	82 81 30 83 36	30 30 29 82 34	34 32 31 34 38	46 56 38 33 35	46 54 32 31 34	45 59 85 36 37	
1895	4850	311	94	31	34	41	39	42	

74 CHAP, VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments. Fort Mackeson. The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Fort Mackeson is situated 17 miles south of Peshawar, and 3½ miles from the north entrance of the Kohat Pass. It cousisted of a pentagon, an inner keep and a horn-work. There was accommodation for 200 Infantry and 300 Cavalry. It was built for the purpose of watching the Kohat Pass, and was called after Colonel Mackeson, the first Commissioner of Peshawar. The fort has now ceased to be garrisoned by troops, and with the exception of the keep has been dismantled. This is used by the Border Military Police. At the census of 1831 its population was 170 souls, of which 40 were females.

Nowshern town.

Nowshera is a cantonment on the right bank of the Kabul river in 34° 0' north latitude, and 72° 1' east longitude. A rough plan is attached. There is a Church and Protestant Chaplain, also a Roman Catholic Chaplain. There is a station of the North-Western Railway, 27 miles from Peshawar. It is the head-quarters of a taheil, and there is a police station of the 1st class, a dak bungalow, Post office and Telegraph office. There are two villages of Nowshers, the larger one being on the left bank of the river. The Grand Trunk Road rons through the station, and the Kabul river is crossed by a bridge of boats, which is kept up all the year. The fort of Mardau is 15 miles distant, connected by a metalled road. The cautonment contains lines for a British Regiment, a Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a Regiment of Native Infantry. It lies about 11 miles to the east of the small village of Nowshera Khard, in a small sandy plain some three miles in width, surrounded on three sides by low hills and open upon the north towards the Kabul. surface towards the south-east and west is much cut up by impracticable ravines. There are a few trees near the Kabul, on the north side of the cantonment, but the remainder of the plain is barren and uncultivated. The cantonment (sadr) barar lies to the west of the station; the police station and tabsil are three miles from the cantonment. About It miles along the Peshawar road, close to the village of Nowshera Khurd, is an old masonry fort now in ruins. Close to cantonments is a staying bungalow near the bridge of boats. The drainage of the station is efficiently performed by natural ravines. Water

Year of census Persons Males Females.

1868 10,870 7,123 3,747

1861 12,963 8,224 4,738

1891 16,062 9,969 0,003

of a good quality is plentifully found in wells, at a depth about 37 feet. The river water is also very good and wholesome. Intermittent fever is prevalent among the population of the neighbourhood. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

Peshawar District

CHAP, VI.—TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 375

The details in the margin give the population of suburbs.

	Population.						
Town or suburb.	1868.	1881.	1891.				
Nowshera town, Cautenments	6,083 4,787	7,400 5,478	0.177 6,885				

The Deputy Commissioner, in the District Report on the census of 1881, attributed the and Cantonments. increase of population to the advent of the railway and the healthiness of the situation. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII.

Details of sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891.

Fort Shankargarh or Fort Shabkadar is situated 18 miles north-east of Peshawar. It was originally built by the Sikhs, and is three miles distant from the hills of the Halimzai Mohmands. The armament of the fort consisted of one 18-pr., one 12-pr. and a 12-pr. howitzer; it was garrisoned by 95 Infantry and 39 Cavalry. A field officer was in command, and there was a doctor who also afforded medical aid to the garrisons of the two other Doabs forts at Michni and Abazai. The military garrison was withdrawn some thirteen years ago and it is now (1898) held by a small garrison of Border Military Police. In form the fort is an octagon, with sides of 180 feet and circular bastions at all the corners. The walls are 25 feet high. The fort is connected with Peshawar by a good military road, which crosses all three branches of the Kábul river. In the winter there are floating bridges over these, in the summer ferries only, and the road is often flooded. This is the centre of the Donba forts, Michni and Abazai being situated east and west. The village of Shabkadar is a common native hamlet two miles from the fort. Around the fort a town has now sprung up and is a local centre of trade with the Mohmand hills. It contains a dispensary and a police station. It lies in the open country, but little more than a mile from the commencement of the stony tract by which the hills are fringed. An account of the attacks on the town culminated in its sack by the Mohmands on 7th August 1897 is given in the Chapter on border administration. The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, 1881 and 1891 is shown below :-

Limits of Enameration	Year	of ce	nene,	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Whole town	5	1868 1881 1891	177	1 1 1	947 1,367 3,036	542 879 1,678	405 486 1,558
Municipal limits	5	1868 1875 1881 1801	04 44 77 10	100	947 1,017 1,867 3,036		771 200

Chapter VI.

Towns. Municipalities Nowshern town.

Shabkadar town.

376 CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI: Towns. Municipalities

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex-will be found in Table No. V of the Census and Cantonments Report of 1891.

Fort Michni.

Fort Michni is situated 15 miles north of Peshawar on the left bank of the Kabul river, three miles below the point where the river issues from the mountains of the Tarakzai Mohmands. It is a pentagon with accommodation for 50 Cavalry and 100 Infantey, and was erected in 1851 to keep the Mohmands in check. The fort commands a ferry over the Kabul river, and is connected with Peshawar by a good military read. Lieutenant A. Boulnois, s.s., was killed here in January 1852, and Major McDonald, the Commandant of the fort, was killed on 21st March 1873. Fort Michni was one of the three Doaba forts, and was commanded by a field efficer who is under the command of the Brigadier-General at Peshawar. The garrison consisted of 59 non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Cavalry, and 95 non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Infantry. At the census of 1881 it contained 205 males and 3 females. It is now held by the Border Military Police.

Tangi town.

Tangi is a town in the Hashtnagar Division of the Peshawar District, 29 miles north of Peshawar. It is divided into two kandis or divisions, called Barazai and Nasratzai. There is a police station of the first class. The Swat river runs under the town to the west, and the Swat River Canal is about three miles distant, where the famous Jhinda aqueduct is situated. The inhabitants belong to the great Pathan clan of Muhammadzai. There are no buildings of any size, and the town itself is a collection of native houses. Faction is rife, and the place owes its importance to its being in the neighbourhood of the

Year of Counsus.	Persons.	Males	Pannles.		
1869 ,	12,554	0,672	5,882		
1881	9,057	4,915	4,192		
1801	9,900	5,300	4,609		

independent tribe of Utman Khels against whom it has always held its own. The population, as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891, is shown in the margin, The figures for 1868 probably include the population included in the numerous outlying ham-

lets which were comprised in the revenue estate of Tangi.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891.

Parang or Maira Prang is situated in the Hashtnagar Maira Prang Division of the Poshawar District, above the junction of the EDWILL.

Swat and Kabul rivers, and is 14 miles north-east of Peshawar. The inhabitants are Muhammadzai Patháns. There is a ferry, and to the north the town of Charsadda adjoins the town or village and forms one collection of houses. The town is not and Cantonments, fortified. The population as ascertained at the enumerations

of 1868, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of

Males. Fernales Persona. Year of consus. 7,314 8,874 13,527 3,033 3,362 4,190 6,658

Chársadda town.

Chapter VI.

Municipalities

sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891. Chársadda is the bead-quarters of the tabsil of Hashtnagar, and is situated on the left bank of the Swat river. There is a first class police station and a dispensary. The town is as the erow flies 16 miles north-east of Peshawar, and is connected by a road, but there are three branches of the Kabul river and two of the Swat to be crossed. There are ferries at all these. The crossing was a very bad one in the hot weather, and the town has now been connected in 1895 with Peshawar by a good road, metalled in places, to Nahakki, whence there is a metalled road to Peshawar. The distance by this route is 20 miles, and there are 5 permanent boat-bridges on all the rivers. It was here that Ahsan Ali Shah, Tahsildar, on 20th April 1852, was attacked and killed by a party of 400 men under the famous Ajun Khan. The town is not fortified, and consists mostly of ordinary village houses. There are a number of fine palm trees about, which bring in a considerable income. The road to Mardán goes direct west, and there is another to the north connecting this town with the other large places in Hashtnagar. To the south a road has been made to the Nowshera railway Charadda is a large and prosperous township, having

Females. Males. Persons. Your of counts. 4,551 10,618

an industrious agricultural population, and enterprising several Hindu traders : close to it lies the large village of Prang. The popu-

lation as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

Town or subarb.	Population, 1881.	Population, 1891.
Chareadda town Garlu Hamid Khān Kāsikhol Jadid Grimr, Kasikhol. Khānna, Katkhol. other aunil suburbe)	6,057 640 540 1,117	7,131 858 1,097 1,543

The details in the margin give the population of suburbs. The coustitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of

will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891.

378 CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI. Towns. Municipalities

Utminzui town.

Utmánzai is situated on the left bank of the Kábul river in the Hashtnagar tabsil of the Peshawar district. The people are Muhammadzai Pathans. The place is unwalled, and there and Cantonments is a school under the management of the Church Mission Society. There is a ferry over the Swat river. Peshawar is 18 miles distant, and there is a straight road to Mardan, which is 16 miles off.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868,

Year of cename.	Persons.	Maleu,	Females.
1889	4,255	9,111	1,044
1881	6,921	2,656	2,230
1801	4,843	3,473	2,60g

1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin. The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown

in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Report of 1891.

Fort Abazal.

Abazai is situated 24 miles north of Peshawar, on the bank of the Swat river, and two miles from where the river issues from the hills. The head works of the Swat River Canal are 11 miles above the fort. It is in the form of a star with six bastions and a square keep in the centre. The fort was inspected by an officer of the Guides Corps, and garrisoned by a detachment of that regiment. It was made over to the Border Military Police in 1895. There is a canal inspection bungalow in the fort. It was built in 1852 to keep the Utmankhels and Eastern Mullagoris in check. There is a ferry over the Swat river below the fort, and a good military road to Shabkadar, which is situated eight miles distant. At the census of 1881 the population consisted of 220, of whom 7 were females.

Hoti Mardán.

Mardán is situated in Yusafzai, and is garrisoned by the Guides Corps. It has been declared to be a cantonment, and the boundaries were last gazetted in Punjab Gazette Notification No. 268, dated the 8th November 1897. An Assistant Commissioner also resides there in charge of the Yusafzai subdivision, of which Mardán is the head-quarters. It is 33 miles north-east of Peshawar. A rough plan is attached. The fort is a pentagon; the sepoys' lines are all round the fort inside, and the officers' quarters are at the angles. The head-quarters of the Mardán tabsil are here. The cavalry of the Guides Corps live in a horn-work outside the fort, and since the corps was augmented, lines for two companies and another squadron have been built outside the fort to the west. The fort was built by Hodson in 1854. The station derives its name from the two villages of Mardán and Hoti, which occupy the banks of the Kalpani immediately below the cantonment. The mess house and some officers' quarters stand now outside the fort.

The Sessions house, which was built in 1870, and in which lives the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division,

Peshawar District]

CHAP, VI.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 379

lies a short distance to the south of the cantonment on the road to Nowshera. There are also a court-house, the tabsil offices, a post and telegraph office, a dispensary, and a police station of the first class. Not far from the Sessions house are the and Cantonments. house and workshops of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Swat River Canal. At this part of its course the ravine of the Kalpani is very abrupt and the stream has a tendency to encroach upon the cantonment. Good water is obtainable in wells of about 40 feet in depth. The mean monthly temperature recorded at Mardán in the years 1864-1870 is thus given by Colonel McGregor in a statement furnished by Dr. Courtenay :-Mean monthly temperature at Mardan from 1864 to 1870.

Chapter VI. Towns. Municipalities Hoti Mardan.

Year,	January.	Pohrancy.	March,	April.	May.	Juno.	July.	Angast,	Septembor.	Octobur.	November.	December.	Ahmunt menu.
1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	48 49 43 50 50 49 50	53 48 48 50 53 59	58 50 50 65 57 50 61	65 67 60 66 65 71 73	74 81 80 82 88 88	80 80 96 95 95 95 91	92 85 91 91 93 93 87	86 81 87 88 93 89 84	85 79 80 85 84 85 77	70 70 70 71 68 68 71	55 52 56 57 52 55 51	45 45 40 40 47 46 43	67-7 66-3 67-8 70-5 69-9 70-6 69-5
Mean of the 7 years, 1864 to 1870.	48	53	57	69	82	øı	90	87	82	70	54	46	68-9

Corresponding figures, so far as they are available, are given for the five years ending 1897, and it is interesting to observe that the construction of the Swat River Canal has not apparently greatly reduced the mean temperature.

Mean monthly temperature at Mardán from 1893 to 1897.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June,	July.	August.	September.	Oetobor.	Navember,	Docomber,
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	50'6	57.2 53.8	63.8	76°6 78°8 73°4 72°0 66°8	87-3 * 85-9 88-5 87-1+ 89-7	96:3 94:7 91:7 97:0 87:8	90.2	94/3 88/7 87/9 88/3†	83-5	73:5 71:7	60-8 61-71 60-5	58:2 50:5 48:8
Mean of the 5 years from 1893 to 1897.		55-3	681	72-7	851)	93-5	020	89-8	868	736	60-7	508

Norr.-The information has been obtained from the Mateorological Reporter to the Mean of It days. † Mean of 30 days. 1 Mean of 39 days.

380 CHAP, VL.-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS.

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities and Cantonments. Hoti Mardán.

Tear of census.	Persona,	Mules	Females.
1888 1881	1,0m4 2,7m6 3,687	1,558 5,518 2,507	140 552 830

The population as ascertained at the commercations of 1868, 1881 and 1891 is shown in the margin.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. V of the Census Re-

port of 1891.

Cherat is a sanitarium on the west of the Khattak range which divides the districts of Peshawar and Kohat 30 miles south-east of Peshawar and 25 miles south-south-west of Nowshera. It was not classed as a town at the census of 1891, the population being below 5,000 souls. The site was first brought to notice in 1853 by Major Coke, who discovered it while exploring the Mir Kalán route to Kohát. Several proposals for its occupation were subsequently made, but fell through principally on account of political entanglements expected to arise with the Afridi tribes of the neighbourhood. At length in 1861 sanction was obtained for the formation of a temporary camp during the autumn mouths. The experiment being found to succeed has been repeated annually up to the present time with marked benefit to the health of the troops. The place was declared a cantonment in 1886, and huts with a hospital and a church have been constructed. The height of the hill is about 4,500 feet above sea-level, and a temperature is obtained even during the hottest months which affords a sensible relief from the hot winds and miasma of the plains. The following statement shows the mean monthly temperature of the five years ending 1897, and it will be seen that in the summer this is considerably below the mean even of Mardan, while the nights are always cool :-

Mean monthly temperature at Cherit from 1893 to 1897.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September,	October,	Nivember,	December.
1803 1894 1895 1897 Mean of the 5 years from 1893 to 1897.	41.8	67-3 1 60-1 1 46-3	54:5 56:0 54:3 52:8	66-8 67-1 00-0	78:0 83:3 76:5	84 0 82 1 80 2	7614 8118 9 8218	77 (1 77 (1 76 3	74:0 76:6 78:2 75:6	68 d 66 3 67 1 60 0	56 0 59 2 57 6 61 4	45 8 49 5 48 0

Nove.—This information has been obtained from the Motocrological Reporter to the Government of India.

Cherát.

Peshawar District. I

CHAP, VL-TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES AND CANTONMENTS, 381

The water-supply is derived from a perennial spring at Sapari, nearly three miles distant, which is estimated to supply 20,000 gallons per day at the driest part of the year. There are two bungalows belonging to the district: a mess-house, and Cantenments. several officers' quarters, and some 7 or 8 private bungalows, most of which are small and badly built. The garrison in the summer sometimes rises as high as 1,500, as the head-quarters of one of the Peshawar British regiments with part of the other and 2 companies from the Nowshera battalion, as well as the families, sick and convalescents, move up there from April to November. A rough plan of the cantonment is attached. The boundaries were last gazetted in Punjab Gazette Notification No. 1764, dated the 3rd December 1889.

Some account of this fort is given in Chapter II. In addition to a military garrison the head-quarters of the Khaibar Rifles are located here, which explains the considerable population shown on page 361. It is also the collecting station for the Khaibar tolls, and there is a considerable caravansera. At Kacha Garhi, some three miles on the Peshawar side of Jamrad, a large mobilisation camping-ground has been selected and arrangements have been made for laying on water to this from the head works of the Bars water-works. Jamrud has been declared a cantonment. It and the road leading to it form an integral part of British India as it was in the possession of the Sikhs when we took over the Punjab.

Chapter VI Towns Municipalities

Jamrad.

APPENDIX A.

List of the principal jugies now existing in the Peshawar District.

82				[Po	mjab Gazetteer.
*	No. and date of letter cametioning the light.	Government of India No. 2368, dated 6th May	Punjab Government No. 1256, dated Stir Angust. 1872. Panjab Government No. 201, dated 21st. Angust. 1872.	Punich Government No. 82, dated 16th November 1882. Government of India No. 2468, dated 6th May 1883. Government of India No. 1587, dated 13th September 1886. Government of India No. 1687, dated 18th January 1897.	Punish Government No. 948, dated 92nd Joly 1873; Punish Government No. 1102, dated 37th we have 37th will have 17th a factor of 1645, Foreign De-comment, No. 252 F., dated 15th September 250, fasted 15th December 1806, for He. 500, and No. 254, dated 11th December 1806, for He. 200.
9	Conditions	In perpetuits doring good conduct	For life, A service grant	For life. For political services In perpetuity free of conditions Daring the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	6,500 During the physician of Government, with ject to toyalty and good conduct. Cash 1,000 For 186. A service grant
10	Amount.	He. 2,190 2013 5213 523	Cauls 600 140 177	530 Cuch 220 1,250 1,000 Cath 1,500	4,700 Cash 1,000
	Name of village.	Marcuni Shiggs Garti Man Sahib	Batgram Clask Amir Khāo Miras Dhor	Total Durgal Clark Balgar Naudeh (Kandi Baia) Abasal Tangi Bárakai	Panipalo Tampi Nassatrai
03	Name of Digitality.	Sayat Amiu Jan of Pe-	Sayed Abdul Manin	Rahat Shali, Miin, Kaka- ikai Kasi Abdul Wadid Jan of Peshawat. Artab Gul, Mias, of Aba- ad. Mahasamad Afral Khar of Tangi.	All village proprietors being Hallmasi Mohmands. Granies Halles Khän of Tangi.
-	Tabeile			CHASSADDA	
W.	70%	-	61.00	* ** * **	40 .

Pesha	war Di	strict-]			383
ag.	1	Octo- 1,889, 1,899, 1,8	1	TQ.	
See	43	Gentle Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con Con	4	dated lift Angust dated 12th May	
at D	79	de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	20 19	100	
per	date	date 1931 1931 1931 1931 1931 431	date	date	
da da	90	No. It the No.	. of		
6	No	Mo. 3 Mark Jund 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	No. 682, dated 15th April	0.00	
H N	ent	Be. Be.	1	and but N	
- Thim	Government No. 496, dated 9th April	Real Party of Land Community of Mary 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		1,58	
Good		Government of India No. 2507, dated 12th October 1576, for Re. 260, and No. 1256 of Government of India, dated 14th June 1531 for H. 1,500, and also see letter No. 26, dated 15th July 1888, from Scendary of State. The file of making up the deficiency of Re. 61 in the amount is pending. Financial Commissioner's letter No. 117, dated Ind. Financial Government letter No. 431, dated 22nd September 1896.	Paulab Government	Government of India No. 2162, 1877, for idgir, and No. 1213, 1896, for Re. 500 canh.	
Sales Section	Penjeb	ioverni ber 185 ment o mod als from S the ded from S the ded lag.	Pirejab 1876.	96, 15 1, 15	
Purish Government No. 556, dated 1st December 1856.	Pun	Salana Tage	温料	68	
4	-3		to the state of th	*	
In perpetuity, subject to conditious, service grant,	- 4	:	During the pleasure of Government for the support of the shrine. He also receive its 88 in Villages Tang Hastran, Hisera Nahel (in Chifrad- da) and Adina and Bamkhel in Swabi.	Buring the pleasure of Government.	
adit		For political services ;;;	THE STATE OF THE S	in setting	
2	1.02		Sull Ham	Ď	
ti di	1	littica	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	0 911	
24	181	04 1	diameter of the second	dean d.	
Breit.			Poor more ant, d Ad	grap grap 1	- 1
in perpotuity, service grant,	For life	For He.	During the pleasure of Go the support of the shrine. de allo receives Ra. Se la Martani, Risera Nahel da) and Adina and Bunk	service grant	
In	For	E03		4.8	
988	23 82	東京支票をおおりませると言う	の ではないないから	15 83 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	300
			Chah 2,739		Carrh
-		The second second second second	1000	4 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-
101	13	11/11/11/11/11	1 111111111	a manana	1
EE	Total	Jacobski Liga II	Total Jaldin Total Clas Sang Batti Clas Shows Lik Páni Kot Ibenzilai Gujar Garlii Arti Banda	Total Town Chan Chan Chan Chan Shahanatpur Ghalladher Kidain Molabbatabad Mar Bhago Banda	
Palo Dheri Blurcosch		Bakifun Stockh Yusaf Shokh Yusaf Shah Bug Firongur Saroninh Affarribud Hitariali Bakimatabod Ahmadabal Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatabod Manatab	Sang Shew fail omail	different property of the prop	
Lo D	Mangan	Miffi hah iron iron iron klar klar klar ham ham ham	Light P	Open Parket Park	Torn
CM CM					
number of the second	untin	P, of	thum t	No.	
Cities of the ci	of Mr	20	dulin		
of M	ibi,	Philas Philas	Peal	Z.	
	200			184- 47 THE	
A STATE	E)*****	Hard Market	ir, o	abba	
Chwaja Khán, sor Sharif Kh Kot.	Mustin, (B	Khan Bal mad Ibri Marden.	Akhumada Mahammad Tahir, of Peshawar.	Molnibbet Khan, Baladur, of Torn	
Khwaja Muhammad Khia, son of Muhammad Khari Khias, of Hamma Khu.	Mastán, ABibi, of Mardán	Kháu Bahádar Maham- mad Ibrihim Khán, of Mardán,	AMBOUNDS Tability of	Muhabba Bahadur	
TO Khin, on Sharif Kil Kot.	11 Mastinu,(B	Page 1		18 Melnebbe Balactur	

-	
	٠
-	ŧ
-	
-	•
-	
D.	
	i
-	•
- 3	2
- 3	ą
100	ř
- 4	١
_	
-	ı
m	į
×	ı
80	è
×	ĕ
-	۰
7	c
10	9
	7
100	5
	9
ge.	1
m	,
ppr	ė
	۰
о.	è
	ı
R.	1
-	,

					- [Punjak	Gazet	teer,
1	Number and date of letter anotioning the jagir.	Government of India No. 2102, dated 1st August 1877, for Rs. 250, and No. 1867, dated 23rd August 1887, for Rs. 00, and Punjab Government No. 178, dated 8th October 1867, for Rs. 100, and Government of India No. 1218, dated 122th May 1890, for Rs. 100; total Hs. 510.	Government of India No. 2102, dated 1st August. L577, for wash, and Punjab Government No. 296, dated 16th October 1882, for Rs. 210 cosh, and Punjab Government No. 563, dated 3rd Decem- ber 1869, for Rs. 723. For deficienty of Rs. 16 in that roots compensation was granted, as the land was taken up for public purposes.	Government of India No. 2574, dated 30th Novem-	DOE LOS J.	Panjah Government No. 365, dated 5th May 1886,	Punjab Government No. 2065, dated 4th December 1880.	Solvenia commerción
		F .	tion :	ilons in	nomb.			
	Conditions.	Forlife. A service grant	During the pleasure of Government. Ditto. For life, A service grant.	In perpetuity, subject to conditions in	ed of pansion for military serv	For life, A service great	For life, A service grant	
-	l d	Ha. 100 257 31 16 36 36 36 36	013 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82	-	9 900	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		200'
10	Amount,		Cash : :	1 4	Ť			7
I	1089	11111	1 111 1		11 1	11 11	11	1
-	Name of village.	Shahëmatpar Toru Koti femilini Koti Danlatari Gayla Danlatari Gayla Danlatari	Total Hoti Chamtar Dhari Malio Dhari Khaxina Dhaei	Total	Shekh Dheri Total	Zalda Shah Menutr Total	Sodbar Surkh Di	Total
	Name of jaginiar.	Badreim Khân, of Torn	Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Khan Hakadar, of Hoti.	Subadar-Major Habib		Abdul Ghaffer Khife, of Zaida,	Min Anwin al din Kiha Kini, of Sucht Dheri lite Assistant District	Police.
			my - KAGRAM	1				uv.
1	* ***	2	2	I I		00 F1	8	-

	trict]		3
Ponjah Government No. 46, dated 22nd January 1888. See No. 179, dated 20th March 1897, from Punjah Government, to Government of Puljah	Wovernment of India Nos. 100 dated 12th Jan- may 1862 and 1902, dated 11th May 1854. He also holds under the same letter a mah bemain. Also a life posizin for mitting services (Govern- mont of India No. 590), dated 31st December 1885; and a fixed allowance of Re. 335 per amoun in 180 of all interests in the Kindery (Govern- jah Government letters Nos. 1266, dated 1865 Sep- tember 1873, and 1294, dated 24th July 1876.	1958.	Government of India No. 2831, dated 31st Octaber 1872. Government of India No. 1285, dated 17th July 1874. Paulish Government No. 10 R., dated 12th April 1875. Paulish Government No. 1894, dated 19th Novem. Paulish Government No. 28, dated 19th March 1892.
For Hib. A sciete grant During the ploanure of Government	In perpetuity on conditions of highlity and service and good behaviour. This fightefit was expolled from the district for unsomilart and five near Attack.	In perpetuity, subject to conditions, A errine grant,	In perpetuity, subject to conditions. For sections during the randiny. Daring the pleasure of Government, for the support of the slatine of Pholia Single, Nilmag. For life, A service grant. During the pleasure of Government.
\$ 10 mm	85 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SEE SE	17,100 1,100 111 111
Chak Khalii Khalii Shewa Total	Shippi Kahi Kamarunia Gari Jashon Totai Manitchel Ninst Sam Tol	Darwari Churyani Mandori Jabhi Kawai Thowa Garibgora Husan Tang Iurri Gandab	Maduk
Multinumed Umar Khiin, of Shewa.	Mulmonnad Areal Kinen, of Malai Tola, near Attoch,	Fattol: Mehrumani Khán, of Jandi.	Fatteh Ahmud, of Chach Solda Singh, Nilang Ridas Khel, Min, Kika Khel, Hlage Ghulka Mohamand Khin and Mahammad Ah Khin,
48		Уомении.	
8 8	91	51	品 引 别 数 数

APPENDIX A-continued.

1						[Punja	b Gazetteer
		Number and date of letter sanctioning the jügir.	Government of India No. 304, astrodath February 1830, tre-He, 2,000 and No. 2125, dated 4th Sept tember 1890, for Ha 500.		Government of India No. 702, dated 34th Februs- ary 1875, and see also Pough Government No. 386, dated 22nd June 1881,	Convenuent of India No. 5007, dated Hat De-	Guerraniont of India No. 2408, duted 6th, May 1859, and No. 1412, deted 37th August 1874, of Pengale Government.
	9	Conditions	For life. For political service in Diracal Scata. In the probably selected these villages as creing to the poverty of the setator let revenue was related, and he topse for an enhancement at next Settle ment. His collections must be watched.		For life. In perpetuity, which to conditions. Omerod to he father Shamus Khün for military services.	In perpetuity, subject to carillinus, For political services.	fa perpetuity, subject to conditions. For military services.
	.9	Amount-	28888	Cash # 200	新足术品表 176	82.88.	10 00 pm
		Унте об уШаде.	Tarlandi Zana Méme Minet Banika. Meghafhai	Tiving I	Jon Khul Topelida Futus Kul Kul Phanda Chula Gagar Total	Bulbu Malal Cales Malal Sogii Khappe Gerii Barja	Total Chamband Carles Control Chambarta Garles Chambarta Total
	**	Name of Heroties.	Minn Haltin Fluil, Kitter Kind,		Ethin Bahallar Kh h n Bete Khan Ketra Judi	Shaheiffe, Softfer J.A.n., C.L.E., Sademi, Erren Anistent Cr. m. s. i.s. sinners.	Mr. Alon, of Cincultanti
	ha	Thela?		I			
	===	- og	B		R	8	22

7	Peshawar	Distr	ict_]								387
	Punjah Gevernment No. 1945, dated 16th Dorom- tor 1879.	Government of India No. 115, dated 1741 May	Government of India No. 1601, dated 18th June 1889.		Coverment of India No. 867 B., dated 27th Teb-	Government of built No. 2468, dated 6th May 1839.	Panjab Government No. 2011, dated 1715 December 1875.	Government of Ludia No. 2357, dated. 12th. Onto- ter 1870.		Femilia Government No. 467, dated 5th Oriober 1865.	Government of India No. 1486, dated 25cl July 1882.
	ŧ	9	1		1	#	niffiner ser-	political			E .
	A steries grant	A service grant.	Dilto	ā,	# # Y	A service grant	a perpetuity, subject to conditions. Contect to his father for milling services.	For life. For military and political services.		A service grant	5 1
	Yet III.	For IIIc.	8		Por life	For life.	Tu perpet Granted Views	For life.		Por life.	Por life
	28 G 28	Carl. 2,000	1,900 736 38 76	2,704	Cash 900	1,100	1,638 1,638 860 1,638	166 170 191 191	08	1,250	1272
	Chambani	Shellida	Shahib Khel Dheri Baguain Ham hari Tukra No. 3	Total .	Budni	Randon,	Kolar	Malasi Galiri Tahra No. M Mahai Kalamai Mahai Kotha Moham Khiis	Total	Charprite	Barbar
	Stratifullah Khân, of Chanharmi.	Shelkh Muhammed Albar Khan, of Shelthen.	Amin-pilal Khin, Onk- rat, of Perlifted and Trank		Sher Zaman Khan	Monute Klain, Khalif d Klain, Azam, Khali Akvam, Klain, Amir Khan,	Yund Mi Khân	and Afraid		Fair-affa Khán n n d il others, some of Arrain Khán.	Sardir Pattoh Muham- imd, Sadoksii.
	797	XMYMES,	ď								

5 S

8

APPENDIX A-concluded.

							5.175		www.ces	0
188	Number and date of letter senctioning the jight.	Panjab Government No. 949, discolution July 1673. Panjab Government No. 1102, dated 27th August 1866. Government of India. Foreign Dopart- No. 500 W. Anna India. September 1896.	200		Government of India No. 100, dates some passes. 1875.		į Pi	Government of India No. 1903, dated 12th April 1810, and ulso No. 2805, dated 20th July 1805, og 9	azettet	
9	Conditions	During the pleasure of Gavernmont, subject to loyalty and good conduct.	In perpetuity, subject to conditions to the Malanment Arbith, Solected by Go- vernment for the time belief.		In perpetuity, mutget to conditions to the Mutanusad Actub. Selected by Government for the time bettig.			Daring the pleasure of Government. A service grant.		
45	Amount	II.300	1000	202	金田県は江	ugent <u>y</u>	21017 21017 21017	12,812 1,025 876	Carty 2,000	2,198
*	Name of ellago.	M. elliages of Chak Methal.	Metauni Panetai Yung Khel	Total		No. 5 3 3 Mod Kaladal Pland	Mark Keleni Mara Kachani Lanii Yampio	Total Bits	Total Total Total Control of the collect villages.	Total -
12	Name of Mappillin	All the Landard Mah.	Klein Saisth Artigli Assun Klein - Methamide of Kotta		Arbit Mehemmad Hemin Kliffer, Klyin Balifder, of Lond, Netpolo.	,		Arbita Bahatar Khiw, Khatta		
-	Tarrent.								ppoint	-mys.
-	790	N H	4		7			2		*

Peshawar Distric			1
As above, and also Punjab Government No. 1398, dated 13th November 1895,	Government of India No. 1900, dated 12th April 1859, and No. 2995, dated 28th July 1860.	Punjab Government No. 1333, dated 3rd August 1874. Government of Ludia No. 2408, dated 6th May 1859, tor jeight in Mullamani, and No. 1035, dated nate assar profess of Rs. 560, and nate assar Punjab Government No. 833, dated 17th July 1857.	-
paring the pleasure of Government. A service grant.	During the pleasure of Government, A service grant.	During the pleasure of Government. For the support of districtionality.	In perpetuity, subject to confilting. A service grants. La perpetuity, subject to conditions For life. The stars of each lopsing on death. For life.
1,558 Cash 2,000 E888 2,588	Conf. 2,736 1,736 1,736 1,736	Cash 500 1,488	520 520 520 570 570 504 504
Tokkel Bila Raji Tundo Tokkel Bila and 0 other villages.	Tebbal filia Rori Balenai Malham Dhee Safaid Sang Fango Toblial Bida and 18 other estatos. Total	Nachipa Pogés Rogi Lallam Auttaumi	Telikal Bális and Ly other villages. Telikal Dális and 16 other villages. Bágh Minkhal Gardi Balochabad. Dheri Bághhinnis Total
Arbath Bost Muhamunad. Khan, Khalifi.	Arbab Furd Khár, Khalfi, and 5 others.	Guszin Hingwan Die Matt. Afeiti Khän and the bruthere.	Ahmad Khim, Kimiii Abdul Kidir Khini, Kimiii Lutif and 21 other per- soin, and Nidir Alimed and Nidir Ali Ahmad, son of Shih- ghiel, Natim, of Penlai- war.
Timed.			
8	4	五 身	36 位数数据。

* The case of the grant is under consideration and it will probably be restricted to a cash grant of its. 5,000 per annum out of the require of the alliages mentioned.

APPENDIX B

List of Frontier Remissions in the Perhawar District.

| Name of siliage Persont Presont |
|--|------------|
| TARISTO 1776 925 2 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | |
| 1 Tangi Basahal 776 925 2 0
45 45 8 0 | |
| 4 Qilis 5 8 0 | |
| 1 | |
| | 564
204 |
| 16 Hesting and a companied and | 09 1# |
| S Shekk Kiii | |
| Total Tahaii 10,662 6,327 | |
| TAUSIL SWARI. | |
| Topi | |
| Total taxast 0.255 * | 200 |

APPENDIX B-continued.

Serial No.	Name of village.	Pormer.	Prasent.	Aunus per rupes of revenue.	Remarks.
10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	TAHSIL MARDAN, Bahmani Sangao Mian Khan Pipal Kai Rarmai Ghiai Babo Sarobi Kharaki Kharaki Kaiu Qdelini Shamahi Lund Khwar Pamu	83a. 150 150 200 100 400 20 60 175 290 150 7	Ra. 150 190 135 341 75 188 156 100	A. P. 8 0 8 6 6 0 5 0 3 0 5 0 Lump sum. 3 0 2 0	Renuncel, and proposals for anuticalded indina of Ra, 75 such to Eshvim Khan and Chulam Nadie submitted. Resumed. Resumed.
18 14 15 16 17 18	Shergach Quiabgath Pir Saddo Jalala Hames Kot	150 200 400 1,024 200	2002 2002 200 1.119	8 0 6 0 8 0	Resumed, and a cash reminder indus of Rs. 200 proposed for Sharif Khan and resumed on his death.
19	Pir Sai	20% 100 40 100 150 75	205 100 70 100 155 75	2 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	Resumed, and Rs. 250 india proposed for
20 25 25 26 20	Humi Quinled Muhabutubul Chamtar Dhari Maho Dhari	03 07 290 20	40		In favour of manager of the shrine. Resumed. Resumed. and cash grout of Rs. 720 sage.
31 33 34 35 36 36	Khwaja Rushakai Khunjar Khuama Dheri Fatehahad Karai Mian Kili	43 107 450 19 334 23	1111		tioned in favour of Khwaja Muliummad Khan and Ra 100 cash taken for Path Talab. Heaumed, and Ra 150 cash redse granted to bouldness of Jalaia for service at the camp- ing-ground.
25	Rahmatalad	42 53 6,802	4,407	4	
19 97	Alo Kuchián Gara Tájak Chargalla	92 77 127 48	27 27 88	i of the assessment.	Resimed. For 7 persons who are alive. Do, 10 do, do, Do, I person who is alice, and a cash indu- of Re, 50 to Sarbuland Khan.
16. D. 27.	Ghilli Kandar Khel Hajiral Bada Kandar Khel Mathat	75 58 10 625	96 10	Do. A of the assument.	Por 12 persons who are alive. Do. I person who is alive. Resumed. For 15 persons who are alive.
9 10 11 12	Panum Dhori Bāla Sara Sang — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	194 197 197 134	112 84 75 63	g 0 g 0 g 0 h of the	Figuriar remission. Do. Do. Do. For G persons who are alive. Do. 3 do. do.
15 14 15 16	Palan Lakrat Mulasai Othera Palasi Taharasi Peshti Khara Bāla	195 300 222 84 135	43 710	Do. Do. uf the assessment.	Do. 22 do. do. Do. 4 do. do.
18	Alternal Kitel Total	2,865	1,788	t of the	For 10 persons who are slive,

APPENDIX B-concluded.

-		_			
Serial No.	Name of sillago.	Forsure.	Pre=nt.	Anna per rupes of persuns.	REMARES.
	TAUSH, PESHAWAR —could, Frontier Remission,	Re.	Ra.	Λ, Ρ.	
x	Panam Dheri Pajan	188	106	2 0	
100	Kaftir Dheri	440	665	8 0	For life of Mahmud Jan and after his death
3	Sufed Sang	354	425	4 6	2 smas per rupes of revenue.
4	Shahi Hale	528	692	4 0	
2.0	is Paint :	181	300	4 0	
ō	Regi Yusufmi	506	390	4:0	
7.	a Baffeel	250.	237	4 0	
8	Malkan Dher	79	72	4. 0	
9	Achini Painn	250	200	2 0	
100	Sengn	550	481	2 0	
21	Shekhin	516	357	2 9	
12	Masha Paiki	245	1.55	2 0	
13	Anesai	152	194	2 0	
34	Kara Khel	187	177	2.0	D. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P. P.
35	Masho Khet	201	412	2.0	The state of the s
10	Bahiolani	211	119	1 0	
17	Mashogame	302	593	1 0	
18.	Adoral :	500	550	9 0	
19	Passant	125	88	2 0	
30	Your Khel	200	152	2 0	
21	Mattanik	HE.	448	2 0	
	Ann Klied: :-	574	700	2 0	
27	Regi Hukensi	A11	T25	4.0	
24	Regi Afresal	WE I	257	4 0	
				1	
	Total	6,891	7,615		
	Total Talast	9,754	9,871		
	Total District	32,185	27,184		

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

(INDEX ON REVERSE.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

	P	age:			Faye.
1.—Leading statistics	Fre	ontla-	XXIII.—Occupation of Males		ziii
the second	141.0	ini	XXIV.—Manufactures	m 3	niv.
1L—Development	100	100	XXV.—River Traffic	327	ib.
III.—Annual Bainfall	30	347	XXVL—Retail Prices		XXV
111 A.—Monthly Bainfall	nar		XXVIIPrice of labour	201.3	exyl.
III B Seasonal Rainfall	544)	3/h	XXVIII.—Revenue collections	11000	xvii.
IV.—Temperature	267	41	XXIX.—Land Hevenue	33	Hily
V.—Distribution of Population		Til	XXX.—Assigned Revenue		EXIL
VI.—Migration	192	*III	XXXI.—Balances, Henimions, &c		izez
VII.—Bellgiou und Sex	7,00	ix	XXXII.—Sales and mortgages of)		
VIII.—Langoago	1344	18,			
IX.—Major Castes and Triles	2011	4	XXXIII Stamps and Registration		
1X A.—Minor Castes and Tribes	-	0.	XXXIII A.—Begistration		axis
XCivil Condition	7.17	xi.	XXXIV.—Liconse Tax Collections		
XL-Births and Deaths	2007	ile.	XXXIV AIncome Tax Demand	3	
		137	XXXV.—Excise	194470	xxxii
X1 A. Deaths (monthly, all causes	9 2955		XXXVIDistrict Funds	11083	exciii:
X1 E.—Deaths (from fever)	****	46.	XXXVII.—Schools	3	essia
XII.—Infirmities	1980	Who	XXXVIII, Dispunsities	-	ra1
XIII.—Education	310-	3111	XXXIXCivil and Boveaue Litig	ntion	alfe
XIV.—Surveyed and assessed area	F	(0)	NL-Criminal trials	4881	200
XVTenures from Government	1,555	ally	XLL-Police inquiries		Mille
XVITenures not from Governme	ent	avi	XLIL-Jaila	1171	480
XVIIGovernment lands	100	Rvilli	XLIII.—Population of towns	1100	*By
XIXLand sequired by Government	ioni.	min.	XLIV.—Birtha and Deaths (to		xlv
XX.—Crop arms	17:17	13			zivi
XXI.—Best rates and yield		axi	XLV.—Municipal Income	-0.0	
XXIIAgricultural Stuck	. 100	8311	XLVL-Polymetrical Table	733	zlvji

Table No. II showing DEVELOPMENT.

		1	Table 110.		trug war	AL BROWING DAM SALVA MANAYA	- August				-
-	21	- 8	*	10	2	7	:8:	6	10.	11.	22.
Dyrane.	18:0:24	1888.20	1843.64	1808.120	1873-74	1878.70	1882-81	1888-89	1893.84	1895-90	1896-97
Population Califying decrease irrigated serves	P No X	111 1	iei i	258,057 750,057 250,074	925,340	202,874 505,144 - 367,980	582,074 847,800 189,286	#47,800 #47,800	711,795 910,659 817,600 129,146	711,795 802,341 807,342 130,325	711,795 805,149 308,241 100,727
Assessed land revenue, ruposs Revenue from land, ruposs Gross revenue, ruposs	(1)	DE E	111	6,18,131 6,26,561 7,08,740	8,04,940 5,98,530 7,70,280	9,02,142 0,43,190 8,70,922	8,06,020 6,28,096 9,08,320	8,84,174 6,94,600 8,67,788	8,85,115 7,04,989 10,15,928	10,97,680 7,04,217 12,29,772	10,95,178 8,95,639 12,82,028
Number of kine Do, sheep and goats Do, cannot Miles of metalled code Do, railways Do, railways	a na ma s	9 T (194) E	7 FE 1 PT 1	284,084 141,084 141,084 141,084	185,878 84,246 81,116 81,116 81,116 18,116 1	178,511 66,265 519,51 66,61	009 009 009 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	146,024 18,041 18,041 101,041 101,041	2,558 2,558 2,558 2,558 10,10 610 4,500	86,272 216,540 22,318 22,318 102 516 516 516	84,272 214,040 6,278 29,310 129 618 47
Police stoff Primary convictor	956	10.7	727	1,968	1,024	1,104,	1,095	1,082	1,137	1,089	1,131 2,111
Givil suits, number	792 70,029	1,452	1,75,705	3,41,848	1,996	4,740 2,92,644	0,00,00,0 0,00,041	5,84,583	5,48,717	1,40,159	7,48,880
Manieipilities,—numbar Do, —income in rupoen	101	1	1.1	53,894	1,22,000	1,83,571	1,88,040	1,41,424	1,04,1116	1,85,484	1,87,578
Dispurenties, mmber of Do, potents Schools, major of Do, scholar	1111	10 10	\$ 75 1.1	13,010	4 10,773 11,768	1882 1986 1996	45,000 20 1,604	115,140 50 2,631	172,655 649,000 04,000	1184,493 88.9 88.9	304,642 66 3,130

Non.—These figures are taking from Tables Nos. I, HI, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XIII, XIV, II, LIX and LXI of the Administration Report.

The population of the pill district seconding to the Communications. The figures Highs marked Nike from Koink in 1896.

Table No III showing RAINFALL.

2		YARIHER OLI	E	5	H	H	ñ	鱼	8/	18.5
2		100-0091	五	20	2	10.0	Ž.	0.21	202	11.3
#		20-1041	120	1	2	00 -00	ĭ	1.00	8	Ē
11		. 10-2381	ñ	5	100	2	ĥ	9.01	ž.	ŭ
a		100-001	表	7.	30.8	ž.	T.	3	á	10.8
2		20-1661	1.01	2	2	E	2	2	7:	0.5
£	- 2	10-0081	22.5	0.11	2,1	27 22	0.11	8	ñ	200
4		024881	2	9.0	2	2	Ž.	5	î	10-3
118	Your.	(6:9981	11	24	1,00	2	2	£	6	1615
15	\$2°	19-2561	6.01	940	캎	5	1478	11	30.0	110
4	STREET, SOR	29-0661	1 2	5	1-	£.	2	-	60	11.6
23	Page 1	96-5195	17	200	2	12	2,00	12	2	9.12
62	114.15	19/1991	12.0	2	Ř	2	500	2	0.61	30.0
E	BEIRWEIT	14-6581	8-01	3	2		<u></u>	2	12.0	1.0
30:	Asmole	19/1981	1 24	2	ž	9.	T I	-7	7	27
0	4	26-100	2	Ē	E	20	Ē	157	22	20.2
-		19:0691	741	1	2.01	8	2	E	75 20	0.00
ě.		10-65W	-	Ē	20 40	0.11	E	- 50	Ti.	- 5
9.		82-509	2.22	12	2	2	2	E	19:0	147
Zi i		82-228	4 1	E	7	310	E	gal.	*	1,00
		41-909	1 ===	1	22	38.0	- 8	93.0	-	ñ
Em I		62-928	100	1	7.00	9.46	2	(0) (0)	2,5	10 11
94.		41-925	1 2	9.01	21	ñ	ĥ	1 8	£	145
			1 1		16	- 1	T	H.	E	ŧ
		100	6		H	- U	2		11	
1	1	HART SAUDS STATION.	1		a		2012	1	E -	1
	1	2	1			1	-	-1	- 1	- 1
	1	100	Charmide	Pathlerit:	Manne	Nominate -	Marring	Kadning	4	Lakhor

Note. These figure are taken from the weekly mitthet statements putilished to the Frages Garacte.

Table No. III A showing RAINFALL at HEAD-QUARTERS.

			- 9	1						2 1	3
			П							ANSUAL A	VERAULA,
				Most	18.					Number of rainy days in estell month.	Reinfall in inches in each month, 1874 to 1895.
January	117).		yel		war.	111	224	ite?	3347	2:0	10
Polymary	1181	100		-199	-64	1.014	100	(6)	#10	23	10
March	236	444	SHC	.88	.90	Self	101	445	-1	29	20
April	818	280	200	114	1777	1225	777	vii.	="	27	1.8
May	1461	1000	177.0		1000	-12	122	100	440	1:2	0.0
June	***		.62	144	1001	500	111	434-1	(4)	0.4	6.0
July as	200	9401	Table:	194	.10	000	(e)	1100	4300	1.0	1-7
August	243	1440	200	1999	5.811	1188	117.	125	75	2:2	2.8
Septemb	OK THE	216	111		1.725	100	1160	Silver	94	19.	0.00
October	++1	***	-10	*	- 11	68	1000	1447	946	0.4	0:2
Novembe		1000	All	:10	264	111		- 1	300	0.7	0.8
Decembe		-	1860	10	CREE	***	on:	(22)	275	0:0	0.0
lat Octob			nry.	100	(27)			125	nav.	20.	3:6
List Januar					7.00	T EN	170		945	- 24	4.6
Int April				- 70-	2466	-140	***	2011	100	.94	7.8
Whole ye		1015	1000	31411	1 Proj	557	925	1000	125	18-8	140

Norz. These figures are taken from Table No. IV of the Researc Report.

Table No III B showing RAINFALL at TAHSIL STATIONS.

_	=		1					3		18:	.4.	. 5
		_					Ī	Avena	ON FA	LE IN 13	5-96.	974-75 to
		TAUS	it. Sta	TIONS				tattleto- ber to lat January.	9.7	n Janu- y to 1st April	1st April to 1st October.	Whole sunr-
Chármidda					-	-		1.0		4/5	8.0	14:1
			***					19	Н	4.0	8:8:	1614
Nowakern	-			1-	100		100	8.6	J.	5.8	14/5	85.2
Murdán			.557			111		9.9		598	10:7:	187
Birábi	ORE	DETERMINE	144			1.1.1.					1	

Table No. IV showing TEMPERATURE.

			15年2月2日 日本在日本司 日本在日本司				\$20005555555555555555555555555555555555	
			il tana ta In cela o					
						-	TITLE TOPES E	
-		The state of the s	1 (3)		16	YEAR.	181111111111	
		3	3 15 15 7			2	1-6-1014-604	
			OF BEISTI	1			sanabnin i fall	
			1 11 12 13				ELLI ELIA EEST	
			1 1 1 1 1				BULL BEST LUNG	
-	1		11/11/1	-			1000 1100 1700	
71		manarek	2000000 2000000			municals	HANGE OF THE PARTY	
#	Mag.	n=M	121202		3409.	340%	Man M.	100 10
Trapportuni		-monimit	\$5005E			amainist	2000 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
1 P		Maximum.	202020	-		mmissik	Appending to the second	
0 KI) HUVIN	July.	molf	#182585 #185585	From 1555 to 1890.	July	Monte	28 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
running Pa		monumental	これに対する	o 180%.		meaning	SON CONTROL OF THE	
Opmires Pannesiters.		mmiral	202285			Manient.	REAR BRILLER	
-	Discussor.	Mean				Dictmbers	Mean.	
			encont-		-112	10-24	841-9-9949-4 868-8888888	
		Minimini	REPUBL			mminiM	200422000000000000000000000000000000000	

Table No. V showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	a.	6	7
	14	1110				
		film				
		5	100	dile	9	
The second second		100	- Anna	- Ann	relikt	- dbr
	12	1 Pe	N.	0 8	Mi	8
	District	Takail Peshikua	Tainell Nowshers	Tahati Chārsadds	Talell Mardén	Tahell Swibi
		-5	-5-			
Total square miles	2,611-20	450:07	708-51	370-64	610:34	467-01
Cultivated square miles	1,394-3	2198	105-4	200 8	610-2	313-1
Culturable square miles	503:1	144'2	230-6	58.4	52-6	37.3
Square miles under cross (average)	951	150	100	188	273	241
Total population	711,795	227,930	108,201	131,100	113,877	180,687
Urban population	128,529	81,035	7,202	32,855	3,557	101
Rami population	188,266	142,995	100,000	16,245	110,340	130,687
Total population per square mile	273	526	354	345	187	250
Rural population per spure mile	229	321	144	305	181	380
	-	-				
Over 10,000 souls		1	W 3	2	***	1
5,000 to 10,000	H	-	. 4	5	- 1	1 I
3,000 to 5,000	000	4	.6	4	8	12
3,000 to 5,000	(6)	197	. 4	在	(6)	.15
1,000 to 2,000	92	31	13	19	21	2
\$1 500 to 1,000 Tal. In the	164	74	40	22	33	18
Under 200	463	-163	89	113	62	DG
Total	806	203	155	170	120	87
(Towns	\$0,867		140	400	/are	(911
Qecupied houses Villages	85,202				ia.	
CTowns	1			nilable.		
Unoccupied houses Villages	-			D		
(Torna	24,994		-	1 100	10000	
Resident families Villages	115.000					Fre
**************************************	2,1022	-			A475	7

Table No VI showing MIGRATION.

- 4	2	8	40	ā-	6	7	9	9	10
			1,000 6070 8) oy	Dist		ON OF	mators 8.	NYA
Districts									NEW THE
	Immigranite	and a	Immigrants	canta	adda.	war	hera.	Ani	
	Immil	Emigranda	Tumb	Knilgyanta	Chânsadda	Poslskwar	Nowahere.	Mantan	Swaln
History Robitsk Gurgion Deibl Karndl Umballa Simla Käugra Historyrus Julimatur Ludhiana Ferosopere Mooltau Thaug Montgonury Labore Amrittar Gurdispur Sidlkot	37 71 101 242 87 498 78 408 057 654 000 416 220 120 120 1,037 1,038 1,017 2,141	23 6 188 128 46 231 100 33 45 58 390 311 177 177 177 180 381 162	747 747 747 966 941 966 910 794 878 809 758 816 688 754 825 700	730 338 611 775 652 640 730 690 727 586 705 600 702 740 560 602 602	7 7 1 3 8 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	311 400 328 101 74 328 938 214 447 410 304 175 100 7 671 870 586 1,336	6 10 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	9 15 23 1 28 4 1 8 1 1 8 1 7 1 6 2 2 8 8 2 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 1 2 2 7 6 1 1 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7
Gujrát Gujránwála Sháhpur Jhelam Ráwalpindi Hasára Pesháwar Konát Bannu Dera Isaani Khan Dera Guázi Khan Muzaffargarh Other Provinces todian States India, part anopeonicel Asia	763 1,034 904 8,231 7,183 1,491 607,440 8,067 271 505 35 4 6,735 8,022 175 56,378	101 232 123 324 3,523 1,348 1,656 558 250 301 41	723 709 786 668 828 650 736 671 571 500 719 602 603	658 720 503 614 681 681 687 760 788 847 857	100 301 277 332 618 182 112 14 40 146 20 18,210	420 632 638 1,984 2,462 422 308 212 481 22 5,273 2,007 10 22,311	183 259 162 471 1,700 8,279 10 14 2 1,204 381 88 2,186	104 96 71 384 978 157 147 23 3 1 179 301 82 10,740	11 6 6 1,419 373 31 10 5 6 11 127 16 3,007
Europe	1,845	117	960 965	-		1,481	100	\$	100

Table No. VII showing RELIGION and SEX.

1			3	4	ñ	6	7	8	9	10
		1	DISTRICT.			3	Pansies.		-	
		Persons.	Males.	Pemales.	Peshione.	Chársolda.	Mardie.	Nowshern.	Swahi.	Villages
Persons Males Females Hindús Sikhs Musalmáns Christians Parsis Jews	生毛生 联系位	711,795 33,487 9,125 962,400 4,742 37 4	387,214 22,176 6,403 354,268 4,341 24 2	324,581 13,311, 2,722 308,132 461 13	17,682	131,100 71,148 50,952 3,140 773 127,178	113,877 61,933 52,394 5,616 1,045 107,186 30	108,201 56,640 40,550 4,821 1,334 100,959 1,083 4	130,687 68,118 62,569 4,219 102 126,366	583,99 304,89 270,87 14,89 2,93 565,45

Norm.-These figures are taken from Table No. 1X of the Counts Report and Register No. 5 of the Counts of 1891.

Table No. VIII showing LANGUAGES.

		E					3	3	ō	. 16	7
			П					Distain	erton ny f	Схивиль	
	L	ANGUA	al.			District.	Pashiwar.	Chir- sadda,	Now- shore.	Mardin	Swibi
Hindontás	ni and	Hindi		Tail	722	10.736	7,011	65	8,106	443	78
Bagri	111	-401	200					3		1000000	
Punjahi	- 12	1991	200	Here	200	121,754	753940	4,9GL	20,714	7,792	12,847
latici	144	===	881	500	1	483	481	The state of the s	100	2	
Dogri.	- Am	CLEAN	110	411	These	20	14		3	1000	8
Paliari	- The	V5.115.2	1111	1.00	1.077	93	34	1	38	1111	***
	Dialog	te	(4)	. 411	-94		and the second	Valid	177000	Shiffeign	- 94
Pashtu	(page)	100	1	1886	1.0	865,927	136,687	125,800	82,970	105,277	118,193
Bengali	1,044	,600 A E	446	1 Ann	Arres	61	61	440	1000	1000	***
Jounese.	1777	277	222	277		54	9	777	1777	200 6	
Jujrati	200	1990	300	100	192	- 51	41	90000	- 5	- 1	- 4
Kashmiri	List	1966	***	100		1,167	1,017	64	28	14:	44
Mahruti	mbf	410	444.1	100	mili.		- 4	1000	3	8	19
Sipali	177	7900	121	-	-	192	1997 (1992)	-	31	181	111
Sindhi	-	100	111	100		62	62		hee .	140	44.6
Liemii	3144	100	0.6	-	110	27	18	241	- 6	7	AAR-I
Uria	1600	1968	110	101		1	3.1	9467	164	1,644	344
Arabio	100		222	-	-	- 19	9		TT 18	1,000	200
hineso	100		115	HH	30	- 2	The Sal	1116	2	100	100
Thitnili	110.01	Her	480	-		700	0.000	100	100		344
Morsian	349	-	340	166		3,498	2,939	123	175	133	- 4
l'urki	100 May	comme or	777	100		138	36	52	41		
Cast Afric	can Di	miccio	110	10-10		111.00	11/4/20		1251000	1	Be:
hinglish	100	- 1111	110		(11)	4,616	3,320		1,065	25	406.
Dutub	2011	-	940	- 144	34	2	3	1077	101	1100	14
French	See	-00	***	had	415	4	- 4	Table 1	H 16	-	777
ierman	-11	35	940	101	711	- 0	110 120		- 40	11-	410
talian	1000	- 911	111	100	419	2		188	181	100	#6
ganish	244	1960-	1019	F97	1-010	2.	2		101	1111	110

Table No IX showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1		387		#	146	7	*	0	10	11
Serial No.		Toxa	o. Neuro	107.		M	tann, n	A RETAIN	ON.	
Table Ec.	Casts or Tribe.	Per- sons,	Malin.	Fo- malor,	Hindus.	Sikha	Jens,	Mond- mans,	Chris- tians.	Parsis.
-	Total population	311,798	387,214	354,580	22,172	39,400		354,244	1,010	- 1
# A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Pathin Jib Jib Hajum Awan Gujer Haghisan Hishikh Munhal Beshman Saiyad Nui Mrriel Klatri Arora Practis Kashmiri Chuhura Chamar Mochi Jubba Lohir Tarkisay Kunhal Uhani Teli Qamah Sunar	0,100 4,071 11,100 12,054 12,767 4,000 10,440 6,000 10,440 6,000 10,440 8,000	2,207 2,400 7,407 6,207 6,207 6,207 1,718 4,000 1,488 2,244 2,300 6,400 2,400 2,400 2,400 2,400 2,400 1,400	6,000 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,000	1,065 14 1,065 1,065 1,066 1,066 1,066 1,2	20 1,001 1,002 20 2	111111111	183,800 788 1,457 27,445 3,767 1,718	of a multiplimate	

Norr.-Taken from Table No. XVI and Register No. XIV of Census Report of 1891.

Table No. IX A showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES

1			2	-	1	8	ė,	- 5
Serial No. in Cennus Table No. XVL		CASTE	on Thi	188.		Persona.	Males.	Females
35 D. 36 D. 14 C. 2 A. 22 D. 23 D. 6 B. 25 D. 38 F. 48 F. 35 A.	Jhinwaz Mallah Khojah Tanaoli Darzi Litizi Ulama Penja Kori Arab Tajak Bhatiára Bilochus Tark		41 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			1,721 1,654 2,380 2,058 770 812 4,404 1,117 700 2,402 1,653 2,793 1,875 906	1,109 568 1,112 1,453 428 419 2,437 588 537 1,269 1,001 1,465 780 567	522 786 1,268 1,505 342 303 1,007 520 223 1,188 652 1,828 505

Table No. X showing CIVIL CONDITION.

		2			- 19	4	.5	- 0	7.	(8)
				4	Six	oti.	Miss	min.	Wane	wan.
	Dirana.				Mates.	Females,	Males.	Femiles,	Males.	Pemales,
Actual Spirms for religious.	All religions Hindris Silcha Mosalmans Christians Parsis	1111111111	1411111	150000	220,941 30,987 3,131 211,768 5,104 10 1	141,508 4,765 900 139,719 209 4	129,654 9,455 9,455 137,069 127 13 1	139,400 6,231 1,417 130,500 190 7	17,618 1,730 3,78 15,404 10 1	41,550 2,511 445 38,782 11 1
Distribution of every 10,000 south of sach age,	All ages	TRACTICAL	11111111111111111	PURRING -	6,888 0,684 9,710 7,888 3,002 2,771 1,003 507 200	4,456 9,964 7,891 2,394 575 270 160 163 105 106 108	1,007 14 253 960 4,630 6,709 4,239 5,263 7,261 6,704	4,284 63 1,058 1,250 8,724 8,737 1,439 8,765 1,665	424 2 17 110 268 484 744 1,330 1,944 3,025	1,280 3 47 236 501 197 2,360 4,707 6,831 8,178

Note,-Taken from Table No. VIII of Genum of 1801.

Table No. XI showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

		4			2	3	4	-8:	-10	2.	8.	9.	10
			1		TOTAL	(No. 1).	CHERTON	TOTAL B	(No. II).	RESTREET	Tor	L DEATH	MORE
		YEAR	No.		Mains.	Permittee.	Phymiothia	Males	Fomales.	Portona.	Cholere	Smatt per.	Pover,
imi	***	(000)	H=	(10)	6,636	4,000	10,729	9,946	4,000	37,917	3,235	366	11,894
3882		1940	1.666	-	10,268	WEST	16,665	14,000	12,719	27,688	1,181	1,215	21,417
1693	ur)	Canal	\TAC	- air	6,100	8,941	13,350	:7,741	6,302	14,189	201.	Store	11,566
3104	777.0	100	127	377	0,908	6,438	16,310	8,230	6,711	14,000	Nite	199	12,111
teos	Hes	35-	See:	40.	11,426	8,183	19,692	8,925	0,000	14,822	6	102	17,941

Nors,-These figures are taken from Tables (Annual Forms) Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

		- 3					- 1	2	8	34.5	8	e e
- 34-		Mot	erns.			П		1401	1962	1603	1804	1806
January Pelivasay March April May Pund Puly August Registanter Detoler Nosember	THE STREET	THE REST	THE PROPERTY.	ALALIE RUBBLE	THE PROPERTY OF	Total	Thornest Indian	1,259 1,002 672 839 1,217 1,867 1,277 1,124 2,867 2,884 2,284 1,223 1,224	1,810 1,604 1,404 1,404 1,108 1,109 1,109 1,109 1,40 8,308 3,508 3,508 3,508	1,895 1,392 1,108 945 1,108 574 761 715 707 1,196 1,643 1,750	1,855 1,412 1,261 1,062 1,774 000 017 905 7,29 1,607 1,801 1,844	1,707 1,450 3,014 906 1,031 1855 944 838 1,019 1,259 1,651 1,450

Nove.-These figures are taken from Table (Annual Form) No. III of the Sannary Report.

Table No. XI B showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

		1: .			4	2	3	4	3	6
		Monn	ER:			1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
January		111	1,000	111		1,000	1,161	1,668	1,392	1,506
Debruary	THE .	100	244	00	++4	924	1,380	1,153	1,110	1,249
March	1000	1 dan	-		100	751	1,094	970	987	855
April	100	222	1000	200	- 43	730	700	801	808	779
fix)		1.344	live.	144	200	1,029	867	994	939	843
Tune:	1117	1111	274	1-1	775	1,365	757	719	769	731
nly	211	1999	2018			1,100	672	608	611	721
Cogstart	TAY.		200	77		1,020	824	551	614	617
deptember	0.000	244	288	199	- 33	1,071	8,295	514	562	807
becober	1142	- 22	1111	544	000	1,080	5,802	969	1,291	1.045
orember	-		100	1 244	00	804	3,151	1,262	1,694	1,276
Jerember	THE		166	1994	iai	684	2,165	1,360	1,344	1,514
		-	Cotal	311	00.1	11,003	21,437	11,566	12,121	11,943

Norn.-Those Sgurm are taken from Table (Annual Form) No. 1X of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII showing INFIRMITIES.

	1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8	9:
		MIND	dwa	Bu	NO.	Dear		Ler	Ens.
		Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Femules.
All religious	4 Villiones	 178 148	61 50	767 642	792 687	413 347	211 171	-41 39	18

Nove. -These Squres are taken from Tables Nos. XII, XIII, XIV and XV of Camers Report of 1891 and Begister

Table No. XIII showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3 4	ā,	-1		2	3	4.1	5
A	MALES	FEM.	LES.			Ma	ins:	Fun	LESS
	Under instruc- tion.	r int	Can rend and write.			Under instruc-	Can read and write.	Underfinitius-	Can read and write.
All religions { Total Villages Sikhs	4,100 9 1,115 7 409 3	,252 634 ,404 355 ,772 97 ,865 40 ,220 438 ,875 58	548 362 236 628	Parsi Charmdda Peshiwar Nowshera Mardán Swátii	1 1111	1,205 8,361 1,115 933 1,077	2,420 12,925 3,876 2,971 2,000	271 124 74 100	8 92 823 839 77 194

Norg. - These figures are taken from Table IX and Register No. VII of the Census of 1801.

Table No. XIV showing DETAIL of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

	2	l In	4	- 2	-#	7	6	0:	10
		Cen	IVATED.		Th	CULTURATE	Riv.		
	By	Dy pri- rate in- dividu- als.	Unitri-	Total enl-	Cuttur- able,	Unculiar-	Total anculti- rated.	Total area assessed.	Gross mann- ment.
1908-00		200,070	190,800	750,511	174,410	300,514	683,063	1,234,474	HA. 1618,131
1873-74	***	135,506	786,932	922,240	207,244	408,900	670,174	1,588,414	
165-70	99	1007,940	6/17/277	995,340	300,646	390,012	607,256		1002,442
Tabell details for 1878-79-									
Palisti Peniawar	-	107,598	17,704	125,800	62,038	A),mis	115,610	239,018	288,110
ii l/umin:Holik:i	100	41,800	102,214	200,500	96,256	45,310	91,560	297,648	114,578
a Mardán m		66,000	201,154	229,100	28,050	116,829	145,170	404,372	79,005
" Nowshern	- 1111	30,742	100,031	90,773	111,210	147,122	254,702	351,135	76,046
" Doiba Dendzai	200	H7,046	8,223	98,200	18,017	2,243	20,200	116,400	210,083
" Hadringer	490	29,861	43,661	121,812	41,210	28,021	72,273	193,885	127,997
1885-86	100	200,123	881,000	1,002,002	277,028	\$30,008	707,000	1,790,168	890,008
1890-91	100,900	198,140	in,m	810,611	264,360	419,433	083,827	1,594,463	884,888
1995-96	130,325	177,012	584,970	892,321	334,787	964,061	778,846	1,003,310	1,097,600
Tabell details for 1895-96-	1							Manage State	27,240
Tulisil Charmelda	67,900	41,791	104,3017	:100,933	37,380	29,601	76,041	242,003	280,620
is Mardan	A1,727	1,438	200,474	255,630	33,611	\$4,626	129,237	380,004	131,225
, Swihi	-	21,470	178,801	200,981	23,654	74,665	100,543	299,004	360,200
" Peshiwar	11,245	85,000	40,007	147,315	92,343	56,571	150,914	355,361	401,711
. Normalism	15,417	13,07	96,780	125,156	147,500	177,618	335,111	446,280	104,805

Nors.—The figures for the years 1868-69, 1873-74 and 1873-79 are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Repurs, while the figures for the years 1885-69, 1880-91 and 1895-86 have been compiled from District Reports.

Table No. XV showing TENURES held direct from GOVERNMENT as they stood in 1895-96.

					le-	24				-			0.00	16	/3
n		Average assessment of gard catato.	#:	6,003	405	3,075	-	9	81	1,000		1	1700	17,622	E
2		fines to anne operati. Antenes	1	7,370	1,180	3,500	122	. 678	ñ.	3,003		î	17101	11	Ī.
2	Макрай.	Gross series	E	21,837	34,177	329,030	199	4,711	47	min'our		į	11,620 19,465 17,571	46,016	20,045
11	100	Sumber of holders or , stabled stable for the , stabled of the , stabled o	1	100	715	220,00	4	272	N.	10,754		1	200	1,300	5,587
3		Number of villagon.	1	H.	器	2	#1	9+	n			Ť	333 6	16	100
2		Stamper of retains.	1	-	W	8	20	**	EU	22		ŧ	11111	10	E
:		A criego assessamati of sacti estado.	<u>#</u> I	1,000	577	1,300	1	100	11	1,1193		I.	H 20 0 11	St. The	
:#		Average arms of each	Ť	8,553	R	1,202	Ī	338	1	1,11118		1	11111	1	ř
22	Chausana.	Oross series.	i	40,745	10,722	100/021	G	3,000	11	348,073		1	1,080 1,000	11,033	18,711
100	Cho	Symbol of holders of sealers,	Ĭ	\$1,10 (1,10)	Ē.	18,000	(F	77	1	19,713			*#B83	18	2117
2		Semina to ampress.	1	1	2	140	1	Ph	F.	馬		11	21211	1	1
0		Stumber of estatute.	1	É	=	110	1	46		5		1	11111		1
100		In dimmerores munich.	á ī	6,310	626	1,005	A	90	1	1		Ĭ	10年1日	pules	an'epo
100		Average area of each	J	6,253	1,133	1,608	1,011	1,409	ŧ:	1,003		9	11111		
9	Tuca Derende	Chrom service	١,	105,000	45,973	1,336,140	17,180	ALC:	ň	1,671,167		ï	はな の の の の の の の の の の の の の	304,527	1108,217
100	Theres	su sensition of heidens or stabled-grads	Vi	10,638	Sham.	111,000	Barra.	Ē,	i	135,716		1	1725	17,113	att/orte
		Sumber of villages.	1	#	88	989	1	\$	1	18		1	33,111	11	
2		material at refund	3	310	12	10	12	=	1	16		1	10111	T	
		Terror	L. Zembilder	2. Patricket with Blisbookses	E. Zamindie	2, Patitidal and Biniachies,	1. Zemindki	2. Pettillier and Blome-birs.	Louis from Government with-	Total	NDA.	ce held whally or percially free	of establishms or or or or or or or or or or or or or	Total of these haldings	s of which the ownership is
1		Specialism or villadia ac-	A street or a street or a	Har. 50,000.	100	Be. 5,000,	William methodischen Sa.	100.			ADDENDA	A-Buddings trafficient in the above bett	at the property free of establishme. The piece is appeared to continue at the continue of the continue at the continue of the continue at the continue of the continue at the continue of the continue at the continue of the continue at the	2	BLands included in the above of which encompared by neutrannal principages

Table No. XV showing TENURES held direct from GOVERNMENT as they stood in 1895-96-concluded.

	*	====	72	n	n	11	11	ti.	2	R	Ħ	20	B	#	78	×	lt.	x
				8	Swaltz		-			PERKAWAR.	2				Now	Nowment		F
Descrition of villages 40- country to street, pain	Sarree	Ammber of estudes.	Sumber of villages,	to available of antidare of articles of ar	Japan Ment	Average great of each	Average nessessioons of	Summer to received.	Number of villages. 5	Agrae Section	dhes to area espensive.	Average measurement of	Number of setaton.	Number of villages.	to stabled to safemy, probled-remis	Orosa serral.	Average area of souls	to manufe estato.
Williages paying its, 5700 to (1. Zaminišci	.3	11	1	1	1	*:		1	1	3	B.			1	1		1
Ra-10,000.	2. Parishint and Halachine	9	8	1007	28,832	0,000	100	e.	0.4	00 54,04	H 450	7,120	-	-	100"	19,800,1	1,881	0,000
Villages raying Ro. 100 to C	1, Zendadki	2	22	1,354	10,400	1,200	1	32	H	88 TALDH	10,1	100	~	H	Bitm	1752	1	000
Ba. 5,000.	2. Pattidat and Bhuachins	3	2	Hotel	231,024	1,000,1	Ę	600	30 10,7	701 BOLE	8	1,411	116	H	1,004	200,200	H	800
Willages paying less than Ra. C	1. Zamhalári r	200	97	1,200	1,200	1,039	ħŦ,	.0	20	7	1,04	(A)	0	0	808	27078	60	2
300.	2, Pattiddet and Blackshire	1		ì	¥	ŧ.	ī	-	-	2	#	36	H	8	P)	67,74	100,	22
	Leasen from Greatmann, votient	1	7	1	í	ž.	1		-	1)	1	H	10	17	H	į.	7	1
	Total	101	101	1,380	100,000	2,940	1,000	Dirt.	2167 216,3	251 256°E	1,090	5.542	1	1001	200'98	470,280	E:	000
ADDR	NDA.								-									
Contings incention in the accordance who	ouditions	1.24	1 11		1 14	1 11	1 1 1 1			120	- 1	8178	1.1	1 11		107.51 17.02	111	100
As pleasure Up to the tit		111	111	193	1 1000	111	1 190	3 7 1	100	8,280 30 4,190 1 1,190	111	21,120	111	111	900	A 2500 A	3-01	200
	Total of three holdings		18	(42.57)	16,057	100	100		灵.	10,500	Fy.	120/16	:]		1000	210,00		0,449
A -Lands included in the above of beyond by nonting	of which the ownership is successing	i	H.	Sec.	29,411		1		100	oligies de	0	000102	Ŧ			2	1	1
			i		1		1	-	-				j				1	1

Nova. These Eguives are taken from Table No. XI of the Boyckens Repo 1 for 1865-00.

Table No XVI showing the CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY of LAND for the year ending Rabi 1896.

De .	TOTAL DISTRICT.	yory	127 802,331	111,205 202,50	7,855 16,136	N,580 40,007	341 1,722	3,692 11,400	7,632 25,941	4,522 28,386	62,104 266,519	86,880 874,074
		-hlod to radinal inga-	424'161 198		1,867	9,382 N,	107	78.	~	2,651 4,	33,689 (12,	99,158 86,
3	TABILE SWALL	,ead	30 200,30	128,236		9,212	51	1,721	18,280	762	8018	
		-hiod to redmix	79 03,730	39,602	11971 1.611		341	984 1,7	188'2 2'881			116,748 22,617
ia.	PARSOL MARRIEN	-0027	962,379	136,100	0,477	060'61			89'6	18,483	72,602	
	TARSO	Sumber of bold-	5 82,507	14,811	1,700	2,470	207	200	8	198'1 8	10,061	26,951 15,890
-	TAURDE NOR-	AmA	125,135	200,007	1,877	3,049	1,005	2,750	1,921	468	17,758	- 90
	TARRE	-biod To remine X	28,951	15,913	808	COST	2000	517	177	171	5,170	7,130
	TAHATO PERUA-	, вот А	137,515	74,350	2,427	2,823	4	1,890	979	1,101	51,536	00,738
20	TAHRID	-blod to wdming	38,430	15,856	2,054	1,172	925	1,080	119	2012	17,740	100,485 20,529
03	TAHSIE CHAR-	Area.	100,931	53,958	3,486	120'9	170	1,845	973	10,683	90,234	
v	TARRE	blod to reduce of bold.	33,100	10,809	1,684	200'5	8	881	101	1,338	10,515	20,000
1		Derivity.	Total cultivated area	Area cultivated by owner.	Area cultivated by tenants froe of rents or at nominal rent.	Paying at revenue rates, with or	With right of Paying other cost rente		Paying at measue takes, with or without malikans.	Without Paring other cash rants	occupancy. Paying in kind, with or without an addition in cash.	Total held by tenacis

Table No. XVI showing the CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY of LAND for the year ending Rabi 1896-emeth.

AREA, Panesa. Area, Tanke. Anea, Panesa. Pressavana. Anea, Panesa. Pressavana. Novementa. M. 1,200 d.	TABLE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE	Example training and the third half profites our more 44,744 Coo-chird and the third half 44,744 Coo-chird and the third half 44,744 Coo-chird and the third 49,744 Cool area under rentain kind 49,678 Total regular other cash 8,557 Forth and restar paid on area 82,852 control in 9
---	--	---

Zabu reme and rechoped in this court may reme in kind.
 Depair of reme as foot of statement shows only runts paid by topants-st-scill.

NOIL, -These funives are taken from Table No. XII of the Berenne Beport for 1985-06,

Table No. XVII showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

		5.40					
- 1	ment to the Vest State of the Control of the Contro	Bs. 3,410		11	1	18	1
	Manhapal Committees,	\$10-93	181	318-90	1	4	П
- 19	Swat Canal,	Semilar Semilar	1,487.00	i	10.00	1,000122	Ē
	Provincial Worling.		12790	Searth	\$2000°548	96.30	11-36
	-politer.	71.18	0.38	4	17:00	4	0.10
	Benling	07-8217	E	1.212	10.1E.QE	9	I Ji
5000	Military Separations.		E	75.000	28-800	230798	TE.
CHTS'G &	John World	634-009	B	19.025	100-01	1	Ę
Лен	Forms Department,	6.30	-	Ŧ	0.70	8	E
	Treest Board.	Laruto	201.890	74479	m4-23	07578h	6
	Kelmi Block Cental.	354-09	(8)	H H	114.97	111	1
	Depoty Commissioner.	1,2007,4	20000	10 TO 10 TO	891.90	epo-23	E
	Defining somethic	188	E	1	E CE	1	I.
	-termedemini-	E16:91	H	139.00	TOUR	V	T.
	Border Millithi	tricin.	241	111.111	Į.	Ţ,	L
STEED COLTS- LEASING.	Unmittimed.	381.20	Ē.	15 18	ij	1	17
Aura VATTE	Colitivated,	nego.	1	Consu	1	B	1
	caesa fator	34,000-72	2,530711	10,139/70	N,881-74	The same	appr.yo
	Seatment to section of	4	300	173	811	8	- 4
		1	i	1	1	1	1
		- #	1	18	E		1
	- Large		1	1.88	1	1	-
	ē	Mine	- ap	1511	E		
1		ad Di	afring	Postsierer	Normalarra	Mardán	Bredit
	Anna mado dense constr- vantes inasses.	Minima desiration Total area: Total area: Totaline of selation Totaline Milital Device Department Milital Hoor Cents Selation Works Totaline Milital Hoor Cents Milital Hoor Cents Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Milital Morks Totaline Milital Morks Milital Mor	Mann Total area: Total area: Total area: Total area: Total area: Total area: Dovice Milital Bloor Cambridge Dovice Milital Bloor Cambridge See See See Department. The Commissions. The Dovice Milital Bloor Cambridge See See See See See See See See See S	Towns of selection, or written of selection, or written of selection, or written of selection, or written of selection, or written of contracted, or contrac	Ann. 1970. Ann. 1	Area series The s	Awar, mich. Awar, mich. Awar, mich. Awar, mich. Awar, mich. Awar, mich. Arthura Control and Cont

Nors. These figures are taken from Table No. XXII of the Recums Report of 186596.

Table No. XIX showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

	-						y GOVERN	CLUIN I.
	1					25	3	4
Parpose 7-	r white	ds ang	nired,	100		Acres acquired.	Compensation paid in rupers.	Reduction of revenue in rupees.
Roads			100		-	927-90	83:245	2,249
Cunale	1862		21		i.	2,001-00	28,776	684
State Bailways	W.C	-42			7	1.278-90	77,151	1,317
Guaranteed Railwaya			3"		777	544	1999	,,,
Miscellaneous	##V	200	361		60	4,918'40	1,12,275	618
		3	'etal	TH:	-00	10,020:26	2,51,447	4,508

Table No. XX showing ACRES under CROPS.

AMAIL 155, Teles 155, 450 155,	milds no. on the state of the s	Takenop Hard and Andrew Hard a	7 5 5 31 39 34 34 34 34 3	2440T 777.035 24.737 25
105,007 1,401 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		20 - 6 1	新 克 B 智 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	77 75 27 38 1,79 1,100 1,000 1,000 1,000
045 105,001 100 105,001 100 105,001 100 105,001		T # H M M M M	艺 思 知 此 图 版 图 图	T M. T. M. M. M. M.
The part of the state of the st	5 5 5 5 5 5	5. TI TI SWITTER SWITT	2 2 2 3 4 2 5	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
STAND LIMIT	4444		19 E 1 E 1	
STATE LAST	4 4 4 4	· 自 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EIGEB	HIM SHIM B
	A.005 100,5 2,000 100,5 5,700 114,5	A THE	1015	
THE PERSON NAME OF	2,000 tra,01	10 H	G = 5	
二月龍井の	A,700 114,13	107,100	ž b	-
BEAT CAN HARM				III.O
o require acres 16,40	SUPPL STEELERS	019,10		
H 101, 550 16,44	1,440, 14,570	60,435		U.SAT SSMITT AT
0 105,88m NSS 10,847	1,587 122,000	28,197		12,000 311,110 38,
Tabeth Averages som the river union 1801 to 1896.	APPETS, AVERA	14.		
* ports	to especia	100	9	metter state
n min n	Sept man	N FEET	3	210 05,300
20' Mary 120' 12	1,000	0	7	T TOTAL H
11 11/14	177 14.00	210	13	4,413 27,433
15,920 611	100, 13,901	10.00	TR:	10年
LTB,TED T,ORD 18,077	3,011 119,340	18673	100	11,707 149,700

Table No. XXI showing CASH RENTS and AREAS on which paid.

п		Bunkess													
10	MOTUR	roam and yaonsa unit	He a. p.	8 2 6	65 61	18 0 0	36.12 0	32 2 0	1 21 9	S 13 G	+ 11 5	→. α. →	2 8 0	1 2 0	20 20 44
7	SATISTICS MESTS BY SOILS.	Hunz 18167.	164. N. p.	13,833 3 0	02/802/11:10	36 0 0	0 0 890'5	10,749 7, 0	8,480 D 0	480 0 0	0 0 455	078 12 0	7,279 8 0	1,410 0 0	01.8 200,00,1
S.	Savin	serve of sorth	Annie	1,401	20,735	31	92	1,18	202	69	9830	9000	12,500	30122	48,641
4	WARE.	Average rent	Re. to p.	8 9 5	I 15 0	1	88 12 8	10.13 3	0.11 5	7.14 8	1.11	10 14	0 2 0	0 3 %	1.10 3
0	RENT FAIR BY LUMP HATER	Jone IntoT.	Re. S. P.	0 0 080'5	0,413-12-11	9	1,318 0 0	1,225, 7 0	0 0 20/5	371 0 0	1,208 0 0	286 12 0	4,828.4 0	705 16 0	11,000 011
ia.	REAL	четов пі вохф	Acres	819	4,782	200	8	7339	1902	47.	716	8220	10,039	3,120	23,778
*	4	Haragerse A	Be, n. p.	10 0 5	21 21 21	18 0 0	33 10 2	2 0 20	7 1 0	17.12 0	0 0	1 1 1	0.11 9	8 8 0	3 0 6
	RENT PAID BY SULLS.	Just IntoT	He as p.	0,797 3 0	44,05H 14 TL	0 0 98	240 0 0	8,817 0 0	0 0 086	89 0 0	1,039 0 0	92 0 0	2,651 4 0	0 0 702	98,006 11 11
28	H	estocui estA	Acres.	642	15,953	93	31	6119	140	15	115	칺	178,2	1,300	21,763
		OLEK.		100	- L	1	200	1	11			100	-	1	- 1
		CLASERS OF SUILS.		Chalki 15	Shift Naturi	Cháhi Sháh Nahri	Gardens	Nahril	H (I)	-	Suffix sail	Dagoba	Rárfill	I I	Total
		ő		Cháb	Shih	Chah	Gard	Nahr	Nahri U	Abi	Sullid	Dago	Hårfi	Mairs	

Nove -These agues were specially prepared at the Review Settlement, 1893-90.

Table No. XXII showing NUMBER of AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

1		77.1			\$10/80	1,250	5,795	917		90	127	33.	200	
	6.			TRAS	08%	#	5,7	277,214	3	130		14,831		
	æ	806-96C		-milming	73,300	1,882	4,760	58,282		PAG.	1707	11,886	- 1	
1		17							- 6					
	4	TABLES FOR THE VELL 1895-96.		Nowahera	806,01	1,22,1	7,310	37,380	113	1,286	638	8,585	100	
	.9	Таныцы	112	Abhasshib	52,130	100/1	3,018	38,574	1	272	16	991'0	1117	
	.0			эмирия Д	10,320	3,888	8,027	481,77	200	1,332	238	0,085	31	
1	4	VICABA.		'26:3681 .	203,072	0,345	0112,022	210,010	152	5,278	1,779	52,055	182	
1		THE STREET			68		-31:	25		17	12	10		
	in:	WHOLE PRINCES FOR THE YEARS		180-2081	284,600	8,102	348310	194,347	60	2,553	1,543	(4),752	Ties.	
	SI .	WHOLE PR		,08-8631	268,708	5,740	18,205	145,020	.00	2,240	2719	287,785	III	
I					9	E	II.	1	iĝ	101	Ŧ		1	
ľ	1				1	1	E	į.	ä	±	8,	- 6	9	١
ŀ				- 15	E		伟	1	9	1	ŧ	E	ä	
į	ď		1		i	£	1	1	ě	ï	i	(E):	1	
I.			S Sro		Ē	B		3	î	Ě	ł	3	1	
			KIND OF STOCE		Ē	官	ă	á	i	1	E	3	4	
					-		Si.	3	ŧ	ŧ	1		1	
					llook	ponten		- Maria						1
1					und he	Hunt.	. H4	B pun	100	F	1	1111	1	
I	1				Cows and bullooks	Horses and ponies	Donkeys	Sinep and goals	Pign	Jamela	Sartes	Hongha	Boats	-

Note, -These figures are taken from Table No. XLII of the Administration Report,

Table No. XXIII showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	1 3	4	10
	Nature of occupations.	MALES AS	OVE 15 THAT	ER OF AGE.
No.	and the ground participant	Towns.	Villages.	Total
3	Administration	297	109	406
2	Defence	1,490	511	2,801
3	Foreign, &c., service	11,471	2,596	14,007
٠,5	Government service	18,258	3,516	16,774
2.4	Dealing in live-stock	.371	2,057	2,428
5 {	Agriculture		98,906	103,174
1	Pasture and agriculture	7,839	100,283	107,602
.5	Personal service		904	3,507
6	Household service	2,603	904	3,507
7.	Dealing in food and drink	1,903	639	2,523
8	Dealing in light firing and forage	700	2,137	2,897
.0	Building	711	1.554	2,265
10	Manufacturing schicles and vessels	177	1,063	1,240
11	Dealing in supplementary requirements	8,861	8,507	17,888
12	Dealing in textile fabrics and dress	8,850	8,862	12,417
m	Dealing in metals and precious stones	491	851	1,342
14	Dealing in glass, pottery and stoneware	20	8	29
10	Dealing in wood, case and leaves, &c	1,404	4,111	5,515
16	Dealing in drugs, game and dyes, &c	566	2,495	3,059
6	Dealing in leather, horse, house and greace	1,525	2,099	8,624
17	Dealing in preparation and supply of material substances	19,978	82,323	32,098
18	Commerce	2,218	2,182	4,400
. (Transport and storage	1,281	2,840	4,121
10	Commerce, &c	7.400	5,022	8,521
20	Learned and artistic professions	358	658	1,016
	Sports and ammements	1,028	189	1,217
21	Professional	1,386	847	2,233
22	Religion, preaching, &c		2,542	3,036
23	Genoml labour	W. (T) 44	4,840	7,406
- 100	Beggary and the like		6,662	8,897
24	Unspecified	5,285	14,041	19,329
	140 TO CALL BOOK TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	58,843	156,921	210,264
.	GRAND TOTAL	1 00,010	100,001	210,304

Table No. XXIV showing MANUFACTURES.

	#	Mand?	130	ALTHUR.	T.	4	11.12	1,20,075	E7,79,000
ı	÷	Solumni 1943O	15	200	E	ľ	100	1	HE,211
	4	hus yevila "blodi gushkwat	100	302	E	Y	t, com		11,20,912,315,31
Ì	=	Carpose	1		ŧ	Ü	į	ŧ	1
	.9	p.u.s. miniped	8	19	1	1	-	1	A,100
	31	рив Визнала-до	B	600	1	1	100	1	3,54,100
	22	Louis Susset	n.	al land	ì	į.	1,500	i	1,40,040
	Ħ	(10)q1119]	15	and t	T	1	į	ŧ	5,30,047
	7	Dywing and coasts.	1.	101	Ē	1/	727	Ť	1,522,000
	8	amapping	V	900	Ť	1/	4		ALC, NA
	=	Brime and copper.	I	#	II	1	#	1	11,163
2	100	***************************************	ı	đ	ı	I	F.	1	8,15,732,03,163
	160	*90034	H	900	1	1	P.	Y	81 87 87 14
	(16	Onded.	Ř.	ı		t	ť	Ť	T.
	*	underful model)	118	1	11	1	2	ı	14,1167
	4	J.m.W	H	1	V.	V	170	Ĭ	10,400
		-milion	91 :	1,517	Te C	20	4,000	1,14,27	10'010'01'00'00'01'01'01'01'01'01'01'01'
	**	1 Paint	11	3	i	ŧ	ā	Ĭ	1777
			Number of mills and large factories.	Number of perceio forms or sund works	Number of systems, Male	+ 100 10	Number of restimen in small works or	Value of plant to targe works in reper-	satisfaction annual continent of all works to rangeme.

North-This table was empolied in District Office.

Table No. XXV showing RIVER TRAFFIC

	District	M. Transaction	OVER DEC
9	Distance in	mflex	999
10	I DURATION OF VOYAGE ID RAYS.	Winter or low water.	\$
*	AVERABLE DURATION OF VOYAGE IN PAYS.	Saumer or floods.	500
8:	Vincenting of the second of th	LANGE CAN BEST AND STREET TO A	Gili, muiff, hand fans, rice, timber
0)		To	Sukkur
	Thus	Prom	Minek

Nors. -These figures are taken from (unce 700, 700, of, the Faction Report (1579-75). In addition above is a considerable faut fraction from Combana, and Charachter, and Attock in grain and tobacce.

Table No. XXVI showing RETAIL PRICES.

10.55	1	1	Gha	1 11111111111111111111111111
22		ting	Sric	
10		Tobnicoo	Stir	222222222
			Cha	00742200022
7		-hooword	nug	\$600 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1
13			CHE	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
-		340	wig	***************************************
22		(ang) auling	Chai	DITTIBLE SALTASESABAHA
1		- Allies of the	Anis	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
=		o(po	Cha	日本の日本には100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmには100mmに100mmに100mmに100mmに100mmに100mmに100mm
-	PER.	Cotton (clean-	gts	
9	PER RUPER	Potnicosa	Chr.	
1-	KS FT		and	914 414 F114 F14 F14 F14
0	TTAC	(19th) In U.	Che.	999999999999999999999999999999999999999
-	D CHI		318	E49505000525000540000000
00	HS AN	dan) soist	Cim	32333x0x0x0013335500500000
-	OF SHES AND CHITTACKS		THE SERVICE	Tx0000%r45%q
2~	NUMBER	-en[48	Bire	高級監察司のの日報名は 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1	No		Сна	458548505144480606068448
9		, rawot	Brit	28221003286271022355
			Cpur	##Soldsedentented
12		Juniand	,s18	日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本の日本
,			Cipur	4002F2E88888888884E883E8
10.00		Grann.	ang	88859955588825589558855
00		gauge's.	CFF	*************************************
		aral-raff.	EIB	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- 01		Wheat.	CI'm	Hannan House Land of the Control of
		(7.575.490	Sra.	128881178212222222222222222222222222222
		1		
**		YEAR		ZEECECOSTE ESTA SE EST
				871-74 871-75 871-75 871-75 871-75 871-75 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-82 881-92 88

Nors, "These Spures are taken from the Government Casette.

18.	
BOUR	
1	
-	
-	
0	
0	
-	
-	
-31	
-	
_	
-	
ਰ	
0	
PRICE	
100	
53	
~	
\mathbf{H}	
-	
-	
-	
200	
-	
-	
wing	
B	
OW	
how	
show	
show	
shor	
XXVII show	
shor	
XXVII shov	
shor	
No. XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shov	
XXVII shov	
No. XXVII shor	
No. XXVII shor	

3 4 5 6 7 8 0 10 11 12 13	SE OF LABOUR PUR DAY. CAREL PER DAY. SCORE PER DAY. BOATS PER BAY.	Theat. Unabstitlant.	Lowest, Lowest	Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p. Ra n. p.	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 12 0 3 13 0 0 8 0 0 8 0	0 8 00 3 0 0 3 6 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 6 0 6 3 3 13 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 0 6	013 00 4 00 3 0014 00 8 00 7 00 6 0 314 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 0 8	012 00 4 00 3 0014 00 8 00 7 00 6 0 8 14 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 0 8	012 00 4 0 0 3 0 0 14 0 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0 3 14 0 8 0 0 1 0 0 0 8	012 00 4 00 3 0014 00 8 00 7 00 6 0 314 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 8	1 0 0 0 13 0 0 8 0 0 13 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 0 13 0 8 7 0 0 13 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1	CONT. O 0 10 0 8 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 0 8 12 0 6 0 8 12 0 6 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 8 0
- 4	WAGES OF LABOUR PHI BAY, CARES	Shitted. Unastitled.	Highest.	p. Re. n. p. Re. n. p. Re. n.	7 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 1 0	8 0 0 3 0 0 3 6 3 0	12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 14	12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0	12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 14	12 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 14	0 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0 12	12 0 0 10 0 0 0 0 15
			X = + E.	1 1	C1868-69 0		1 1	1879-80 08-9731	1880-81 10	0 0	1	1 1893-96 11

* These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XLVIII and XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

			20																											21
6 -	Total	collections.	Ba.	7,04,705	7,00,781	8,01,236	8,12,536	7,05,305	8,27,809	0,47,400	8.47,426	8,64,489	9,42,694	0,71,652	9,80,858	9,55,098	9,08,320	126,73,0	8,91,044	0,38,530	9,33,056	201/188	0,70,728	0.83.804	10,12,477	10,15,923	10,33,369	12,29,773	12,82,023	
00	Stawns		Rs.	75,448	130,007	90,480	84,064	74,685	71,808	10000	67,207	74,370	82,036	1,13,707	1,17,825	1,14,933	1,17,000	1,15,492	76,037	1,00,684	1,04,759	1,07,066	1,03,391	1 96 407	1.37,525	1.29,895	1,44,956	1,51,959	1,45,487	
	int.	Druge.	Rs.	26,420	90,030	26,873	21,926	18,763	24,765	90,500	28,671	23,531	36,079	36,161	32,657	30,896	35,894	38,909	32,721	33,338	11,782	250,000	03 480	02876	25.514	28,201	29,746	28,515	998'399	
9	Kxcim	Spirita,	Rs.	838,65	20,020	29,440	28,808	33,247	36,356	149 06	81,693	87,329	55,526	51,053	65,235	49,741	47,836	45,006	38,589	37,199	35,593	2007111	10,400	44.091	67,671	62,559	58,120	208'04	02/080	
40	Lorest waters		Rs.	***	8	18119	44,750	44,732	50,369	60,110	52,548	08,020	60,198	001,00	65,765	72,031	71,352	71,855	77,620	71,578	760,17	87,115	192,761	00,000	89,704	89.383	89,585	1,08,223	1,12,849	
7	Wellburg.		Re.	ı	:			d	1	(200	1			-	· ·	-		Ė	1	d	1000	1	700	4	-	11				
10	Fluctuating and miscel-	Inneona hand revenue.	RA.	7,018	8,51¢	10,037	8,696	8,559	13,353	9,136	10,009	18.061	18,828	21,370	17,817	9 789	8,149	14,347	8,182	12,271	6,993	8,902	11,242	1,762	0,010	2,000	3 887	1.64.491	16,573	The state of the s
21	Fixed land	revenue.	Ba.	0,26,551	6,27,782	6,28,110	6.26.202	5,90,826	6,81,184	0,47,302	6,65,366	6.43,160	6,82,027	6,82,661	6,82,059	6.78.315	6.28,096	6,72,092	6,63,895	6,83,466	6,92,282	6,94,699	0,98,401	0,02,072	P 00 POT	7 DA DOR	7.06.000	7.06.977	8,95,659	The street
						1			1							3		1		100		100			446					
-	- A	3 848		977		100				1	986											100	574 366	100	100	3				
				C1868-69	1869-70			1873.74	1874-75	$\overline{}$	1876-77		1879.80	1880-81		C1689.83	224			72.0							1000.00			
	1		1																											

Table No. XXIX showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

			I		1		-	1	
	1			2	(8)	4.	ō.	6	Ť
				·(p)	theons.	Patr	THATE	NO.	
Y	E A B.	j		Freed land revenue (demand).	Phonating and mixellateons land revenue (collections).	Inivial	Beength soder astess:	Total fluctuating land revenue.	Remarks.
1882-83			:::::	Hs. 5,85,431	Rs. D,782	Rs. 2,240	Ita,	Ra, 2,248	
1888-84	299	319	785	6,87,611	8,148	20	8	28	3
1884-85	:046	764	TAKE.	6,88,084	14,847	2,873	8	2,881	THE PERSON AND THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NA
1885-86	1997	142	366	6,94,078	8,182				
1886-87	W	uii	1444	6,95,567	12,271	250		208	9
1887-88	377	107	417	6,96,445	6,994	1,011	3	1,010	
1888-80	77		200	6,95,024	8,902	861	3	860	II F
1889-90	(10)	(10	(944)	0.00,475	11,241	650	1	658	
1890-91	190	-	- 470	7,00,613	5,550	282		9 301	- 3
1801-92	m	7 am	- 121	7,02,001	5,300	547		8 550	
1802-98 ;	***		777	7,05,524			3	8 71:	
1893-94	****	9,0	2.5	7,05,931			7	8 4	
1894-95	885.0	95	910	7,09,550		-	6	24	
1890-97	285	(100)	1944	-	1,69,32	1		8	*This large item represents the portion of the new as-
		Drive fly	III		22,69	9 6	177	6	Rent Roll in this year.

Table No. XXX showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE for the year 1896-97.

	H				94	60	*	9	9		-8	0	10	=	22	n
						Ĥ	OFAL ARE	A AND BRY	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.	ONED.			Pen	non or A	Peniod of Americaner.	2
	- 1	1 11 3		-	Whole village.	_	Peartional parts	d parts	Plata	,	Totul.		In perpetuity free of conditions.		In perpetrilly with conditions.	rity with form.
	TABSILS	i i									-					
					-sary	Revenue	Aron	Revenue.	Area.	Herenue	hosA	Hayanin	.nint	Resource.	April	Revenue,
	1			T		Rs.		Rec		Be.		18.		Rs.		Rei.
Chársadda	ä	3	2	1	4,841	7,472	2,030	9,392	6,352	10,749	13,223	80,013	1,389	4,231	228	230
Mardán	77	3	ī		15,007	2,388	1	1,700	23,404	12,786	196,591	17,891	ı	E)	13,269	1,550
Newshern	6	TE:	18	187	35,430	3,816	71,668	1,724	1,756	6,750	108,854	2,400	99,331	1,915	1,792	874
Peahiwar	ŧ	Ī	ŧ	Ŧ,	547,04	35,130	10,627	32,273	10,663	36,178	67,037	1,08,583	3		52,677	43,139
Swibi	¢	į	ŧ	Ē	8,006	4,766	4,739	1,158	5,882	12,470	18,127	18,394	Œ	3	5,871	6,100
								1							100	
		Total	đ	-	110,121	58,507	88,964	47,270	45,647	87,938	244,732 1,88,775	1,88,776	23,730	6,140	78,837	50,606

Table No. XXX showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE for the year 1896-97-could.

100			Total		4,476	1,183	938	4,275	6,287	691'21	
38		ement	For term of settl		30		6	4	9	1 8	
22	NUMBER OF ASSESSED.	-илэмод 1	During pleasure of		2,930	8	202	3,250	6,212	11,132	
93	MRES OF		For life or lives.		1,482	900	304	1,339	1,067	6,158	7:65
51	No	suoliibuo	In perpetuity with		7		10	080	*	125	Norg These figures are taken from Table No. XXV of the Revenue Report of 1896-97
50		-three tree	In perpetuity with		7	1	×.	ā	Ě	22	mue Repe
10		one of	Rozenne.	Ru.	1,960	4	653		Ē	500°5	the Reve
18	condd.	For term of antilement.	wity		17	i	635	14)	ŧ,	652	NXX of
11	Penton of Annuxaret-could.	deaning	Hevenie.	Ra.	16,256	6,791	2,841	31,115	6,812	68,816	Table No
16	O OF ARRE	Daring pleasure of Government.	.norA		7,128	6,370	6,250	6,995	1,833	20,570	ken from
10	Penno	or Mees.	Revenue.	HA.	13,627	0,550	6,609	29,327	6,473	982'29	PROPERTY LA
13		For life or lives,	'vary		4,461	17,952	78,846	8,2815	10,423	118,947	Phene fiers
					1	- 1	4	E E	Ť		1 100
					1	- 4	1	B	Ε	E	ž
-		TABILA			ŧ	4	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	Total.	
		TAB			1		1	ŧ	i		
					Chársadda	1	Nowsbetts	Poshawar	1		1
1	-			1	Chărsa	Mardin	fowah	Posháw	Swebi		

Table No. XXXI showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

			BALANCE REVENUE	OF LAND IN RUPEES.	Reductions of fixed demand on	EVEC	
3	FAIL,		Fixed revenue.	Fluctuat- ing and miscel- laneous rovenue.	account of bad sessons, deterio- ration, &c., in rupees.	Takāvi advances, in rupees.	REMARKS.
1882-83	144	***	9,495	10,729	1,967	2,500	The large advances made
1883-84	***	344	61,136	7,523	5,678	3,900	in 1888—1891 were main- ly granted in the Now- shera Tahsii by Mr Merk, Deputy Commis
1884-85	***		21,767	7,686	2,182	3,300	sioner.
1885-86	***		43,240	12,001	519	2,520	
1886-87	560	166	20,631	7,131	11,193	5,950	
1887-88	***		6,799	5,967	2,822	13,600	
1888-50	.277	244	4,616	3,386	344	41,190	
1889-90		- 275	1,969	4,155		47,660	
1890-91	.01		8,759	1,363		42,220	
1801-02	100	144	7,786	2,040		23,040	
1892-93			3,709	1,388		15,045	
1893-94	***	***	2,200	4,852	100	2,400	
1894-95	1888	2419	2,129	6,408	***	4,883	
1805-96	***	. ***	5,502	7,192	86	14,104	
1896-97	***	944	23,080	13,880	***	25,740	

Table No. XXXII showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

10	FROM	rists.	Mortgage money.	Re. 22,550	4,444		
18		Non-sgriculturists	ni bani to nerA		1280		
17	GAGED	None	Number of enem.	188	42		
16.	REDERIFION OF MOSTGAGED LAND	rinte.	Mortgage money.	Rs. 19,709	15,540	1,20,200 1,200 1,2	1,7 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
91.	MPTION	Agriculturists	ni bani to gent.	1,555	1,342	のようれるない。 はなるなるではなる。 はなるなるなるなどである。 はなるなるなるない。 はなるなるなるない。 はなるなるなるない。 はなるなるなるない。 はなるなるなるない。 はなるなるない。 はなるなるない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はななない。 はなななない。 はなななない。 はなななななななななななななななななななななななななななななななななななな	00 00 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4
11	Brue	Ag	Number of enem.	364	160	88848484989	10.98 1.08 1.158 1.158 1.158
13		Non-agriculturists,	Montgage money.	H. 36,453	78,887	1,60,000 1,000 1,0	25.50 25.50
12	th To	agrical	ni hasi to seth	1,969	1000 pt	2000年1月4八日 2000年1月4八日 2000年1月4八日	20,207 6,146 8,196 1,114 3,620 1,131
11	00 5.43	Non-	Finnibor of cases.	180	HE.	E82238850588	1,410 1,827 910 814 100 100
30	MURICIANIS OF LAND TO	rists.	Mortgage money.	Ber. 00,059	1,50,651	48,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98,98	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
0	Mo	Agriculturists.	ni buni 50 antA atrees	2,987	8,400	8,8 8,7 9,8 1,5 9,8 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5	18 00 7 40 18 00 1
3		149	Number of cases.	370	28	251419191421 261419191421	220252
12		Non-agriculturista.	Tonom ouniors!	Rs. 49,634	10,083	28.50 28.50	88.00 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
9	2	agrica	ni bund to mat.	1,312	1,570	11.001 11.001 10	9,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000
10	LAND T	Ness	Number of ones.	124	102	24232424324 24232424 242324 242324 242324 242324 242324 242324 242324 242324 24232 2423 2423 24232 24232 2423	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	SALES OF LAND TO	right.	- Conom neadsta ^c l	The City SSS	1,03,070	#100 #10 #10 #10 #10 #10 #10 #10 #10 #10	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
00	85	Agriculturists.	nt hand to such	3,165 1 mill.	0,500 p	0,41,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01,01	2,946 12,846 12,846 12,848 12,848 12,848
qi		3	Number of cames.	813	255	STATES SEEDING	11,500 1,000
				F	11 1	\$1+111F11EF	Marie Brown
17			#	Į.	1 .	THE FEIGURE AND AND	11111
			Ž.	Halriot ligures	883.84	1882-86 1882-89 1882-89 1882-89 1882-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90 1892-90	September 1
				E A	81	SESSESSESSES	Total of 1802-38 Cháranda Pasháwar Nowshem Mardán Syráhl

Note - These figures are taken from Tables Nos. X A and X B of the Kevenue Report.

Table No. XXXIII showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

	T.	1	7 -		i andrej	,	.0	90 0	9(1)	8 4	2 21		0 0	F 25		11/16
	100	70		S. P. SEDWING.	fin to salar letol finds,		Ra.			9,37,400	11,22,302	10 00 000	SO DE AVE	21,02,873	17.80.899	
	10	9	MENT	Putue of property affected, in sussess.	Money obligations		Hai. 70 005			46,918	76,744	40.00	171780	-	84.870	901,10
-	10		DEPARTMENT.	Property	Tonohing movable	1	RA.	7 0.25	out of a	000 100	26,041	1.08.597	20,211	4,670	70,114	53,525
	10		SPECIFICAL SPECIFICAL	Fulue e	Touching immora-		Rs, 8,81,229	581101	W00.00	11.58.515	10,19,417	16.55.819	30,14,452	10,48,480	16,25,909	20,79,186
	6			- tpu	shuid the to late?		1,610	1,850	9.945	2.449	\$,427	3,053	3,410	3,552	2,559	3,592
	ø	Overstrings on		Variation of death rapiditured.	Money obligations.		150	125	17.5	133	157	15	7.8	22	81	80
		0.0	2000	rather of de	oldurom gmidonoT Exaqorq		101	113	316	120	-22	16	39	16	100	10
	:9			184	Touching immover-		1,009	1,612	77 177	2,304	1,244	2,043	3,319	3,401	2,763	8,496
	220	AMPS.		Tayon.	Amoibut-mox	38.5	77	25,888	34,855	40,050	36,910	43,916	50,382	40,703	41,904	20,039
1	16	FROM SALS OF STAMPS.	17.00	day the	.fadicial.	Rac	42,617	41,152	42,344	G8,871	72,580	12,80	62,879	80,068	79,250	84,537
I	èc	H, FBON e.	Ī	ruper.	-Indulation &	Re	20,154	26,784	30,082	42,507	38,329	43,910	50,382	19,703	11,904	20,099
	91	Тисоми		Rentiple to repect	Iniolint	124	43,299	47,596	48,954	71,150	78,986	177,80	68,970	90,366	79,250	88,537
1			Ī	T			3	31	-	1	3	g	i.	1	1	1
							ŧ	10		1	1	7	1	ŧ	į,	E
	+4				Year			ż	183	775	3	1	3	ŧ	ī	1
				i.			1877.78	1878-79	1870.80	1880.81	(1881-82	71801-98	1872-53	14 1883.04	1824-35	1835-93
-												-		¥-		- 1

These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp Report, and Tables Nos. II and '111 of the Registration Report, ditto.
 Ditto.

Table No. XXXIII A showing REGISTRATIONS.

90		RESABER						Abolished in July 1803.	
1			Totali	1.82 1.82 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83	2,656		1,093	188	2,970
9)		1881-82.	Optionali	ខ្មុន » មុខមុន រ	.889	1894-950	317	#18 H	487
10.	NUMBER OF DEEDS ASSISTAND.		Compalanty.	-84883393	2,020	D	*	444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 44	2,483
4	un or Dar		Total.	*8935555	909'6		司 · 中景		3,700
8	Nma	1880-81.	Options	超三和用名和↓ !	933	1830-04.	1 2048	世紀数数	1231
04			Computance	***************************************	2,061		200	1825	3,190
		,	Ormen	Positionar canton Prositionary Positionary Castionary Mardin Novelean Novelean University Castionary Castionary Castionary Solutionary Solutionary Castionary Solutionary Castionary Solutionary Solut)-Ba-		Perliawar par, Deshiwar	Do, Novembers	Total Nothinger District.

North-These figures are rather from Table No. 3 of the Top the charter the parts.

-0.0
TE
300
SNO
· C
-
Simil
334
~
-
-
120
1
2
-
700%
AX
40
100
1900
64
200
90
\mathbf{z}
22
273
\simeq
172
-
120
90
(F)
TES:
100
100
44
501
200
100
101
20
14
TO:
20
3
No
35
42
=
74
Table

	1.5		Number of vil- ages in which		210	Ē	Ñ	40 107	2	10	13	9	*	a
	7.		Total amount of foes.		758,827	16,121	4,200	7,785	008'2	820	929	245	120	282
NS.	80	3	oumiber	HOCO HE	10,951	8,333	922	400	31	21	25	60	12	a)
TIO	120			Be.	7,130	108/2	181	h	1	Î	3		E	1
LLE	п	No.	Others III.	n gʻəl	2,730	1,850	H	ŧ	ş	1	3	7	41	₹:
X CO	10	430 01	0	÷ <u>ā</u> 4	2005	472	1	- 1	H	1	d d	10.	H	16
E TA	0	CEASO		+ 22	188	153	165	is:	41	89	100	03 23	22	21
CENS	æ	C RACH	11.	中基語	40	225	2	63	5	0	177		1	.00:
E LI	14	STRO E	C)aue	## N	0	- 00	100	11	10	A A	÷	1	4	
Table No. XXXIV showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS	0	ESC (IRX)		- 12 Ta	179	19	*	Ħ	=	1	ï	3	-	ile.
IN SI	NG.	NUMBER OF DURNES OBSERVE IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.		Re. 100.	100	21	10	20	20	121	ş	1	di-	1
XXX	9	10. SIII	T	2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	04	-	91	to	te	l.	1	ŧ	1	3
e No.	80	Хим	Chin L	Rs. 2000.	30 C	-9	E	91.	23	1		ŧ	3	3
Tabi	04			1. 200.	熟	ŧ	¥	ā	ij	a	E	1	Ti	
H					į	É	Ť	i	ě	3	1	¥	Ī	1
d				i	9	181	-	Ě	#	ā	12	ŧ	ž.	8
1			H.		4		E	1 3	i	1	and and	7	Auto	1
	(#		Year		Œ	Ü	E	100	and a	PHHIDE	din Da	alliforn	B Property B	udán
				ly i	1878-79	1879.80	1580-81	781.89	Taball Pertswar	Do. Noushers	Do. Doften Dunting	Do. Haddinger	Do. Utmit Bolak	Do, Mardán

Table No XXXIV A showing INCOME TAX DEMAND.

12			'80:468T	78.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25 2.25	11,587	25 25 1 15 1 25 25 2 1 15 1	12,155	33,742
#		Ī	746-9681	6,5908 4,880 1,986 1,986 1,986 1,986 1,986	20,884	2,000 2,000 1,000	12,038	30,000
21			20.2681	6,687 2,289 2,289 2,482 2,482 1,853 1,853	20,803	2222 : 1 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 1 : 2 : 1 : 1	11,883	31,730
п			168-F681	7,148 2,897 2,897 1,656 1,767 1,767	20,802	100 A CO.	11,477	82.27
10	ND.		*FG-009T	8,000 4,738 1,888 1,180	11,100	88.50 T	11,930	\$31,104
6	AMOUNT OF TAX BETHEL		1802-091	8,130 4,005 2,857 1,730 1,801	21,330	1,801 1,080 1,080 1,076	11,180	32,510
90	do ascon		26-1681	1884 1884 1884 1884 1884 1884	20,258	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10,270	80,028
4	N.		16-0681	8,314 1,400 1,430 1,000 1,000 1,000	18,880.	25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10,000	28,984
0			00:088T	8,320 9,100 1,854 1,854 1,854 1,891	18,019	10 000 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	7,723	2000
10			168-8881	######################################	14,542	野喜 <u>多</u>	7.140	11.083
3			1882-881	2517728	14,264	2022	7.002	10,105
77			28-9981	85618	14,796	1,508 1,773	2.116	116.61
o.			Assured or Beyonke.	The 500 but best than Ha 750 750 dittee 1,000 1,260 dittee 1,750 1,750 dittee 1,750	Total I to VI	2,000 hitt loss than Ra. 2,5 2,500 disto = 5,0 10,000 disto = 10,0 20,000 disto = 20,0 20,000 disto = 40,0 40,000 disto = 40,0 60,000 disto = 50,0	" Thoughou and more "	GRAND TOTAL
H	1		193910	"HEEME		FERNASES	×	

Table No. XXXV showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	16	FROSE		Total.	85,611 80,740 81,477 97,489	3,70,950	75,892		17	Kon4	1	Total,	Re. 177,331 185,761 185,376 18,820	4,19,411	84,888
	14	REFERRE		Drugs	- 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T,49,438	28,083		18	Beverer	1	Drugs	RESERVE EN		97,349
	118	Excit		Ferment-	· 医克克克克	B.85,540	10 miles		13	Ехсин		Perment. of Ispanie.	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	9,82,398	96,519
	18			o the s	Harris	216	4		12			sgarb	010101011)	10	99
	П	156500	a sie mannielle.	April 1	ដែនជំ	Ioni	=		111	TUN.	or for entermile	Shredil	等数据报 算	17.0	13
STREETS	- 01	INTOXICATING DADGE.	Сонтинусов	Charma	यहश्च	1968	414		22	Гудожнатию Вилия,	Constitueption	Chame	多数有数数	E	80
TA TAN	10.	OXIOAT	Comm	munity	201211	911	350		10	OKHED	Comp	mode	SANTE	11	a
		IN	her of my	and to	13 15 16 16 16	13	9	(6)	10	INT	To John	Signsb	88888	145	n
20101	12:		Number ind Lie	rmoply	enane	13	2	18000	10		Nitmber of sy	miniqO	กลอยส	1.65	8
SHOWING MACHE	u		from fill	Country	克斯克克克	32,035	40,017	PROM ISSUED TO ISSUE	di.		Themp.	Rym	三 またなな の は は は の の	15,457	10078
	0	ONE.	Совышерское да	ill.	企業を記	7,655	1,53±	PROM 18	×		Constitution or millions	Изгорыя Павота.	900 X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	25,446	7,000.
N. SECTION .	-	Primary ingcome.	L tetal	European	の自然知動	花	52		10	P889.	Chantemy	Country spirits.	8,233 6,773 4,537 7,460 9,013	31,714	6,843
	4	France	Phinder of phinds.	Country spicits.	ESTES	72	H		19-	Permerre Liques	hops. 1	Rmu,	ngaan	90	0
	**		surp.	Sandary brittos toriollis	пинал	19			7	Perm	of refail slipps	European Jignore,	22202	200	크
			T		0.1410	ń	Ţ		de		Number	Country	ABEKK	100	#
	Į.		Year			Total	Avenue		*		-010	Simber (entine) (illeria	manne	40	ð.
-			*		5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5.05.05 5 5 5		W.		TD:		YEAR		1881 54 1882 54 1883 54 1883 54 1883 56 1885 56	Total	Averago

These agains are taken from Tables See, 1, II, VIII, IX and X of the Region Report.

† These figures are taken from Table No. V and Produced Reasonance A, Bend But in Rance Resears.

Table No. XXXVI showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

п		Total expendituse	80,050 80,050 80,050 90,810 90,010 81,018				
10		Public Works	38,043 40,589 98,810 31,872 80,430 85,851				
5	on universe.	Miscellansons	8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2				
æ	Ances expendences in motors	Medical	THE SECTION OF THE PERSON OF T				
ь	Аминава	minearing	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200				
#		hus tooy esisteld enatherisedus	10 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M				
19		_insunfaildata3	12122345				
*	contrac	coress	contras	CONTRAC.	xernes	omoral lateT	80.00 10.00
	ANNIAL INCOMETECT	Miscellanean	11111 28				
20	Ажжиль	Star Inimiror!	Marie III				
	147		impi				
			31151333				
-		A. A.	1111111				
		F	1111 111				
			SECTION SECTION				
. 87			*/				

raid.	
736	
훘	
-22	
134	
100	
-	
100	
125	
-	
-	
10	
-	
-	
540	
1.89	
1900	
36	
184	
122	
Sitts	
120	
120	
122	
120	
120	
120	
120	
120	
120	
120	
HOM 1880	
120	
HOM 1880	
HOM 1880	
HOM 1880	

			00,173	12	27		-	20	
28.053	97.845	34.9(0)	98,190	81,984	14,168	28,012	10,220	14,510	43,242
0.480	10,575	4.946	15,408:	20,420	180,00	211,047	19,616	10,717	200,007
10.095	2000	8 880	0,882	10,070	10,415	11,331	18,466	12,114	12,100
17.403	10001	10,770	12,670	13,915	14,851	15,505	10,003	18,210	19,611
2170	1000.0	2000	187	41114	9,682	8,814	8,881	- BORDE	9,286
200.0	11000	1 000	1 1.67	1.000	1,712	0.445	2,710	1721	2,754
-000.34	00000	145,000 WA SPA	25.723	200	85.095	80,005	25,5975	73,890	90,149
0000	1 1000	2,730	A Set	2000	14.364	2,544	18,5051	2.294	接続な
CHARLES	40,000	COLUMN SER	20010	71.805	71,561	78,041	72,014	71,007	71,913
	1	IIS	i			-			-1
	711	EQ.		8	d		1		3
1	****	8	-		i i	113			1
			1						#
WASHING AND	100000	1000000	1000000	1800.91	1801.194	1800 Oct	1858-91	1801.93	1809-90

These Grines are taken from Approximent A and Minister Review of District Point Operations,

Table No XXXVII showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS

R		DEARC	Aided.	chools.
92	OLS.	TERNACULA	# 4	permona
118	SCHO		Gent 1	проети:
11	ARY		Spile	,endade,
319	PRIMAR	TROTTER!	7	#legals
监		Fixe	tere.	acretoda
14			970	'steods
Ħ	DLE SCHOOLS.	ct.A.E.	- Luci	amplitue
22		N X	1	Home
1			det	rangaga
2		SHIP THE	360	rejoogoj
di	MI	Exe	1	embotto
æ			d'a	-stoods
12		KIG-	erra.	emono
φ	*1	N. W	0D: #	Moode
491	0000		(desta	inatolis
+	GH 8	eren.	*	aloogs
Ē	H	150	nersi-	avnioits
01			0.00	hiloottai

FIGURES FOR BOYS.

	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	7/10
	0.001 0.001
	3234345453
	ET DES ESCRET
	17 / 10 13 1 1 1 1
	H443 174 18
	1833.1114.3701
	1889888888
	200000000000
	\$ 14 EVER 13

	FEE VEHITES
	131144141
	A EXPERIENCE
J	_U(3 33 13 U
1	198244 1111
	[HEATT 13] E
	TERRELLI III
	111111
	15 15 15 15 15 15
	3 (2001) 13) 1
	3 13 (6) 114 1
	a saffra cha f
	86.87 886.87 886.83 866.83 866

FIGURES FOR GIRLS.

1				
	Т		Т	
-		_		
L				
H	-	÷	+	-
-	-	-	+	
Т	T	T		Т
-	-	-	-	-
II.				
Г			_	
	_	_	_	_
L				
		777		
_		MI		
_		NH.		
		T/N		
		NI NI		
		NA.		
		IIX		
		NII NII		
		381		
		XIII		
		N. N.		
		THE STATE OF THE S		

* All these solvools are called Government Schools, but the expenditure is not out of Municipal and Blande Funds.

AL.

Table No XXXVIII showing the WORKING of DISPENSARIES.

14.			0000	0,010	58593		H1/14	2		188V	世界 200日	2784741 2484741	See See See See See See See See See See	111111111	
110			Trim.	10,000	2 1 HX		To the second	R	4	1000	1100年	6506538	750000	d3,128 1± p	
4		Children.	1980	100	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	49340	12,000	30	Deposition in tra-	1997	700 m 9. 9. 9. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	10000000 10000000000000000000000000000	. 55	11,547 2.100	
-		9.	VHIEL	4,5001	3855		E S	ā	Negari	1995	40 T	- * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	171	# # #1074#	
72	2		11011	0,204	1,000 1,000		Taken.	N.		1881.	700 mm 2700 mm	1 "S"		11.000	
2	O THEFT	Ī	1990	2,100	100 mm	NEED ST	Sept.	45		蓝	1000	E PER S	555	SCIENT.	
=	34,715.0		1991	128	2017	31538	77.0	37.	147	Heat,	11	AHH!		2,110	
#	SHERRY OF	Illouis.	HOT.	#,000 4,000		E BEE	1	II.	Pulmer,	ĭ	1,1188	型作品:		2,13	
*	Ñ		1	HONE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAME		NAME AND	1	12	Ledio	业	P. T.	1 1 1/	1655	1,11	
-			M.	11,000	0 100	X85 8	17.500	a		1001	satto	11/1		2,123	
1			111167	10,070			-	11		Tiest.	21,570	表表 表现基 数据证明的		167,000	
=			Did.	11,500		1555	15	H	190	3100	100/11			180,073	
-		Mis.	1963	1000	1100		1	92	Total Patients	1	調	HARRIES SHOWING		HT7000	
7			1100	10.00	A-600	55955	100	Ĥ	F.	100	200,005	SECTION SECTIO		101,072	
(N)		H	1909	11,000	がはい		II.	100		1907	福	A LANGE	100,00	120,627	
*	+#16	Like 1983	Cites	Prof.	19.7	****		41.	Xiesi L ja s	init Germa	apple 1		1333	1	
	-	State Olivernance		Section Request in No. 2 Ctay Brough Disjury	H duto HI Heaste General	Schedul Mila di School Mila di Partin	B		Same of Days serry.		Sport of the pital	Permit House her Disputary da Kasim do.	March 65	Total 8.	

Sons,—These factors are taken from Mahre Nos. M. IV and V. C. its Dispusary Report.

2. Chest totals are large to the transfer of the Kastuse Mis. Townshi.

2. These tests to the transfer of the Carli adde of the Kastuse Mis. Townshi.

2. The Polished Department pays for the Kastus and the Carli of the Carli and the set of the Carli and the satisfiant of the Carli and the satisfiant of the Carli and the satisfiant of the Carli and the satisfiant of the Carli and the satisfiant of the Carling Carling of the Carl

Table No. XXXIX showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

	_				-					-
1,	31		2	3	4/	5	-0	7	8	9.
			NUMBER (10 April 10	Surra kond	CERNING	VALUE D	ON MULES	venue	
Ygar			Money or mora ble property.	Rent and fenancy rights.	Land and rayenne and other unstrees.	Total.	Land	Orher.	Total.*	Number of Bovenue
(1878	144	-000	3,656	43	954	4,658	27,724	2,64,924	2,92,648	4,696
1879	40	300	3,522	155	1,054	4,731	50,400	2,36,033	2,86,523	12,887
f 1880	200	8	3,422	- 77	1,248	4,747	1,06,546	4,68,002	5,15,588	8,501
1881	1000	1757	4,764	50	1,265	6,079	59,535	6,03,208	7,52,748	6,282
1882	985	39	5,238	162	1,339	6,739	54,402	5,40,266	0,33,668	8,129
				PROI	M 1801 TO	1805.		4		
1			1 3	3	4	15	6	2	8	0
			-	BER OF ST	II# CONCE	RNINO	ог Кеменце	or autra,		
Yea	65		- 10	1 1	6.0		of Bo			

1	2	3	4	li-	6	. 2	8	0	
	Nuns	ER OF SUI	TH CONCER	NINO	успао	VALUE IN SUPERS OF SUITS,			
Year.	Small Canses.	Land Suits.	Unclar s a d Suits.	Total.	Number of Revenue cuses.	Sand.	Other mat-	Total,	
10 10									
(1891	4,477	653	375	5,505	4,102	1,46,123	4,21,000	5,07,213	
1892	5,14)	013	583	6,689	4,134	1,69,408	4,11,070	5,81,878	
1 1893	5,401	890	324	0,815	7,858	1,76,278	3,72,444	5,48,717	
1894	5,628	740	504	6,881	7,840	1,34,687	4,12,670	5,47,366	
	5,303	633	497	6,532	10,052	1,73,720	6,86,772	8,10,492	

^{*} Norm.—Suits heard in Settlement Courts are excluded from these commus, no details of the value of the property being available.

[†] These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. Il and III of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

Those figures are taken from page 7. Table No. 11, and Provincial Statement No. IX of the Civil Justice Report and Table No. XXVIII A of the Revenue Report,

Table No. XL showing CRIMINAL TRIALS

-	Table No. 213 shows					
	4 4 4		10.5	1	36	- 6
-		-				
-0.04	Deraya.	1801.	1/01	1900	1804.	15600
111 /		was been				
						-1
- 1	# Workey	-	2.200	9,434	10,007	10,236
ried	Brought to trial	*200	1,665	4,724	5,552	3,617
0.00	Acquitted	3(23)	200	174	218	300
Persona triest.	Contricted	4)094	8,358	6,02T.	4,2%	8,617
	Committed or referred	.01	Hd	.111	1:54	19
		No.				Jane A
	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	- 11	-V 35		- 1	
1	Summons cores (regimes	1,000	2.00	1,20	2,948	2,111
disposed of,	и (миниму) —	188	IE.	361	1901	307
the part	Warrant cases (regular)	3,500	3,571	75484	1,466	3,476
	ii. (commaty)			- 1		23.
8	Total eases the peared of the said of the	10,658)	4,003	4,014	3,000	1,173
_						-
	Desiti		- 1	- ‡	1	10
	Tennaportation for life	78.	F 763	in the	:10	30
	in foreignm	8 ×		T		122
	Penil servitado	150	944	201	290	- JAN
8	Ting under He. 10	1,006	7,410	3,807	2,313	1,020
	er Ha. 10 m to ruptes	493	419 20	335	297	315
soiones	tol us tol	110	1	130	34	.0
30		24		-	-	163
- 6	Orne 1,000 rapped	F		91		1
- 3	STATE OF THE STATE	-				
Messilver of persons	A CONTRACTOR	210			1457	100
New	Improvement and it manaly	146	4115	- 117	116	100
	Amenine partieure - :-	Ti	D00	91	10	29
	Whitelenes	n.	31	40	95	36
	Will find					
		1.701				
	Find elitrides to keep the pents	1,794	2,982	1,04	1,170	1,938
	Firmish recognitative to Security poses	372 276	302	- 2	95	134
	OUT THE PARTY OF T	1	362	331	210	207
-	Manager and the second	-				10000

Here. There figures are taken from Statements Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports.

Table No. XLI showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

The second							-		_	_		_		-	-
1	3	1	A	0	200	1	16-1	0	:10	-H	10	10	14-	16	3.00
	Sun	HT 11 (11)	CAPPE	mytti	ika.	Nyma		MILIOS MILIOS		6(1E	Kum	CK OF P	REOOM!	003FK1	CXXD.
NATURE OF OTHERDS.	1802.	1660.	1894.	1800C	1800',	1892,	1996	3886	1995.	3/90.7	1892;	1990,	1994.	1805,	Team
	-	-	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Sicercy or unlawful	-30	265	24	M	(4)	Mini	298	1571	502	692	314	250	300	312	257
Murder and attempts		83	200	200	123	-bm	133	230	322	3940	Tie.	91	210	(0)	- 90
tounrier, Toustserious offences	31	341	35	400	479	722	242	(10)	\$417	Jaco	2000	201	253	266	330
Alignment the person.	100	79	47	84	10.4	212	114	. id	8.6	85	-21	27	25	25	A
Total serious offeness	REM	423	200	190	900	331	35%	180	221	320	100	(8)	115	115	190
Yotal minor effences	:0	18	-10	10	:20	29	12	24	11	no	100	1	- 1	9	1
Carrie there.	#5 621	246	(03)) (03))	29 1717	324	-711	-42 640	10	25 950	210	411	316 300	20 742	200	- 31 42
Total regulable of- fences.	8,100	11,220	3,100	9,253	3,015	4,417	4,000	6,400	6,460	8,675	3,028	2,500)	2,670	2,480	2,40
Risting, aniswin's ex-	21	- 34	-	25	22	-269	501	30	116	(33)	330	242	(0)	100	70
remain, affray	37	344	40	71	147	.00	100	220	131	1985		95	14		2
Total non-requireles offwares.	1,7107	f _e iro	1,439	2,000	3,603	1,717	1,041	8,736	5,440	6,130	2,600	3,000	1,799	8,119	3,90
Cramp Toyat on on	4,875	5,310	0,007	5,5+0	11,109	9,194	9,133	19,720	9,028	12,500	6,882	1,070	4, \$20.	6,500	(1,3)

Nove. - Please Squares are taken from Statement A of the Police Separt.

Table No. XLII showing CONVICTS in JAIL.

					1.5			155						
-	1	(2)		741	1		(7	S#	0	10	111	ti	tii
===		NUMBER 23 BRIGHTS THE TO	THU OF	NUMBER INVESTIGATION OF THE YEAR.			RELIGION OF COR-		Parvious occupation of mars					
Team.		Males.		Pemaiss. Males.			Masatranini		Officials	Probassional, Service.		Agricultural	Consported.	Industrial,
1890-01 1891-02 1892-05 1892-04 1894-05		117 271 488 213 402	10 14 11 -9	3,178 2,826 2,823 3,021 9,219	### ## ## ## ##		1,250 040 563 1,247 1,061	20 27 20 20 31	17 50 60 50 50 50 50		101 144 29 211	836 397 508 808 808	03 06 75 113	73 100 80 134 48
-		28	18	16	37	18	19	20	1 21	22	23	24	20	1
		Nonzea A	ccounts	0 TO LEM	III of					erior		Petri	ANY NE	min.
	Ysas.	Vader, 11	O susmitte to 1 g une.	Lymer to 3 years,	Fours to 5	years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and trans- ploredon.	Destit.	Opener	Trong.	Mure thin twice.	Cost of main-	Profits of con-	VIEW INTERIOR
\$500-01 \$601-07 \$300-30		210 000 001	312 189 110	36 ST ST ST ST ST	106 63 77	10	10 11		183	(2) (1) (7)	E3 81 64	Re. 30,134 23,966 28,631	Ha. 1 3.887 5,601 1,887	14 0 2 0 18 0

Table No XLIII showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

22	Persons per 100 sec-	595	877)	697	900	1,815	101	200	1,531	1
п	Namber of occupied	1,003	1,579	1,768	13,502	41	1,587	356	231	
10	arradio	E	ii.	1	1	0	ŧ	i	-14	
ō.	wash	F.	į.	ŧ	*	1 B	i.	1	1	
	Parela	li.	1)	ī	88	1	75.	9	9	-
	Christians	E	į	1	3,629	92	1,076	i	30	
3	Muselmins.	870'6	425'6	12,150	00,209	633	1,135	122	1,636	
et.	Sinis	蓋	B	ts.	4,755	12	000	100	849	
:#:	Hiedle	95 12	129	320	15,501	86	\$2.00 pt	8	Lines	-
000	Total population.	619'01	906'6	12,327	84,101	42	6,883	7111	3,537	
		+	1		14	Đ	- 7	1		
Ť.		10	1	4	14	£	#	3	d	-
,ex	Towa	- 81	1	4		£	- 1	1	1	1
	8	1	ã	1.1	J.	Ē		14	8	
		Chirwddn	Tangi	Prant	Pealstwar	James	Soweners	Cherist	Mardin	
					-	~	-	~	47	
9	PARSON.		н			Ε		1	181	
1	*		Chármida			Peshiwar		Nowshern	Mardés	

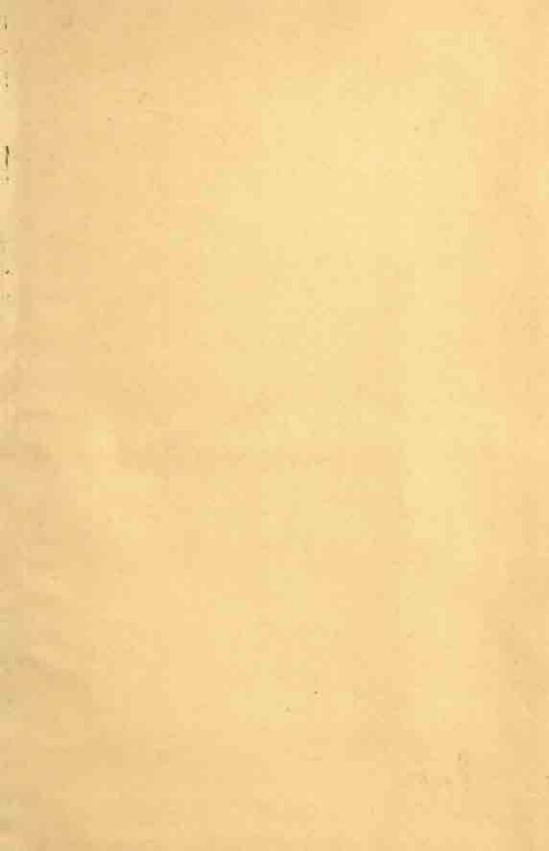
00
Z
>
TOWNS
5
3
=
83
=
5
3
=
2
and DEATHS for
ro
BIRTHS
03
8
m
60
E
A
9
155
-
H
1
XLIV
No.
-
ble
19
- 803

Hewart .	District			
13	CVEAG	1895	1,185	
22	nisa viin	1804.	1,067	
11:	CERED DE	1883.	1,004	
10	tres practi	1892.	1,854	
a	Topac intalus menistrakin nenint viin viias	1891.	1,894	
ac .		1895.	1,004	
10-	Тотас пинти» предоставить реалже тап удав	1894	1,123	
v	THREE DO	1803.	1,002	
, ž	rins aku	1808.	500g	
1	Total iii	180T	1,020	
	TOTAL POPULATION BY THE CENNEN OF	1801.	38,480	
-	H		8	
1				- 0
59		88 84 84	Males Females	
-		Tows.	Peaháwar	

Norm.-These figures are taken from Table No. Lil of the Administration Report.

Table No XLV showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

				υ						2	- а
	Poshlwar	Shanimgarh.									
	1										
Class of Munic	malice	200		160.	- O-		310		-	in.	113.
1870-71				7775	75.7.1	***				Ba. 64,200	Be.
Tables No.	101			20		II.	20		211	75,200	2411
1872-73	-71		1		M1		177	-55	300	1,15,000	
1000		461		344		***	***	144			-1"-
	1966	100	100	344	140)	11	3490	int	***	1,20,685	* 0000
1571-75	1110) 844	1866	200	200	44.0	141)))))	-10	1,23,006	1,092
3875-76	100	227	***	144	111	111	2001	/855	905	1,60,432	1,881
1676-77	- Service	N.TT	777	***	***	177	224	2777	477	1,40,018	2,069
1877-78	144	244	(*)	***	V44.5	200	122	1222	444	1,14/152	1,712
1878-79		1994	343	100	***	AUE:	1040	1945		7,07,654	1,917
1879-50	7111	1300	111	775		HH	200	144	Calif	1,75,538	11,019
1590-81	27.7	100		777		220		19.9	199	2,29,600	2,720
1881-82	1114		Property of	216	100 l	244	-	-	100	2,25,394	2770
		Fra	m 1886	1-87 (0.	1805-0	I.					
Class of Munic	ipality		111		(195)	394	1000		741	П.,	
1880-87	200	117	270	-00	1900	711	2411	700	100	1,40,125	344
1887-88	122	225	2221	127	life.	1244	444	55	111	1,55,056	100
1888-80		32	(560)	1100	100	1000	1.564	***	227	1,41,424	***
1889.90	117	1411	1985	:22	::2	100	101	100	607	1,88,823	-87
1800-91	(75)	1100	+	=	100	12	110	225.0	95	2,20,577	
1803.93	***	-		-	1007	944	36	227	775	2,92,200	1646
3802.93 -		260	1961	1986	10-0	100	****	330	100	2,00,792	1997
3800-07 -	-	-	-	200	111	- 222	115	95		1,04,138	
1894-05	40	1400	2000	-64	100	996	144	777	250	1,88,876	-44
1805/95	100	325	7.55		(0)	990	ör:	ia.	271	1,88,684	-
_					-	-	-	-		10000	



CATALOGUED.

Central Archaeological Library,

Acen NO 30563

Call No. 1910-30954726

Author-Pringab Government-Pringab District Gazettear Title-Peshawar Distt.

"A book that is shut is but a block"

OVT. OF INDIA NEW DELHI

Please help us to keep the book clean and moving.